

THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF LABOR PROTECTION

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ТРУДА

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Abstract. This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of occupational safety and health, its socio-economic significance, legal and regulatory framework, and the principles for ensuring safe working conditions in the production process. The main principles of the occupational safety and health system, risk factors, and methods of their management are presented from a scientific and theoretical perspective. The research results show that the effective organization of occupational safety and health is an important factor in increasing production efficiency and preserving the health of employees.

Keywords: occupational safety and health, safety, production environment, theoretical principles, working conditions, industrial safety.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются теоретические основы охраны труда, ее социально-экономическое значение, правовая и нормативная база, а также принципы обеспечения безопасных условий труда в производственном процессе. Научно и теоретически освещены основные принципы системы охраны труда, факторы риска и методы их управления. Результаты исследования показывают, что эффективная организация охраны труда является важным фактором повышения эффективности производства и поддержания здоровья работников.

Ключевые слова: охрана труда, безопасность, производственная среда, теоретические принципы, условия труда, промышленная безопасность.

Annotatsiya Ushbu maqolada mehnatni muhofaza qilishning nazariy asoslari, uning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyati, huquqiy-me'yoriy bazasi hamda ishlab chiqarish jarayonida xavfsiz mehnat sharoitlarini ta'minlash tamoyillari tahlil qilingan. Mehnatni muhofaza qilish tizimining asosiy tamoyillari, xavf omillari va ularni boshqarish usullari ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari mehnatni muhofaza qilishning samarali tashkil etilishi ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish va ishchi-xodimlar salomatligini saqlashda muhim omil ekanini

ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: mehnatni muhofaza qilish, xavfsizlik, ishlab chiqarish muhiti, nazariy tamoyillar, mehnat sharoitlari, sanoat xavfsizligi.

Introduction Under current conditions of globalization and industrialization, the increasing complexity of production processes has made occupational safety and health a pressing scientific and practical issue. In production, hazardous factors such as technological equipment, chemical substances, high noise and vibration levels, and electromagnetic radiation can have negative effects on human health. Therefore, providing a theoretical justification for the occupational safety and health system and implementing it in practice is of great importance. Occupational safety and health is a system of social, economic, technical, sanitary-hygienic, and legal measures aimed at preserving human life and health during the labor process. Its main objective is to prevent industrial accidents and occupational diseases. The purpose of this article is to scientifically analyze the theoretical principles of occupational safety and health and to reveal their significance in the production process.

Research Methodology (Methods)

The following scientific methods were used in the research process:

- **Theoretical analysis method:** studying scientific literature and regulatory legal documents related to occupational safety and health;
- **Systematic approach:** analyzing the occupational safety and health system as an integrated mechanism;
- **Comparative method:** comparing theoretical views of different authors;
- **Logical generalization:** drawing conclusions based on the obtained results.

The information base of the study consisted of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on occupational safety and health, documents of the International Labour Organization (ILO), and scientific sources.

Results

According to the research findings, occupational safety and health is based on the following key theoretical principles:

1. Principle of prevention

Preventing hazardous and harmful factors is more effective than eliminating their consequences. This principle requires that safety measures be incorporated from the design stage of production processes.

2. Principle of priority of human life

Production efficiency and economic benefits must not be placed above human life and health.

3. Principle of systematic and integrated approach

Occupational safety and health is implemented as a unified system that includes technical, organizational, sanitary-hygienic, and legal measures.

4. Principle of scientific justification

Safety measures must be based on scientific research, statistical data, and best practices.

5. Principle of responsibility and control

Employers and employees are responsible for complying with occupational safety and health requirements.

Discussion

The analysis shows that the theoretical principles of occupational safety and health are closely linked to practice. When these principles are fully implemented in the production process, working conditions improve, occupational diseases among employees decrease, and enterprise efficiency increases.

International experience indicates that investments in occupational safety and health are economically justified in developed countries. In Uzbekistan, improving the occupational safety and health system remains one of the urgent tasks.

Three possible relationships in the production process demonstrate that personal injuries (especially accidents) and harmful working conditions are unexpected consequences of combining people with the objective work environment for production purposes.

The relationship between the employee and the objective work environment is optimal.

This implies employee well-being, labor safety, labor-saving methods, and the reliability of objective system components such as machinery. It also means the absence of defects, accidents, incidents, malfunctions (potential incidents), or injuries. As a result, productivity improves.

The employee and the objective work environment are incompatible.

This may occur because the worker is unskilled, equipment or materials are unsuitable for the job, or operations are poorly organized. Consequently, the worker may be involuntarily overworked or underutilized. Objective system components, such as machines, may become unreliable. This creates hazardous conditions and risks with a probability of malfunctions (accidents) and minor incidents, leading to delays in production flow and reduced output.

The relationship between the employee and the objective work environment is completely disrupted. As a result of this breakdown, damage, personal injury, or both occur, thereby preventing production. This relationship is particularly relevant to occupational safety issues in

terms of accident prevention.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the theoretical principles of occupational safety and health serve as an important scientific foundation for protecting human life and health. The full implementation of these principles in the production process makes it possible to reduce accidents and occupational diseases. To further develop the occupational safety and health system, it is necessary to expand scientific research and introduce best practices.

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