

LABOUR SAFETY AS THE ELEMENT OF ECONOMIC SAFETY OF A WORKING PERSON

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Summary. *Theoretical and practical aspects of labour safety as the element of economic safety are investigated based on international and domestic experience. The practice of regulation of the given sphere regarding the decrease of the number of injured and dead from the accidents at work at federal and regional levels is argued. The problems and their origin are revealed and the mechanisms of stimulating employees and employers are determined on the basis of social research on three categories of respondents.*

Keywords: *labour safety, economic safety, working person, accident at work, occupation disease*

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1 INTRODUCTION

Safety of a person at work is a challenge not only for states, but also for employers with reference to the results of labour activity, corresponding to the General declaration of the rights and freedoms of the person, conventions and declarations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Favorable working conditions in the Russian Federation act as a national principle of decent life. By the international estimations, 2.34 million people perish annually from labour injuries and occupational diseases. Daily, 5,500 deaths out of 6,300 fatal cases are caused by occupational diseases [1].

These problems are in the center of attention of foreign and national scientists, among which: L.S. Tal (labour safety within the framework of the labour right); V.J. Kanel, I.M. Setchenov (medical aid to the injured); E.I. Astrakhan (industrial traumatism); F.F. Erisman (professional hygiene).

The regulations of ILO in the field of labour protection and hygiene can be classified into four basic categories: political and branch instructions [2]; special risks; protective measures.

According to ILO data, the greatest quantity of accidents occurs in France (more than 700 thousand), and the least quantity (more than 1 thousand) occurs in Iceland. Occupational diseases prevail in Greece (more than 28 thousand), and their least quantity (115) is recorded in Ireland [3].

The basic guarantors of safe working conditions in Russia are the Constitution of the Russian Federation (item 37) [4] and the Labour Code of the Russian Federation (section X) [5]; the basic institute in the field of well-being of a working person is the institute of a labour safety.

2 METHODS

The argument for positive experience in this country is 5-time decrease of the number of injured from accidents during 16 years (Fig. 1), the number of deaths fall 3 times (Fig. 2) [6, p. 81].

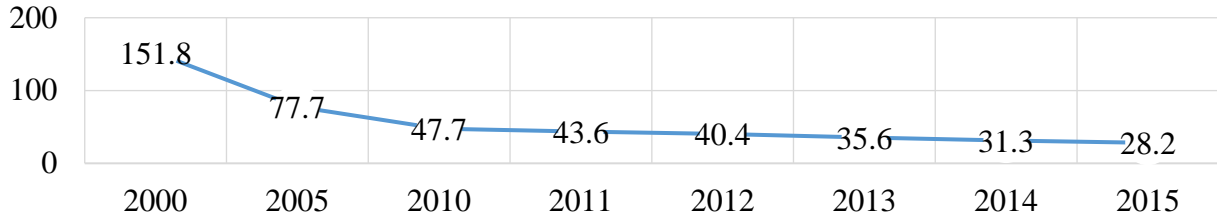


Figure 1 – Dynamics of injured in accidents at work in Russia, thds. Persons

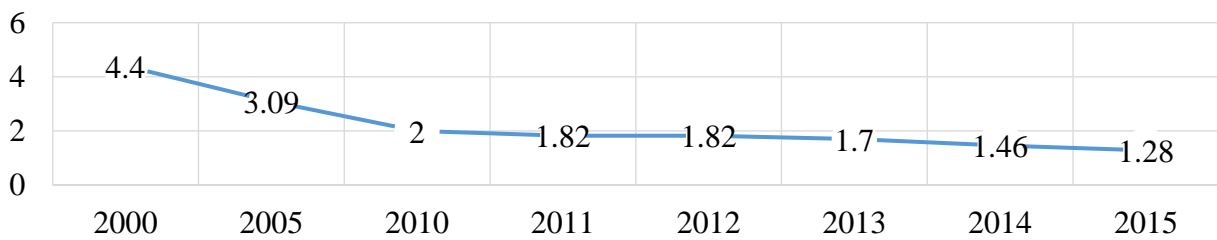


Figure 2 – Dynamics of deaths at work in Russia, thds. Persons

Positive tendencies have developed in the Republic of Mari El as well. Thus, in 2015 the total number of injured decreased by the factor of 6 (Fig. 3), and the number of deaths fallen by the factor of 4. (Fig. 4) [6, p. 82].

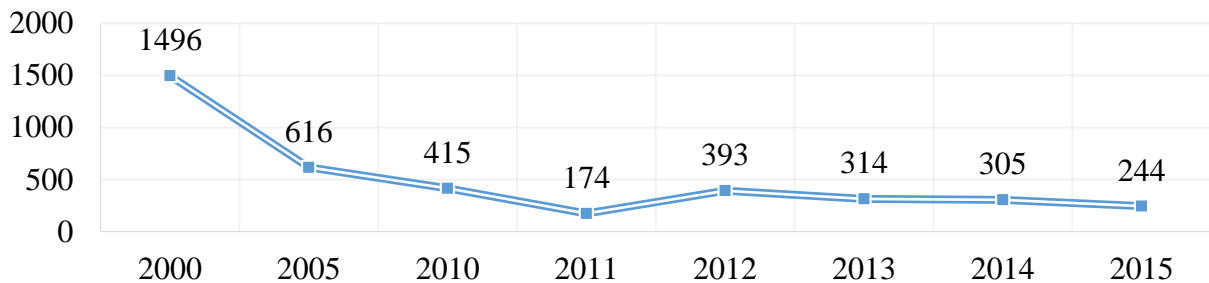


Figure 3 – Dynamics of injured at work in accidents in Mari El, persons

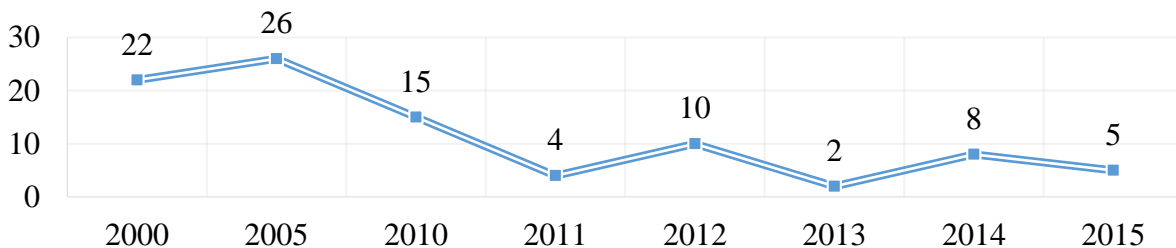


Figure 4 – Dynamics of died at work in Mari El, persons

Nevertheless, the author's monitoring has allowed to reveal the problems and difficulties in this sphere: in this country each fourth workplace (24.7 %) corresponds to harmful and

dangerous working conditions, causing, on the one side, working time fund losses (more than 1.1 trn roubles), and, on the other side, decrease in gross national product to 7 % [7].

Similarly to this, every third workplace (35.1 %) in the Republic of Mari El from all the workplaces covered with a special working conditions estimation procedure in 2015 appeared to have harmful and dangerous working conditions.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With a view of revealing the above-stated problems sociological research of three categories of respondents, clients of the regional branch of Social Insurance Fund in the Republic of Mari El, was carried out:

- injured in accidents,
- occupational safety engineers of large enterprises of the Republic of Mari El and
- professionals from the bodies of the state executive authority.

In the experts' opinion, the priority positive tendency existing both in Russia and in the Republic of Mari El (Tab. 1) is providing a legislative framework for economic encouragement of the employer to improve the working conditions (86.7 %). The respondents have placed second (40 %) the provision of a legislative framework for guarantees (remuneration) to those working in harmful (dangerous) working conditions and establishment of the differentiated approach in granting these guarantees.

Table 1 - Ranging of respondents' opinions on priority directions of labour safety development

№	Direction	Value					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Providing a legislative framework for economic encouragement of the employer to improve the working conditions	86.7	-	13.3	-	-	-
2	Providing a legislative framework for guarantees (remuneration) to those working in harmful (dangerous) working conditions and establishment of the differentiated approach in granting these guarantees	6.7	40	13.3	13.3	13.3	6.7
3	Formation of the institute of special estimation of working conditions	-	13.3	26.7	13.3	13.3	26.7

All three categories of respondents consider that the basic problems are: absence of essential responsibility of the employer for adverse working conditions (53.3 %), absence of corresponding mechanisms for estimation of labour safety state-of-the-art in the environment of innovative technologies and in view of risks increase at work (33.3 %). Every second respondent (53.3 %) has noted concealment by the employer of the accidents occurred and occupational diseases (Tab. 2).

Table 2 - Ranging of respondents' opinions on priority problems in the sphere of labour safety

№	Problems	Value				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Absence of the due responsibility of the employer for adverse working conditions	53.3	6.7	–	26.7	13.3
2	Absence of corresponding mechanisms for estimation of conditions of labour safety in the environment of innovative technologies and in view of risks increase at work	33.3	13.3	33.3	13.3	-
3	Concealment by the employer of the accidents occurred and occupational diseases	13.3	53.3	20	13.3	-

4 CONCLUSIONS

To increase the efficiency of economic safety in the sphere of labour safety it is considered expedient to take the following measures:

- 1) to develop mechanisms of provision of economic incentives for employers to improve working conditions by perfection of the system of social insurance - matching of real working conditions and risks with the size of discounts and extra charges under insurance tariffs;
- 2) to build a preventive mechanism of health preservation and well-being of a working person;
- 3) to improve the structure of labour safety management at regional and municipal levels;
- 4) to follow risk-oriented approach in providing the safety of workers at work;
- 5) to introduce the culture of labour safety, raising the responsibility both employers and employees.

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