

ACCIDENTS OCCURING DURING PRODUCTION AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Xurramova Xadicha Mamadovna

(Namangan, Uzbekistan)

Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

hadich71@inbox.ru +998997258768

Abstract

The problem of determining the causes of accidents and occupational diseases in production is one of the main issues of labor protection, because injuries and occupational diseases cause great social and economic damage to people and our society. Occupational injury analysis is essential to improve the safety and reliability of production systems. Practice shows that few companies use a systematic approach to analyze occupational injuries and human errors as part of the system safety assessment. Therefore, this article discusses the effectiveness of using methods for analyzing the causes of human errors and occupational injuries in production systems.

Keywords: accidents, safety, serviceability, quickly, development, dangerous materials, sanitary - hygienic, construction, evacuation plan, checking, providing, human error, control.

An accident in production is an event in which a worker is exposed to a hazardous factor during the performance of his job duties or the work ordered by the employer. Accidents can also take the form of occupational disease or poisoning. Occupational diseases - a harmful production factor characteristic of the worker for this work, the strain of certain organs and the negative effects of heavy work on the body are diseases caused by its influence. An example of occupational poisoning can be given as a special case. They are divided into acute and chronic types. Injury is damage to human tissues and organs as a result of external impact. Injuries sustained during the performance of work duties are called work-related injuries. Industrial injuries are divided into mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical, and mixed types. X-ray, electromagnetic and other radiations can also have negative effects on the human body. Causes of accidents are divided into the following groups:

- organizational;
- technician;
- technological



- sanitary - hygienic;
- psychophysiological.

Injuries are divided into industrial, work-related and domestic types by origin. Injuries related to production include accidents that occurred during the performance of duties on the territory of the enterprise or outside it, and on the way to or from work in the enterprise transport. For work-related injuries, in cases of going to work in public transport, a private vehicle or on foot, as well as on the territory of the enterprise includes accidents that occurred during the performance of work other than duties. Work-related injuries are formalized by writing a deed in a voluntary form, signed by two witnesses, and for temporary incapacity for work, 100% of compensation from the social insurance fund is paid regardless of length of service, but these injuries affect the economic activity of the enterprise. In other words, the company is not responsible for these injuries. Examples of these are being drunk with alcohol or drugs, violating work discipline, getting injured while doing work for one's own purposes, and other similar cases. Injuries are described as follows by severity:

- micro-injuries, do not lose working ability;
- injuries related to loss of working capacity for more than one day;
- serious accidents (injuries that ended in death or happened to a group, two or more people. These injuries are examined separately). According to the regulation, all accidents in production, regardless of their severity, are investigated. The main purpose of the inspection is to determine the real cause of the accident and to develop specific measures to prevent similar incidents from happening again. An accident investigation must be completed within three days and a report on the N-1 form must be written, and it must be kept at the enterprise for 45 years. The regulation emphasizes that special importance should be paid to the investigation of accidents involving students and pupils, group and fatal accidents sent to the enterprise from another organization to work temporarily. Accidents and dangerous situations that cause them are identified in enterprises in order to eliminate the factors that cause accidents. These works are mainly carried out at the expense of using reasonable methods, organizing work conditions that are free from the origin of accidents and occupational diseases.

1. To study the Regulation of inspection and accounting of accidents in production and to answer the control questions in writing.

(Appendix 1).

2. Filling out a document on the N-1 form.

Teacher of serious accident investigation and documentation can be given to 2-3 students according to the instructions. Let's consider an example of accident investigation.

Event 1. On October 28, 2022, workers A. Ibragimov and K. Pirmatov were moving the conveyor to a new place at the cotton receiving point located at the cotton ginning plant of Uzbekistan. To do this, they turned off the electric motor by pressing a button on the conveyor. But the four-pole plug that supplies the electric motor with current was not disconnected from the outlet. During the transfer of the conveyor, the cable was stretched and the insulation layer cracked in front of the conveyor shell, the voltage touched the shell, and as a result, a two-phase short circuit occurred. As a result, the worker K. Pirmatov received an electric shock and suffered second-degree burns on the fingers of his left hand. The doctors released him from work for 5 days. Both workers passed safety training on April 10, 2022. During the investigation of the accident, it was found that the neutral wire of the cable was not connected to the electric motor housing. The instructions of K. Mamatov, head of the cotton receiving point. —Punkt electrical equipment was managed by electrician S. Saidov. He is currently serving in the army. I think he didn't connect the neutral wire of the cable, so it's an accident happened. At the same time, M. Kurbanov, who worked as an electrical engineer at the cotton plant at that time, is also responsible. However, he left his job a year and a half ago, and it is unknown where he lives. Now it is necessary to recommend N. Latipov, the chief energy officer of the cotton factory, to carry out explanatory work among the electricians so that such irresponsibility does not return. The opinion of M. Nazarov, labor protection engineer of the cotton factory: "When moving portable equipment from one place to another, it is necessary to disconnect the power cord from the power source, it is not enough to turn off the equipment itself. The victims did not comply with this requirement. The reason is that they were last instructed six and a half months ago. The duration of instruction should not exceed 6 months. In my opinion, the direct leader of the guilty victims is the head of the training center K. Mamatov. The opinion of S. Abdullaev, who is attached to the labor protection issues of the cotton section of the factory trade union: "M. Nazarov's opinion is correct, but here it is not about more than 18 days. The point is that there are no posted instructions on safety techniques in any workplace of the point, and even in the journal of their formalization, specific questions are not indicated. It is not known whether the victims were told about the above requirement or not. As a member of the factory trade union committee, from the point of view of self-criticism, I also admit that I



left these issues out of my control. However, the main fault lies with the manager of the cotton receiving point. It is necessary to carry out the instructions in a timely and high-quality manner and formalize them. The conclusion of the technical supervisor of the trade union of cotton ginning employees, who participated in the inspection, is that, in addition to the manager of the reception point, the person in charge of the current electricity business is also guilty. It is known that during each current adjustment of the equipment, for a period of no more than one year, the resistance of the protective neutral wires (between the receiver and the trunk) must be measured with an ohmmeter M - 372. If this requirement had been met, it would have been noticed that the neutral wire was not connected to the electric motor housing of the transporter during the change of the head of the electrical industry, which was vacant a year and a half ago. I suggest to punish P. Latipov, the chief energy officer of the plant, and to immediately organize an extraordinary inspection of the protective neutral wires of all electrical receivers, besides, instructions should be posted in visible places in all workplaces. I demand from the manager of the reception point to properly keep the logs of issuing instructions in each department." The procedure for issuing a document in the N - 1 form for this accident. One copy of the N-1 form is sent to the victim, the head of the department, the labor protection engineer, and the technical supervisor.

"Tasdiqlayman"
Korxona rahbari

« _____ » 20__ yil

Dalolatnoma №1.
Ishlab chiqarishda baxtsiz hodisa haqida
(4 nusxada to'ldiriladi)

1. Vazirlik, tarmoq: Uz sanoat paxta sotish
2. Korxona nomi: O'zbekiston paxta zavodi
- 2.1. Korxona adresi: Toshkent viloyati, Yangibozor shahri.
- Mustaqillik ko'chasi, 2 - uy.
- 2.2. Baxtsiz hodisa sodir bo'lgan tsx, bo'lim va ish joyi
- O'zbekiston paxta zavodi qoshidagi paxta qabul qilish punkti xom - ashyo zonasi.
3. Ishchini yo'lgan korxona:
- (nomi, adresi, Vazirlik, tarmoq)
4. Jabrlanuvchining familiyasi, ismi, otasining ismi:
- Pirmatov Kobil G'ofurovich
5. Jinsi: erkak, ayol (tagiga chizilsin)
6. Yoshi (to'liq yillar ko'rsatiladi) 49 yosh
7. Kasbi, lavozimi: xom - ashyo zonasida ishchi, razryadi-to'rtnchi
8. Baxtsiz hodisa sodir bo'lgan ishdagi ish staji: 8 oy
9. Yo'riqnama, havfsiz ish usullari bo'yicha o'quv (o'tilgan vaqti)
- 9.1. Kirish yo'riqnomasi: 2022 yil 15 mart
- 9.2. Kasbi bo'yicha o'quv: 2022 yil 8 avgust
- 9.3. Dastlabki (davriy) yo'riqnama: 2022 yil 30 iyul
- 9.4. Bilimni tekshirish: O'tkazilmagan
10. Baxtsiz hodisa bo'lgan sana: 2022 yil 28 oktabr. Ertalabki soat 10⁰⁰.
11. Baxtsiz hodisaning tafsiloti: Transportyorni yangi joyga kabelning shpseel vilkasi rozetkadan chiqarib olinmagan. Kabel tarang tortilishi natijasida uning ixota kobig'i transportyor el.dvigateli yaqinida yorilgan va fazalararo qisqa tutashuv sodir bo'lgan. Ishchi K.Pirmatovni tok urgan va uning chap qo'l barmog'i 2 - darajali kuyish olgan kuyish maydoni tanasining 20 foiz kam joyini tashkil qiladi).
- 11.1. Hodisa turi: elektr toki bilan jarohatlanish.
- 11.2. Sabablari: Jabrlanuvchi tomonidan havfsizlik qoidalarining buzilishi. (Rozetkadan vilkani sug'urib olmagan). Transportyor himoyalovchi nol simiga ulanmagan, ish joyi o'zgariganda ishlovchilarga kerakli yo'riqnama berilmagan va yo'riqnama muddati o'tib ketgan.
- 11.3. Jarohatga sabab bo'lgan uskuna: Tasmali transportyor TL-B
- 11.4. Jabrlanuvchining mast holatda bo'lganligi: yo'q.
12. Baxtsiz hodisa sabablarini bartaraf qilish bo'yicha tadbirlar.

13. Mehnat qonunlarining va mehnat muhofazasi qoidalarini buzilishiga yo'l qo'ygan shaxslar: Paxta zavodi bosh mexanigi N.Latipov va paxta qabul qilish punkti mudiri A.Mambetov.

13.1. Ushbu shaxslar ishlaydigan korxona nomi: Toshkent viloyati O'zbekiston paxta zavodi

14. Baxtsiz hodisaning guvohlari: A.Ibrohimov

Dalolatnoma: 2022 yil 28 oktabr, soat 16 da yozildi.

Sex boshlig'i: Paxta qabul qilish punkti mudiri A.Mambetov

Paxta zavodi mehnat muhofazasi muhandisi: M.P.Nazarov

Mehnat muhofazasi bo'yicha qabul punktiga biriktirilgan shaxs:

S. Abdullaev

15. Baxtsiz hodisa oqibatlar:

15.1. Engil ishni bajarish davomiyligi: Boshqa ishga o'tkazilganda avvalgi moyanasiga etguncha bo'lgan to'lov summasi.

15.2. Ishga yaroqsizlik varaqasi yoki davolovchi muassasaning spravkasi bo'yicha qo'yilgan tashxis: Chap qo'l barmog'ining 2 - darajali kuyishi.

Ishdan 28 oktabr 2022 yildan 1 noyabr 2022 yilgacha ozod qilinadi. Vaqtincha ishga yaroqsizlik kunlari 5 (ish kunlari yoziladi)

Ishga yaroqsizlik varaqasi bo'yicha 2815 (ikki ming sakkiz yuz o'n besh) so'm to'lanadi.

15.3. Baxtsiz hodisa nima bilan tugadi: _____ tuzalib ketdi (engil ishga o'tkazildi, tuzaldi, 1,2,3 - guruh nogironligiga o'tkazildi, o'ldi)

15.4. Buzilgan bino va inshootlar narxi yo'q (so'm)

15.6. Jami keltirilgan zarar: 2815 (ikki ming sakkiz yuz o'n besh) (15.1.; 15.2; 15.4-bandlarining yig'indisi)

Sex boshlig'i: (korxona rahbari)

Paxta qabul qilish punkti mudiri: S.Mambetov

Korxona hisobchisi: E.N.Ivanova

Conclusion

Human error cannot be seen simply as a lack of operator attention that can lead to an accident, but can also be a manifestation of deeper problems in the system and the result of the system's relationships between people, tools, tasks, and the work environment. . Furthermore, humans not only manage buildings, structures, and processes, but also designed, constructed, and maintained them in the first place. Thus, there are ample opportunities for people to contribute to the occurrence of accidents. Therefore, various technical solutions, business models, corporate strategies, rules and regulations help to improve any specific work process. Therefore, a thorough understanding of the multiple roles that people play in the work process and the factors that contribute to people's decision-making is essential for the prevention of accidents and operational efficiency by reducing risk, eliminating any defects and ensuring a successful production process. very important. From the previous discussion, it is clear that choosing a methodology to analyze, identify and reduce human errors is an important aspect of managing a production system. An approach based on teamwork and discussion helps to separate symptoms from causes, which in turn makes it easier to identify corrective measures. The main disadvantages of these methods are that they do not offer a predefined classification of human errors and require a lot of time to implement.

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