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Labor Protection of Workers Working in Enterprises

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Abstract: Labor protection is a system of legal documents and relevant socio-economic, technical, hygienic and organizational measures that ensure labor protection, human health and labor efficiency.

Health protection of workers, provision of safe working conditions, elimination of occupational diseases and injuries in production is one of the main concerns of the state. Labor protection identifies and studies the possible causes of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, accidents, explosions, fires, develops a system of measures and requirements to eliminate these causes, create safe and comfortable working conditions for people. In addition to the huge social effect, a certain economic effect is also achieved. The complexity of the tasks facing labor protection requires the use of the achievements and conclusions of many scientific disciplines that are directly or indirectly related to the tasks of creating healthy and safe working conditions. This applies, first of all, to socio-legal sciences and legislation, as well as research in the field of scientific organization of work, technical aesthetics, ergonomics, social and engineering psychology. In the development of methods of ensuring a safe environment, the operation of machines, devices and other equipment is based on the achievements of technical sciences, and engineering solutions are used from their data to prevent accidents and occupational diseases. Since the main object of labor protection is the person in the work process, a number of medical and biological sciences (labor hygiene, labor physiology and psychology, ergonomics, industrial toxicology, occupational pathology, industrial ecology, etc.) are used. Also, issues of labor protection are closely related to the development of fire and explosion prevention measures. In particular, there are close relations between labor protection and scientific organization of work, ergonomics, engineering psychology and technical aesthetics. A complex, systematic approach is needed to study the interaction of a person working with a machine (equipment) and the environment. The reason for this approach is the recent increase in technical devices, neuropsychic overload, occupational diseases, accidents, disasters and other unpleasant consequences. The trend of further development of production lies in making the technology more complex, centralizing the management of large complexes. The main task of specialists is to determine the methods and means of optimal interaction between technology and people. In such conditions, it is of great importance to take into account the physiological and psychological characteristics of a person, his aesthetic taste and social qualities in all aspects when designing work tools. The possibilities of such a calculation are represented by ergonomics. Ergonomics develops suitable options for certain types of activities, forms requirements for technical equipment and professional selection, training, education, opens new opportunities for identifying hidden causes that can lead to accidents and occupational diseases. Ergonomics implements the most important long-term task of labor protection - the transition to safe technology. The task of strengthening the economy in all areas of management forces us to pay the most serious attention to economic issues when developing plans and implementing measures for labor protection. Its effectiveness, the ratio between labor costs and its results

depends on working conditions, and determines the increasingly close connection between labor protection and the economy. The methodological basis of the "Labor protection" course consists of a scientific analysis of working conditions, technological processes, production equipment, used and obtained materials and substances from the point of view of the possibility of dangerous and harmful production factors. The methodological basis of the "Labor Protection" course consists of a scientific analysis of working conditions, technological processes, production equipment, used and obtained materials and substances from the point of view of the possibility of dangerous and harmful production factors. Success in solving labor protection problems largely depends on the quality of training of specialists in this field, their ability to make the right decisions in the complex conditions of modern production. Therefore, every college graduate should have theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of labor protection, because the state of labor protection in production facilities, the effectiveness of the development of safe equipment and the organization of work on the creation of healthy and safe working conditions, in which economic efficiency largely depends on the quality of training specialists. depends. Labor tension is a description that reflects the burden of the labor process on the central nervous system.

The concepts of the severity and intensity of work are conditional concepts, because any physical work cannot be done without the activity of the central nervous system to a certain extent, and on the contrary, the motor-support system participates to a certain extent in any mental work.

The diversity of labor activities, their different effects on the functions of the body, i.e., the activities of organs and systems, and the fact that they call for various changes, require a deep study of all types of labor activities and their classification into a system. Such a classification is primarily necessary for a number of practical issues, including the normalization of work, the development of rationalizing measures for work and rest, justification of various benefits, and others.

In the process of production activity, for a comprehensive assessment of work based on its description and physiological functions, it is possible to use the "Classification of work by severity and tension level" recommended by the Institute of Occupational Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the SSJI.

In addition, the above-mentioned SSJI was approved by the Deputy Chief State Sanitary Physician (August 12, 1986, No. 4137-86) "Hygienic classification of labor (hazardous and harmful indicators of the severity and severity of the labor process of factors of the production environment on)".

Based on this classification, working conditions and their description are divided into 3 classes:

- optimal;
- permissible;
- Harmful and dangerous.

The third class, in turn, is divided into 3 classes: 1st level, 2nd level, 3rd level harmful and dangerous.

Using this classification, it is possible to study the working conditions of workers in different departments in different enterprises, their description, determine the level of danger and harmfulness of the production factors, as well as the severity and intensity of the labor process, and create occupational profiles and carry out attestation of workplaces. based on the attestation, depending on the level (class) of dangerousness and harmfulness of the working conditions and its description, additional compensation is determined to the basic salary. Using the indicators obtained during the working day (dynamics) of the functional state of the body, it is possible to determine a curve that graphically reflects the changes in working capacity during the working

day, and based on this, the appropriateness of the established work and rest schedule and other indicators can be evaluated.

If the results of physiological studies are supplemented with information obtained as a result of chronometric observations, their level of reliability will increase even more. In production conditions, the timekeeping method, i.e. recording the consistency of individual operations during the working day and the time taken to complete them with the help of a stopwatch, is widely used.

As a result of chronometric observations, it is possible to determine the beginning of the process of exhaustion in the body depending on the change of the dynamics of the working ability during the working day. Also, timing data is used in the scientific assessment of work.

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