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Legal Basis of Life Safety

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Annotation: In order to systematize the teaching materials on the subject, students and teachers have the opportunity to gain an understanding of the basics of organization, industrial sanitation, electrical safety, fire safety, first aid in order to systematize the teaching materials on the subject.
Keywords: technologies in industry, life safety, modern requirements.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of new technologies in industry, urban planning, construction and the national economy around the world has a huge impact on the safety of human life. Training of students and specialists in the field of life safety is the main requirement of the science of life safety. maintaining skills, prevention of injuries and occupational diseases, and creating a legal framework in this area, as well as creating conditions for safe and healthy work of future professionals in the workplace and in life in general. Training them to assess the level of modern technology and the rules of balancing advanced technological processes with the environment, the creation of waste-free workplaces in accordance with modern requirements, the preparation of measures to prevent and combat possible accidents, as well as natural training to find independent solutions to disasters and civil protection. The system of protection of students from the population and the territory from emergencies, the requirements of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers. Also to acquaint with the orders and instructions of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the methods of organizing training to protect the population from emergencies. The use of computers and modern technologies in the teaching of this science, laboratory and practical classes is provided. Given that science teaches the creation of safe and healthy working conditions, prevention of occupational diseases and accidents, its teaching is relevant.

II. MAIN PART

Creation of working conditions in production, prevention of harmful and dangerous factors, work on the basis of the labor law are carried out in accordance with the system of basic laws, standards, regulations, rules and regulations of the Republic.

The state sets labor laws and standards. Enterprises establish their own charters, rules and regulations for the enterprise.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, every citizen of Uzbekistan has the right to work freely. The right to work is ensured by the democratic organization of the national economy. Citizens are given equal rights to work, regardless of their nationality or race. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan gives women equal rights to work, wages and social security.

The labor legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for a high level of working conditions, comprehensive protection of labor rights of workers and employees.

Labor legislation on labor protection - the legal norms embodied in the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, includes control in the field of labor protection, women's labor, youth labor protection, labor protection.

The Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.Karimov on December 21, 1995 and applies to labor relations arising from April 1, 1996.

According to Article 1 of the Labor Code - "Normative (regulatory) documents governing labor relations":

- Labor relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan are regulated by labor legislation, collective agreements, as well as collective agreements and other local regulations. Labor legislation consists of this Code, laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the Oliy Majlis, decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, decisions of other representative and executive bodies. Chapter XIII of the Code deals with labor protection, which specifies the requirements for labor protection, labor protection standards, the right to information on labor protection, medical examination, the law on funds for labor protection.

If safe, healthy working conditions are not provided, no enterprise, workshop, whole production will be accepted and put into operation.

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The administration of enterprises and organizations must provide all workplaces with the necessary technical equipment, create working conditions in these places in accordance with the rules and standards of labor protection. Such rules and standards are approved in coordination with the Republican Standardization Bodies, Ministries, State Control Bodies, Central Trade Union Committees. Article 211 of the Labor Code states:

1) "All enterprises must have working conditions that meet safety and hygiene requirements. It is the employer's responsibility to create such conditions. Occupational safety requirements are determined by this Code, labor protection laws and other regulations, as well as technical standards. The employer will be liable for violation of labor protection requirements. Hence, the rules on labor protection set out the norms that apply to the administration and are binding on them. If these rules do not contain requirements aimed at ensuring safe working conditions during the performance of work, the management of the enterprise in consultation with the trade union committee shall take measures to ensure safe working conditions. The administration of the enterprise or organization must train and instruct workers and employees on labor protection, conduct safety instructions in visible places and hang the developed instructions. Workers and employees are required to follow occupational safety instructions, which describe the procedure for carrying out work and the rules of conduct in production rooms and on construction sites. In work involving hazardous working conditions and pollution, workers and employees shall be provided with free shoes, blankets, personal protective equipment, milk, detergents and additional surcharges in accordance with the established norms. Before they are hired, their suitability for the job assigned to them is checked both physiologically and medically. This is stated in Article 214 of the Code:
2) When concluding an employment contract, the employer must first and periodically inspect the following employees: Those under the age of eighteen; men over sixty, women over 55; those engaged in work with unfavorable working conditions, night work, as well as work related to traffic; . . . The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall establish the list of other works that must be examined initially and periodically in the case of work with unfavorable working conditions, the procedure for medical examination. It is not allowed to use the labor of employees in jobs that do not correspond to their state of health. If an employee believes that his or her health has deteriorated due to working conditions, he or she has the right to request an extraordinary medical examination.

Employees will not be costly due to medical examinations.

The protection of the labor of women and adolescents is primarily due to the fact that they are prohibited from using their labor in heavy and uncomfortable work conditions, as well as in underground physical work.

Women and adolescents under the age of 18 are not allowed to carry heavy loads. They should not exceed 15 kg on level ground and 10 kg when lifting or lowering loads. Women and adolescents are not involved in evening work, heavy work processes.

According to Article 77 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, employment is allowed from the age of 16.

However, as an exception, it is possible to get a job from the age of 14 with the permission of the local authority.

Article 241 stipulates that minors under the age of 18 should not be involved in uncomfortable, heavy work, while Article 241 stipulates that weekly working hours between the ages of 16 and 18 should not exceed 36 hours, and weekly working hours between the ages of 14 and 16 should not exceed 24 hours. Payment to them will be on a full rate basis.

Adolescents are granted annual leave during the summer or at their discretion. All enterprises and organizations will be booked for the recruitment of people under 18 years of age.

The Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan fully reflects such information as the procedure for work, rest, additional incentives, medical examinations.

The system of occupational safety standards is a set of normative and technical documents aimed at ensuring the safety of production processes and equipment, creating safe and healthy working conditions. SSBT functions include:

-regulation of technical, sanitary-hygienic, psychophysiological, aesthetic, sanitary and safe working conditions;

- Inclusion of labor safety requirements in the newly developed and revised standards, as well as technical specifications for specific objects of standardization.

SSBT standards are divided into state (GOST), republican (RST), network (OST) standards and are divided into standards of norms and requirements by types of hazards. In total, about 300 standards have been developed. SSBT includes a group of state standards: 0 - basic GOSTs; 1 - GOST of the basic requirements and norms on types of dangerous and harmful factors; 2 - requirements for the safety of production equipment; 3 - requirements for production processes; 4 - requirements to means of protection of workers; 5-9 - SSBT reserve. For example, GOST 12.0.001-81 means - 12 - the number of SSBT in the system of general standards; 0 - classification group code, in this case the main; 001 - serial number; 81 - year of registration.

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SSBT standards for production equipment define the requirements for the safety of the structure, barrier and storage devices, control bodies and systems, and various production equipment. SSBT standards for production processes set sanitary-hygienic, operational and other requirements for the safe placement of elements of technological schemes and their interaction (operation).

In addition to the SSBT, the section "Safety Requirements" also includes standards and specifications for standardization facilities, where the sources of production risks and losses are available. In this regard, it should be noted that safety requirements are set in advance for each work performed, and strict adherence to it guarantees safety.

The enterprises and organizations of the Republic of Uzbekistan are required to comply with the rules of production safety and specific to all types of work. There is an appropriate system of control over these activities, which are the internal control department of the enterprise and the state control bodies.

According to Chapter 13, Article 211 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main person responsible for labor protection at industrial enterprises is the employer, as well as the right to labor protection is granted to citizens of the republic, stateless persons and foreigners. given. Responsibility for labor protection is defined by law.

Compliance with the labor legislation and labor protection regulations is monitored by: the competent special state control bodies, the activities of which are not related to the administration of the enterprise and organization and their above bodies; trade unions; as well as technical and labor legal inspections under their supervision.

State control bodies include: Gosgortechnadzor (State Mining Technical Control) (supervisory control), gosenergonadzor (State energy control), gossannadzor (State Sanitary Control), gospojarnadzor (State Fire Control).

Gosgortechnadzor is a state control that monitors compliance with the rules of safe work in industry, it has the following divisions: kotlonadzor (heating boiler control) and lifting equipment, mining, gas inspections and similar inspections; supervises the safe execution of work when working with lifting machines in construction, the use of pressure boilers and vessels, steam and hot water pipelines, blasting. State Mining Technical Inspection (Gosgortechnadzor) is a state body of the State Committee for Mining Safety and Mining Control under the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan. Gosgortechnadzor oversees the safety of boilers, ore, chemical equipment, boiler equipment and vessels, lifting equipment, high-pressure vessels, high-pressure steam and hot water pipes, transportation, storage and use of natural and oil and gas.

The main task of Gosgortechnadzor:

- Establish control over safe access to work;
- Establish control over the prevention of accidents, occupational diseases and injuries at enterprises;
- To provide a single supply measure in accordance with the sanitary norms and safety instructions at enterprises, regardless of the type.

Technical control at enterprises is carried out directly by the inspector of Gosgortechnadzor, which is part of the district or regional mining technical inspection.

The state mining technical control and its local bodies have the following rights:

- Carrying out inspections of compliance with the rules of safety at the enterprise, production, facilities under control, the procedures for issuing work permits, as well as the knowledge of workers in this area and the certification procedures;
- Hearing of persons responsible for safety, occupational diseases, injuries, etc., making decisions aimed at providing safe working conditions, if necessary;
- Control over the condition and readiness of paramilitary mountain rescue units;
- Emergency protection plans, rescue plans and control over their compliance with the current situation;
- Investigation of the causes of serious accidents at enterprises in accordance with the law, based on the results of inspections of the heads of enterprises to make decisions on the terms of compliance with safety regulations.

Employees of Gosgortechnadzor and its local bodies have the following rights:

- Carry out inspections at the enterprise, production, facility and organization under its control at any time, technical certification of equipment, review of reports, inspection of technical documentation of technological processes, obtaining explanations from officials, obtaining certificates from the head on various issues related to Gosgortechnadzor;
- To give instructions on termination of work in case of violation of safety measures at enterprises and organizations, works that may lead to accidents, works that may cause accidents. In such cases, resumption of work is carried out only with the permission of Gosgortechnadzor.

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State Technical Supervision (Gostechnadzor) - State Technical Supervision works with the State Mining Technical Inspection (Gosgortechnadzor) and the technical inspection of the trade union of enterprises to ensure safe operation of enterprises and organizations, monitors the safe operation of equipment.

State control bodies have a wide range of rights to issue instructions and orders to the economic bodies of enterprises and organizations on shortcomings and violations of the rules and norms of safety and industrial sanitation, as well as to take measures to ensure safe and healthy working conditions. Suspension of the construction and operation of facilities and structures by regulatory authorities in the event of a serious violation of the rules and regulations; complete cessation of production; to instruct the Ministry and other economic bodies to dismiss engineers and technicians who regularly violate the rules of safe work; may impose administrative fines for violating safety regulations.

Public inspectors for labor protection are elected in all organizations and enterprises. Occupational safety commissions are formed in local trade union committees. This commission includes senior public inspectors for occupational safety of shops and sites, as well as other enterprising employees who are well versed in production. In addition to overseeing the work carried out on labor protection, the Commission on labor protection participates in the development of labor protection contracts, plans for the organization of labor on a scientific basis, organizational measures to improve the culture of production and the introduction of industrial aesthetics.

Public inspectors check the compliance of workplaces with the requirements of labor protection and ensure that all organizational measures are taken to prevent accidents and occupational injuries of workers. They pay special attention to the observance of safety instructions by workers. In the shop and in construction there are records of public inspectors' proposals.

Technical inspectors monitor the timely inspection and accounting of accidents at work, the implementation of nomenclature measures for labor protection. Inspectors should ensure that workers at the enterprise are provided with comfortable sanitary facilities and that workplaces are properly lit, that noise, vibration levels and harmful factors do not exceed the norm. During the commissioning of new facilities, technical inspectors are included in the state commission.

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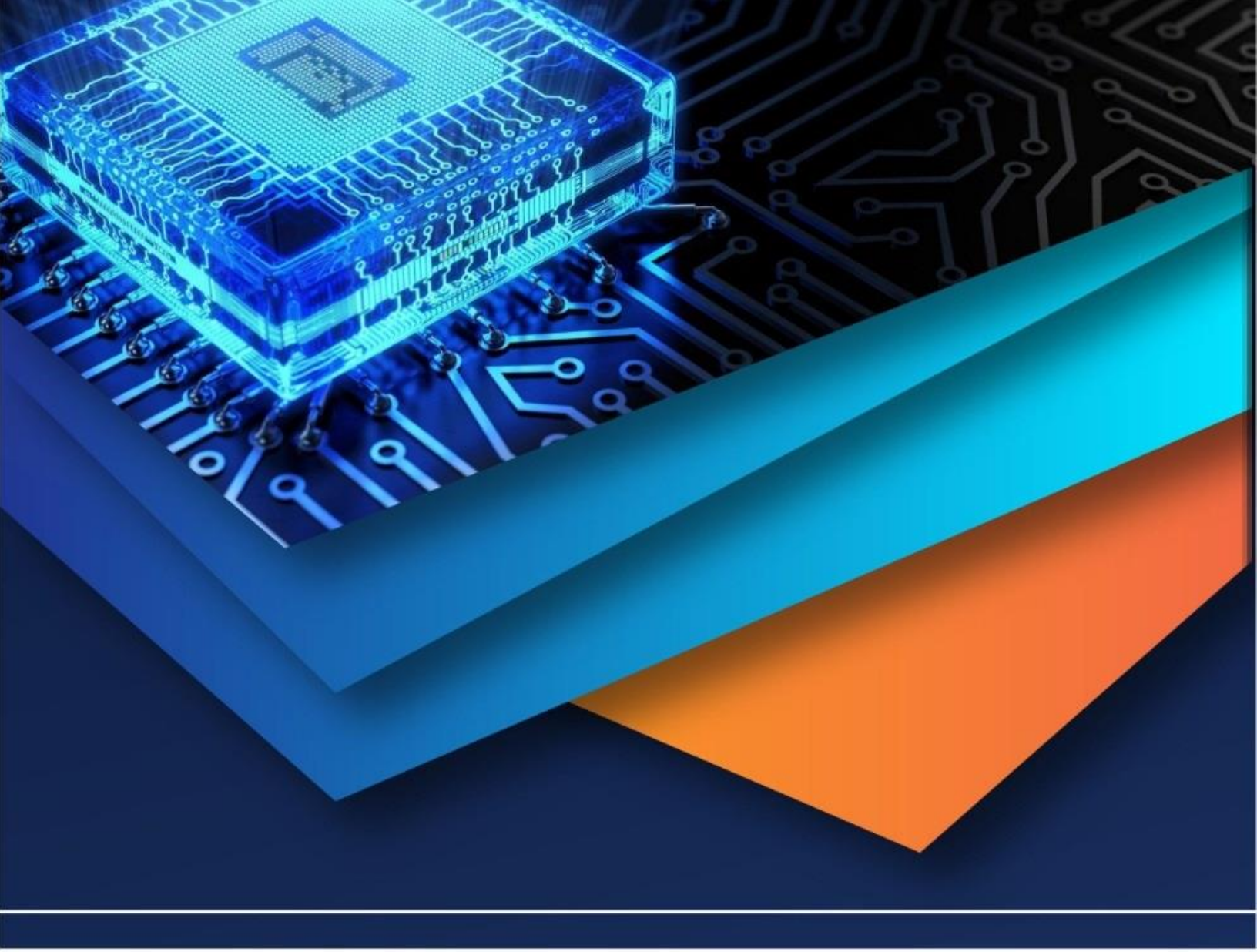

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