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Methodological and legal bases of safety of human life

Methodical recommendations for practical classes for 2nd
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Methodological and legal bases of human health and safety

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introduction

health and safety culture, as the level of human and social development in ensuring security in their daily lives and in emergency situations, is the focus of the representatives of the natural and social sciences. One of the directions of its improvement is the introduction of a system of general and vocational education ideology, methods, means and forms of human interaction with the environment necessary for life, production activities, social interaction, spiritual and physical development.

Originating during the intensification of scientific and technical progress, the technical problem of security in the "man-machine"

artificial systems now moved beyond the technosphere, and acquired the ecological character.

Due to the fact that a person is both the originator and the target of ecological trouble, the introduction of modern medical education a new subject "Safety, Disaster Medicine" takes on special methodological significance and encourages the consideration of this issue with the biology of positions, human physiology and psychology.

1. Introduction to the problem: the basic concepts, terms, definitions

Methodology - this is the doctrine of the organization. The proposed definition of the subject determines the methodology - the organization of activities.

Methodological studies of health and safety issues is deployed in several ways: First of all As a professional activity, and secondly, as a scientific theory, thirdly, as a discipline. Currently, there is a need to develop an integrated life safety system - "practice - theory - education." Under this system, and it should be a comprehensive study of this sphere of human activity and its further development.

As a professional activity, life safety - practice areas aimed at preserving the life and health in a variety of settings, including in emergency situations.

As a scientific discipline, life safety - is an area of scientific knowledge, which studies the common dangers that threaten every man of his community (state, public and other organizations), and to develop appropriate ways to protect against them, in all conditions of human habitation.

As a scientific and academic discipline, life safety It includes the following main provisions:

1. The man lives and acts in a permanent, ever-changing potential hazards, from which it follows that a person, any activity is potentially dangerous.

2. We realize in time and space, the danger threatening man, society and the state. Therefore, prevention of hazards and protection against them - the

urgent humanitarian and social problem whose solution should be interested and the state and society, and every man.

3. Safety - is an acceptable risk, as there is no absolute security, because there is always some residual risk. Based on this, a security is commonly understood as a level of risk which can be tolerated.

4. This discipline examines the dangers with which people may face in the course of his life and which can be divided by origin of natural, man-made, man-made, biological, environmental and social.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language DN Ushakova - vital functions defined by two values: "1. The collection of vital functions that make up the activity of the organism. 2. Employment, human activity over its lifetime. "

Questions of life, ensuring its security humanity began to engage in a long time. For example, the protection of the soldier on the battlefield - helmets, chain mail, defenses, etc. Most intensively this area was developed in the era of scientific and technological progress, when the railways, cars, aircraft. The need to protect people in these technical systems from the effects of adverse factors, which under normal conditions or a minor or absent, led to the development in the field of medicine (care, aviation medicine, etc.), Psychology (psychology of labor, engineering psychology), technical sciences . There are new scientific directions - ergonomics, ecology, noksologiya.

Ergonomics - a scientific discipline that studies the complex human labor activity in the system "man - technology - environment" in order to ensure its effectiveness, safety and comfort.

Ecology- the science about relationships of animals and plants with the environment. Human ecology studies the general laws of interaction between nature and society.

Noksologiya- studies the origin and the cumulative effect of hazards, describes the areas and indicators of their impact on the physical world, assesses the damage and the risk of human nature. In noksologii task is to study the principles of minimization of hazards in the sources and bases of protection against them in the danger zones.

Based on the generality of ergonomics and environmental objectives is to preserve people's health, optimizing the conditions, means and processes of their activities, as well as in the development of ways and means to protect the human body from the adverse factors, the science is largely provide a solution to the problems of preventive medicine.

Along with ergonomics and ecology of certain sections of the medical science, such as aeronautical, maritime, space medicine, provides the necessary safety and human performance, in conditions sometimes preclude biological life (eg, space). Most often the person during the flight by plane faced with differences in barometric pressure, temperature, noise, vibration, hypoxia, etc., can cause serious harm to human body.

In the tradition of environmental safety of life (BC) is defined as the science of comfort and injury prevention of human interaction with the technosphere.

The reasons for the emergence and formation of the health and safety exercises are the society and the human need for protection against risks.

the needs of society:

- the preservation of health and disability members of society;
- the protection of society from natural hazards;
- preservation or rational growth of the members of the society under the impact of hazards due to external causes.

Human needs:

- physiological needs for food;
- in procreation;
- in safety;
- in social relations (involvement in community, love of family);
- respect, approval, recognition;
- in spiritual development.

In our country, the organization of teaching the basics of life safety in public secondary schools was first introduced in 1990, when

the Board of the USSR State Committee for Public Education adopted the document "On measures for establishment of continuing education in the field of health and safety systems."

Official recognition of the concept of "life safety" in the field of education was a logical consequence, on the one hand, the threat of human life and growth of society as a whole, and on the other - the achievements in the study of security issues by representatives of many branches of science.

The purpose of BC - the creation of man in the technosphere protection against external negative influences of anthropogenic, man-made or naturally occurring.

tasks BC - the formation of a person's world and culture of safe living, acquiring knowledge and skills necessary to ensure a comfortable and secure life and to preserve an acceptable quality of the environment.

objects BC are the people and groups of people.

The subject of research in BC - hazards and their aggregate operating system "man - a source of danger", as well as methods and means of protection against hazards.

Currently, the Russian Federation, life safety is studied in high school, secondary and higher educational institutions. The study of this discipline is designed to integrate knowledge on a common methodological basis in a single complex. And at each stage of the study BR has its own, pronounced specificity.

For example, in BC high school issues, mainly deal with issues of personal security in different life circumstances.

In the field of ecology - these are questions of environmental protection and human in it, especially from technospheric dangers.

In medical science- a study of the impact of hazards on the human body and its protection from the adverse effects on the morphological, physiological, psychological, and social levels. Designed the human body protection in a variety of conditions of life: everyday and everyday life, in terms of professional activity, in

emergency situations of different origin, as well as in war. At the same research areas relate to how the body, the personality of a healthy person and a patient.

Basic life safety concepts.

The concept of "living" consists of two components - the "life" and "activities", so first determine the content of each of them.

A life - is a form of existence of matter, which is distinguished from the others ability to grow, growth, development, active regulation of its functions, the different forms of movement, the ability to adapt to the environment, the presence of the metabolism and the reactions to stimuli. Life is the highest form of existence of matter in comparison with the other - the physical, chemical, energy, etc. Life can be seen as a sequential, ordered metabolism and energy.

activity- an active conscious human interaction with the environment. Activities varied forms. The result of any activity should be its usefulness for human existence. But at the same time, any activity is potentially dangerous. It can be a source of negative impacts or damage, leads to diseases, injuries, and usually ends in disability or death. Man operates in the conditions of the technosphere and the environment, that is, in terms of habitat.

Habitat- a human environment, was carried out through a combination of factors (physical, biological, chemical and social) the direct or indirect impact on human livelihoods, their health, ability to work and offspring. In the life cycle of "man and the environment habitat" man realizes his psychological and social needs. The composition of the environment emit natural, technological, industrial and domestic environments. Each medium can be hazardous to humans.

So, for the vital activity of the person is understood as the property is not simply act in the living environment that surrounds it, and the process of sustainable development and individual self-fulfillment, a group of people, society as a whole, mankind in the unity of their vital needs and opportunities. **vital functions**- the process of interaction between the human body, the person with the flow of

matter, energy, information, the environment, both in work and leisure conditions, living conditions, migration to meet their needs. Evolutionary - it is the most ancient process.

danger- negative property of animate and inanimate matter that can be harmful to the matter itself: people, environment, material values. Danger - a condition or situation that exists in the environment and can lead to the undesired release of energy that can cause physical harm, injury or damage.

Security - operation condition in which a chance of possible manifestation of the dangers or no possibility of implementing an emergency.

Safety of human life (As a scientific and academic discipline) - comfortable and safe interaction between man and technosphere, is an area of scientific knowledge, studying the dangers that threaten man and developing ways to protect against them, in all conditions of human habitation.

Biosphere- the area of distribution of life on earth, including the lower layer of the atmosphere and hydrosphere topsheet lithosphere without experiencing technological impacts. Earth's biosphere is a shield from cosmic impacts, under which life began, and formed man. But in addition to barrier properties, biosphere and has a number of factors affecting the human (temperature, air, precipitation, etc.). Natural environment is self-sufficient. It can exist and develop without human intervention.

Technosphere- habitat that occurred through direct or indirect exposure of people and equipment on the environment with a view to best suit the environment and social and economic needs of the person. Technosphere alone can not develop. Without human intervention it is doomed to destruction and aging.

Technosphere safety - the sphere of scientific and practical activities aimed at creating and maintaining technospheric space in the state, excluding its negative impact on people and nature.

Environmental Protection - a set of scientific and practical

knowledge aimed at preserving the quality of the biosphere (the natural environment).

2. Hazards their evolution

As noted previously the science that studies the origin and the cumulative effect of hazards, their impact on the material world is called noksologiya.

In addition noksologii learn the dangers and develop methods of protection from such disciplines of medical sciences toxicology, epidemiology, infectious diseases, and others.

The most ancient of the dangers - space that are associated primarily with the various radiations, space objects (meteors, comets, etc.).

A kind of protective shield them from the biosphere of the Earth. It is believed that humanity is in direct contact with the biosphere about 700 thousand. Years. Throughout this time the biosphere protected person, but at the same time create new risks (fluctuations in air temperature, water, and various atmospheric phenomena, natural disasters, pathogens, predators, etc.).

To protect against the dangers the biosphere man began to build shelters, teach wild animals, develop the production of food, etc., ie, technosphere began to form.

Creation of the technosphere was a lengthy process, due to evolution, both man and his environment.

In assessing the evolutionary development of mankind, above all, attention is drawn to a dramatic increase in human population

By 2014, the number of people on Earth has reached seven billion Population growth over thousands of years has not been uniform, first -. Insignificant, and in the last century - rapid. So in the XX century, the population increased by more than 4.5 billion.. Growth in the number of people, the struggle for resources and food have led to a serious increase in the dangers, the extreme expression of which were the numerous wars.

Along with the increase in population in the world, human activity, its interference in the natural environment, in the technosphere, new serious dangers.

At the stage of development of agriculture and agrarian civilization dangers have been associated with deforestation, use mechanical means to cultivation of crops, concentration in a limited space of domesticated animals. In the XIX and particularly the XX century began the process of intensification of agricultural production, and therefore dramatically increased risk to people from this kind of activity. This and the pesticides used to protect plants from pests and bring serious damage to human life and health (from direct pesticide poisoning annually dies about 10 thousand. People). This fertilizer. An excess of nitrogen fertilizers leads to a glut of nitrates soil.

With the use of fire man has created a new kind of man-made hazards - fire, which so far are the scourge of mankind.

The development of science and industry has led to an unprecedented growth of new threats. This nuclear energy, transport, biology, chemistry, urbanization, etc. In the second half of the XX century, every 12 - 15 years has doubled the volume of industrial production of the world's leading powers.

Especially noteworthy contribution in human technological hazards caused wars that kill millions.

Danger emerged simultaneously with the emergence of matter, and will always exist. They are associated with illegal flows of matter, energy and information.

Currently four main groups separated streams that form the danger.

1. Streams in the natural environment:

- solar radiation, the radiation of the stars, the planets;
- cosmic rays, dust, asteroids;
- electrical and magnetic field of the Earth;
- circulation of substances in the biosphere, in ecosystems;
- flows associated with atmospheric, hydrosphere and

lithosphere phenomena.

2. Flows in Technosphere:

- flows of raw materials, energy;
- production flows;
- waste production;
- traffic flows;
- luminous fluxes (artificial lighting);
- flows at a man-made accidents.

3. Flows in the social environment;

- information flows (training, management, etc.);
- outflows (migration, demographics, urbanization).

4. flows consumed and allocated to a person in the process of

life:

- the flow of oxygen, water, food, alcohol, etc .;
- energy flows;
- waste streams of life process.

Changing flows in the environment can be controlled by their influence on the person.

The following types of flow interaction with the human body:

- *comfortable* (Optimal) - flows create optimal conditions for work and relaxation, the prerequisites for high performance, maximum productivity activities, ensure the preservation of human health and the integrity of the environment;

- *permissible* - flows, impacting on the human body and environment, no adverse health effects, but leads to discomfort, reducing the effectiveness of human activities;

- *dangerous* - flows exceed the permissible levels and have a negative impact on human health, causing long-term exposure, the disease and lead to a violation of the environment;

- *extremely dangerous* - flows for a short time can cause injury, fatal, cause destruction to the habitat.

It should be noted that on this basis empirically determined maximum allowable pollutant concentration (MPC) in the environment

of human life calculated optimum conditions are formed and sanitary regulations, is calculated social, ecological risks, etc.

Sources of danger.

To distinguish between three sources of dangers for man on Earth: the natural, technological and man-made.

natural hazards Occurs when the abiotic factors of the biosphere and natural disaster.

For reference: *Abiotic factors - it is directly or indirectly act on the body factors of inanimate nature -... Light, temperature, humidity, chemical composition of the air, water and soil protection, etc. (ie, the properties of the medium, the occurrence and effects of which are not directly dependent on the activity of living organisms).*

By abiotic include:

- climatic factors (temperature, humidity, precipitation, solar radiation);
- Water factors (temperature, its composition);
- soil factors (composition, acidity);
- topographic factors (altitude).

Among them, the air temperature and solar radiation is the most important. Since the temperature dependent metabolism, performance and life of organisms (found that an increase in temperature above 27 degrees Celsius reduces a person's efficiency and the number of errors in carrying out various activities increases).

Natural natural phenomena underlie the occurrence of natural emergencies such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, mudslides, landslides, floods, lightning, etc.

These emergency situations will be discussed in detail in later chapters.

technological hazards. These hazards are associated with impaired functioning of the technosphere. First and foremost among these dangers should be made pollution. Major man-made air pollution pose vehicles, power system and many of the industrial production. The most common toxic air pollutants, are: carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur

dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and dust.

pollution of the hydrosphere. Contaminants are divided into biological, causing water fermentation; Chemical modifying the composition of water; physical, alter its transparency, and temperature.

Pollution of the upper layers of the earth's crust It occurs in mining, waste disposal, etc. Anthropogenic impact on the soil is accompanied by the rejection of arable land, a decrease in their fertility; excessive saturation plant toxic substances; violation of biocenoses due to insect death of birds, animals; groundwater pollution.

Energy pollution technosphere. It highways, radio emission zone, industrial zones, etc. This also applies to ionizing radiation on humans. Exposure to ionizing radiation can be external and internal. External exposure due to sources of X-ray and gamma radiation fluxes of protons and neutrons. Internal irradiation cause alpha and beta particles that enter the body via the respiratory and the digestive tract.

anthropogenic dangers. This risk based trigger is the work of people and society. These dangers can be called man-made, or sociogenic they can be divided into two groups

first - a natural and man-made, when through technological, industrial activities appear very natural hazards in the form of global and regional environmental problems

second - natural and social, where social inequality provokes epidemics of infectious diseases, changes in mental state of a person.

human technogenic activity, society has created social danger in the form of occupational diseases and injuries (due to the low level of labor protection, backward technology), mental disorders, diseases that often become widespread (through stress overload).

According to statistics, about 45% of accidents at nuclear power plants, more than 60% of accidents at facilities with high risk, 80% of crashes and accidents at sea, 90% of road accidents occur due to the wrong actions of people (human factor).

In recent decades, for all industrialized countries is characterized by the growth of the dangers and threats of natural and

man-made area. With the development of the technosphere in the first place came emergencies of technogenic character, who make up 75% of the total number. As a result of various emergencies annually kills about 3 million. Man in the world, and the material losses are between 50 and 100 billion. USD. Per year.

Social and economic losses to society from natural and technological disasters are rising rapidly. Without the adoption of effective measures by the middle of the XXI century. the amount of damages from the catastrophic effects on the Earth may exceed growth of the global gross domestic product. Therefore, one of the most important problems, the solution of which depends on the security of society and its sustainable development, is the struggle to reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters.

According to the Russian Emergency Situations Ministry data (annual public reports), the magnitude of the economic impact of emergency is about 70-80 bln. Rub. in year.

Large scale man-made and natural disasters in recent times it is commensurate with the extraordinary wartime situations. Increased the threat of terrorist acts and sabotage, which can be directed to the potentially dangerous objects, and lead to catastrophic consequences that go even beyond national borders.

In recent years significantly increased the importance of terrorism as a factor of strategic threats to national security. Special danger becomes technological terrorism. Technological terrorism can be classified as biological, chemical, terrorism using explosives particularly destructive power, cyber (computer), nuclear (radiological) and agricultural terrorism.

3. Protection against hazards

Currently not for all kinds of dangers developed ways to detect and defend against them. Unfortunately, natural hazards and other methods of detection and protection worked poorly.

Science and practice have shown that each type of hazard, as a

rule, requires the development of their ways of protection. However, there are general areas of protection, which can be grouped into the following groups:

- *protection barriers*. Most often it screens, partitions, walls, individual and collective protection, etc., protecting people from dangerous or harmful factors;

- *protection of information*. This is to inform people about the kind of danger, his level of power protection methods. The labor protection - it briefings;

- protection time. Regulation of human habitation in the action zone of dangerous or harmful factors of work and rest;

- *Distance protection*. First of all, it is the movement of people to safe areas. Used when providing medical care to victims in the war, in an emergency, when the tsunami protection, earthquakes, etc. ;

- *protection rationing*. This setting maximum allowable levels (RC) action harmful or hazardous production factor, the maximum permissible concentration (MPC) of hazardous substances;

- *Payment protection*. Providing workers employed in hazardous industries of various benefits and compensation;

- *the protection of the weak link*. The use of technical devices fuse;

- *protection of the elimination of the danger at the source of its formation*. A more perfect and safe design of technical devices, sealing hazards and sources etc.

In today's world from the dangers of protection has become systemic.

It is built on three interrelated levels: personal security, public safety and national security.

The role of government and the international community is constantly growing in the process.

Note the most important areas of life safety in the Russian Federation.

Direction associated with the development and implementation

of health and safety standards. This direction is intended to provide a safe working environment through standardization of working conditions, taking into account the dangerous and harmful factors.

We mention some of them:

GOST 12.0.001-82 Interstate standard. This standard is part of a system of health and safety standards and define their basic position. It system safety standards is seen as a set of interrelated standards that contain the requirements, rules and regulations aimed at ensuring security, maintaining the health and human efficiency in the labor process.

GOST 12.0.002-80 Interstate standard. This standard establishes and defines the main terms and concepts in the field of occupational safety. Among them, we note the definitions you need to know when studying this course BC.

Safety hazard - production factor, the impact of which gained in certain conditions leads to trauma, acute poisoning or other sudden sharp deterioration in health, or death.

Occupational hazards - production factor whose effects on working in certain circumstances may lead to a disease, reduce performance and (or) negative effect on the offspring health.

Safe working conditions - the state of the working conditions under which the influence on running dangerous and harmful factors is possible or the effect of harmful factors does not exceed the maximum allowable values.

labor health - a system of organizational, sanitary measures, technical means and methods to prevent or reduce the impact on the working of harmful factors to values not exceeding permissible.

Occupational Safety and Health - a system of legislative acts, as well as preventive and regulating socio-economic, organizational, technical, sanitary and preventive measures, means and methods to ensure safe working conditions.

protective equipment - means for preventing or reducing exposure to hazardous operating and (or) harmful factors.

Means of personal protection - a remedy that is worn on the human body or part of it or used it.

Collective protection worker - security means, structurally and (or) operatively associated with manufacturing equipment, manufacturing process, manufacturing facilities (buildings) or production platform.

Occupational Illness - chronic or acute disease caused exclusively or predominantly influenced by the industrial environment or working process, with adverse effects on the working.

Limit values of harmful factors - limit values of harmful factors, the impact of which in daily regulated duration for the entire length of service does not lead to a decrease in efficiency, both during employment and to the disease in later life, and does not adversely affect the health of offspring.

Areas related to health. This direction is intended to ensure the safety of health care line of life of citizens through the implementation of legal documents.

We mention some of them:

Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated November 21, 2011 № 323-FZ "On the basis of public health protection in the Russian Federation." The law defines health as a state of physical, mental and social human being, in which there are no diseases and disorders of the functions of organs and body systems, and the protection of public health as a system of measures of a political, economic, legal, social, scientific, medical, including sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) character, carried out by public authorities, organizations and citizens in order to prevent disease, the preservation and strengthening fizicheskog and about the mental health of every person, maintaining its long and active life, providing him medical treatment.

Federal Law of the Russian Federation on March 30, 1999 № 52-FZ "On the sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population". Sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population is ensured

through:

- prevention of diseases in accordance with the sanitary-epidemiological situation and the forecast change;
- state registration of potentially dangerous chemical and biological agents, certain types of products, radioactive substances, waste production and consumption, as well as the first imported into the territory of the Russian Federation of certain products;
- measures for the hygienic education and training of the population and promote a healthy lifestyle and others.

OSH direction. The main regulatory instrument in this area is the Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated December 30, 2001 № 197-FZ "Labor Code of the Russian Federation."

The objectives of the labor legislation is the establishment of state guarantees of labor rights and freedoms of citizens, creation of favorable working conditions, protection of the rights and interests of workers and employers. On the basis of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation are developed activities in the field of safety of medical and pharmaceutical workers, and safety of health services.

Human security in the labor market largely depends on the carrying out of preliminary and periodic medical examinations of workers engaged in hazardous work and work with harmful and (or) dangerous production factors.

This activity is regulated by the order of the Health Ministry of Russia from 12.04.2011 number 302n "On approval of lists of harmful and (or) hazardous production factors and works, under which is a compulsory preliminary and periodic medical examinations (surveys), and the Order of the mandatory preliminary and periodic medical examinations (inspections) workers engaged in heavy work or work in harmful and (or) hazardous working conditions. "

Environmental and ergonomic areas. This activity represented a wide range of regulatory, organizational and technical components of the life safety system.

Protection against natural hazards is largely determined by

events on the Protection of the variables of climatic factors (high and low temperatures), the decision of the question of lighting, water and food quality.

Protection against dangers from technical systems and technology related to the protection from toxic emissions, vibrations, acoustic effects of ionizing radiation, electromagnetic fields, infrared, ultraviolet, laser radiation.

Protection against human-induced hazards is largely due to the ergonomics and occupational psychology. At the heart of these dangers are human errors in the operation of technical systems. Hence - the basic postulate: technical systems must closely match the capabilities of the person (anthropometric, physical, physiological, mental). Therefore, the development of modern engineering systems (especially complex ones) include ergonomic study, from the stage of design to operation stage. This group includes the protection of human selection, training, training, coaching. They are based on the concept of relevant human capacity for physical, medical, physiological parameters of the requirements of the activity. Unscripted Specialist, which is not sufficiently formed knowledge, skills, abilities makes mistakes, sometimes fatal. Hence arose the concept of "human factor" in security activity. This group includes the protection and measures for the safe Labor Organization. This rationalization of working and resting, monitoring health status, functional and mental status of certain categories of employees (pilots, drivers of vehicles, railway, etc.).

In a separate group of isolated protection of urbanized areas and natural areas dangerous effects of the technosphere. Important areas are: Outside surge protection; hydrosphere protection of water; protection of land and soil pollution; protection against chemical, bacteriological and radiological waste.

A special place in ensuring security is the protection of the population against the dangers of man-made emergencies, natural disasters. Here, first of all, it should be noted a set of measures for the protection to fire and explosive objects; chemically, biologically and

radiation hazardous objects.

1. Legal basis of health and safety

The effectiveness of the state, society, the individual to ensure that health and safety is determined by the presence of the law, as well as the validity and timeliness of management decisions at the national level, the subject of the federation, branch or entity (enterprise, organization).

health and safety management system in Russia is currently carried out in three separate areas, each of which has its own legal (legislative), the regulatory and institutional framework, its management and supervisory bodies.

These areas include:

1. Safety (occupational safety).
2. Protection (protection) environment.
3. Protection of the population and territories from emergency situations.

For each of the three pillars of security of life developed and constantly improving legislation regulating all social relations in this field, as well as established bodies of state management and control.

Legal and institutional framework to ensure the safety of life make up the Russian Federation Constitution, generally recognized principles and norms of international law, international treaties of Russian Federation, federal constitutional laws, other federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, bodies local self-government, adopted within their competence in the field of security.

Right - a system of legal acts regulating all public relations in the country (government, administrative, economic, civil and criminal).

From a legal standpoint, the Russian Federation legislation in the field of health and safety presented at the present stage:

- the Constitution of the Russian Federation;

- Federal Constitutional Law;

- Federal laws.

To implement the requirements of the laws of the Russian Federation adopted bylaws that determine the order of their execution, including:

- normative legal acts of the Russian Federation - Decrees and Orders of the President of the Russian Federation, decisions and orders of the RF Government;

- normative legal acts of the federal executive bodies - the orders of the ministries and departments;

- normative acts of the RF subjects - the laws of the RF subjects, the RF Government Decree subjects the orders of regional ministries and departments.

To be able to practice and apply the rules of conduct of the work rules.

Among them:

- Hygienic Standards (GN);

- Sanitary Regulations (CH);

- Sanitary Regulations (SP);

- Sanitary rules and norms (SanPiN);

- guests;

- Building Regulations (SNIP);

- Safety Regulations (PB);

- devices and safe operation (PUBE);

- Industry Standards (OST).

Civil (constitutional) right to It establishes the foundations of the socio-political system of the state, basic rights and duties of citizens and public administrations. Several provisions of the current Constitution of the Russian Federation, adopted in 1993, refers to the legal framework to ensure health and safety (Chapter 1, Article 7, Section 2, Article 36, 37, 41, 42, 55, 56 and 58). The constitutional documents of the Russian Federation also contains the main provisions of national law on issues of health and safety in their area.

In the Russian Federation Constitution, adopted in 1993., Says that the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the Russian Federation is "the implementation of measures to combat catastrophes, natural calamities, epidemics, elimination of their consequences." The basic law of Russian Federation has fixed the right of citizens to health care, a healthy environment, reliable information about its condition, compensation for damage caused to health or property.

In order to implement the provisions of the Constitution are developed in an appropriate manner approved: the National Security Concept of the Russian Federation Public Security Concept, the Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation, the Doctrine of the Russian Federation Information Security, The Basics of the state policy in the field of chemical and the Russian Federation biosecurity and other basic documents.

Administrative law - a set of laws, decrees, policy makers and decisions of executive authorities, as well as departmental acts regulating social relations in the field of public administration.

The currently accepted and there are dozens of federal laws aimed at ensuring the safety of life. The most important are: "On security," "On State Secrets "," On Defense "," On the Status of Servicemen "," On Military Duty and Military Service "," On Civil Defense "," On State of Emergency "," On emergency and rescue services and status of rescuers "," on combating terrorism "," on combating extremist activity "," on weapons "," on freedom of conscience and religious associations "and" on information, informatization and information protection "," on protection population and territories from emergency situations of natural and technogenic of nature "," On Environmental Protection "," On Air Protection "," On sanitary and epidemiological welfare of population "," On Fire " "On Road Traffic Safety", "On Radiation Safety of the Population", "On industrial safety of hazardous production facilities", "On the safety of hydraulic structures", "Labor Code of the Russian Federation", "Russian Criminal Code," "On the basis of public health protection in

the Russian Federation "," on consumer protection "," on the quality and food safety "," on circulation of medicines "," on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances "," on protection of health of citizens of the Air Procedure to environmental tobacco smoke and the consequences of tobacco consumption "," About immunoprophylaxis of communicable diseases "," On Basic Guarantees of Child Rights in the Russian Federation "and others. "On the safety of hydraulic structures", "Labor Code of Russia", "Russian Criminal Code," "On the basis of the Russian Federation, the health of citizens", "On Consumer Protection", "On the Quality and Food Safety", "On circulation of medicines "," on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances "," on protection of health of citizens from exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and the consequences of tobacco consumption "," About immunoprophylaxis of communicable diseases "," on basic guarantees of great in the child in the Russian Federation "and others. "On the safety of hydraulic structures", "Labor Code of Russia", "Russian Criminal Code," "On the basis of the Russian Federation, the health of citizens", "On Consumer Protection", "On the Quality and Food Safety", "On circulation of medicines "," on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances "," on protection of health of citizens from exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and the consequences of tobacco consumption "," About immunoprophylaxis of communicable diseases "," on basic guarantees of great in the child in the Russian Federation "and others.

In addition, the representative bodies of the Russian Federation adopted a large set of laws on the subject of the relevant federal, but taking into account the specifics of the region, territory or region. Decrees of senior officials and the decision of the executive authority (federal, subjects of the Federation and local) are set in accordance with the laws and authority of the system of health and safety controls in their jurisdictions.

In the field of life safety of the Russian Federation Government, on the basis of federal laws, take-laws and regulations specifying the measures to protect the life and health of citizens.

Laws and regulations combined the concept of "normative legal acts".

In accordance with the law, life safety is achieved by carrying out a uniform state policy, a system of economic measures, political, organizational and other measures adequate to the threat of the vital interests of individuals, society and the state.

In more detail the legal framework to ensure health and safety will be considered and studied separately in each direction, at seminars and workshops.

conclusion

In the Russian Federation, as well as in other countries, life safety is based on a system of national security. In addition to its Russian legislation provides for: state security, public security, environmental security, personal security, and other types of security. Each type of security correspond to complex technological systems that combine general and specific structures and processes.

A significant role in creating an enabling environment and the rational use of available means of protection is the level of ownership by each man's knowledge of the dangers of the world and how to protect them, which is the basis of "safety culture" concept.

Today we can say that in our country formed a single legal and regulatory framework in the field of human health and safety, which clearly defines the main directions of state policy in this area.

Bases of legal regulation of health and safety.

Environmental Safety. Ensuring environmental safety in Russia, the formation and strengthening of environmental law based on the action with the March 1992 Federal Law "On Environmental Protection" in conjunction with measures of organizational, legal, economic and educational impact. The law contains a set of the new conditions of economic development of the rules of environmental

protection and nature conservation regulates relations in the sphere of the whole natural environment, without singling out some of its facilities, the protection of which is devoted to special legislation.

The objectives of the environmental legislation are: the protection of the environment (and through it the human health); prevention of the harmful effects of economic and other activities; improvement of the environment, improving its quality.

These tasks are implemented through three groups of standards:

- Environmental Quality Standards

- Environmental requirements for economic and other activities affecting the environment

- The mechanism of enforcement of these requirements

By the standards of environmental quality are acceptable exposure limits (chemical, physical, biological). MPC pollutants, MPE, MPD norms of radiation exposure, the rules of chemical residues in food and other products Regulations approved by relevant authorities of the State and mandatory for all businesses.

Environmental requirements are all business entities regardless of ownership and subordination, citizens of Russia. Environmental authorities have the right and the Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance of environmental control and banning of activities at all stages - design, location, construction, commissioning, operation of facilities. The law guarantees the right of citizens to a healthy and prosperous environment, reinforces the powers of citizens and non-governmental environmental organizations for environmental protection: to require the submission of environmental information, destination environmental impact assessment, apply to the administrative and judicial authorities with a statement on the suspension or termination of activities of environmentally harmful objects to handle claims for compensation for damage caused to health and property.

The mechanism of implementation of the Law is expressed in a combination of economic methods of management with the

administrative and legal measures to ensure environmental quality. Economic mechanism of protection of the environment involves the financing, loans, benefits the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies, in the calculation of taxes. On the other hand, it is through the removal of part of the money income as a fee for the use of resources, tax on environmentally harmful products or products manufactured using environmentally dangerous technologies. Administrative and legal impact is realized through environmental impact assessment, environmental monitoring, administrative measures and legal suppression of harmful activities, responsibility for environmental offenses. Funding and implementation of economic projects only after the positive conclusion of the environmental assessment. In the case of non-compliance with environmental requirements of the law provides for the suspension of activity and simultaneous cessation of funding from financial institutions.

environmental control system consists of public service monitoring the state of the environment (monitoring), state, industrial, public control (Roshydromet, Gossanepidnadzor, the Ministry of Agriculture with regard to soil pollution monitoring, RF Committee on Land Resources, Geology Committee, Federal Russian supervision nuclear and radiation safety).

State standards are major regulatory technical documents that establish the general requirements for specific types of natural resources. They give signs and methods for determining the extent of the environmental impact of various pollutants. Thus, the system "Nature Protection" GOST 17.0.0.00 establishes requirements for the elements of the biosphere of natural resources (atmosphere, hydrosphere, soil).

Environmental problems are directly related to the life safety software has a global character. Declaration of the Stockholm UN Conference (1972) proclaimed the human right to live in a supportive environment. UN conference in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro unanimously adopted the Declaration on Environment and Development, proclaimed

goal - to establish a new and equitable global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem.

Occupational Safety and Health. Fundamentals of labor protection legislation, as an integral part of ensuring safe conditions of life of the citizen, provide a uniform procedure for regulating relations in the field of labor protection between employers and employees in enterprises, institutions and organizations of all forms of ownership, regardless of the scope of business and departmental affiliation. Fundamentals of the legislation set the guarantee of the right to health and safety and are aimed at creating working conditions that meet the requirements of the preservation of life and health of workers in the workplace, and in connection with it.

Russian legislation on labor protection consists of the relevant rules of the Constitution, the Federal Law of 30.12.2001 № 197-FZ "Labor Code of the Russian Federation" (entered into force on 1.02.2002) and issued in accordance with their legal and other regulations.

Section 10, "Occupational Safety" defines the basic concepts of labor protection requirements, organization and maintenance of the rights of workers on health and safety. In st.211 expressly stated: "State regulations of labor protection ... set the rules, procedures and criteria aimed at preserving the life and health of workers in the workplace."

In 1994, the interdepartmental commission at the level of ministers and departments of the Russian Federation deputy for the coordination of activities to attract competent organizations, scientists and experts in order to implement the Fundamentals of Legislation on health and safety.

At the federal level, found that in the Russian Federation has a system of regulations that contain uniform regulations on occupational safety, which must be respected by federal executive bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations of all forms of ownership in the design and operation of facilities, construction of machines and

equipment, process design, organization of production and labor. It includes:

- state standards (GOST)
- a system of health and safety standards (Occupational Safety Standards)
- industry standard OST OSSS
- Sanitary Regulations SP
- hygienic standards GN
- PB safety rules
- Safety Instructions IB
- labor protection rules industry OMP
- standard industry labor protection instructions TOI

Enterprises, institutions and organizations develop and approve standards OSSS enterprise system, instructions on labor protection for workers and for certain types of work (BCI) based on state regulations.

Occupational Safety Standards - a set of interrelated standards aimed at ensuring the safety, the health and human efficiency in the labor process.

Occupational Safety Standards specifies the requirements and standards for types of dangerous and harmful production factors:

- to manufacturing equipment
- production processes
- a means of protecting workers

Occupational safety standards system OSSS has several hundred state and industry standards. On the basis of OSSS creates new safety and technology, planned and implemented measures to improve the sanitary and hygienic conditions in the workplace is monitored working conditions and safety.

Responsibility for the working conditions and safety in the company rests with the employer. The duties of the latter is to ensure the safety of equipment, processes, and used raw materials, compliance with laws and regulations, in particular the organization of medical

examination upon employment and periodic inspections during operation.

In general, experience shows that the legal framework at the federal level meets the requirements of life safety, and occupational accidents are the result, as a rule, gross violations of safety requirements.

Emergencies. Federal Law "On protection of population and territories from natural and man-made disaster" defines common for Russian organizational and legal norms in the field of protection of the population, in all the land, water, air space within the Russian Federation, objects of industrial and social facilities, as well as the environment from emergency situations of natural and technogenic character.

The main objectives of the law, preventing the emergence and development of emergencies, decrease the size of the damage and losses caused by emergency situations and liquidation of emergencies.

The scope and content of measures to protect the population and territories from emergency situations is determined, based on the principle of necessary sufficiency and maximize the use of available forces and means.

RF Government Decree of July 24, 1995 № 738 "On the procedure of preparing the population for the protection of emergency" and dated November 2, 2000 № 842 "On Approval of the Regulations on the organization of civil defense training of the population," the main objectives, forms and methods of preparing the population in the area of civil defense and emergency situations of natural and technogenic character. The entire population of the country is divided into categories:

1. Leaders of the business entities are trained in regional UMTS 1 time in 5 years.
2. Employees of the economy of objects that are part of the civil defense forces, trained under the 20-hour program in the workplace.

3. Employees of economic facilities, are not part of the civil defense forces, trained under the 14-hour program in the workplace.

4. The students and students of educational institutions are trained on relevant programs and disciplines BC OBZH.

5. The non-working population is trained by 10-hour program in the community through self-learning activities in emergencies.

In order to verify the readiness of governments to act in an emergency, the emergency rescue and first aid conducted comprehensive exercises, command post exercises and training, special tactical exercises with civil defense forces. CPE, KShT and TSU held annually of 8 hours on the economies of the objects.

The main purpose of the preparations of the population in the area of civil defense and emergency situations of natural and manmade - to minimize the damage in case of an emergency both in peacetime and in wartime.

Over the past 20 years, natural disasters in the world have claimed the lives of 3 million. People and wounded more than 800 million. People, the cost of damage is estimated foreign experts has exceeded 100 billion. Dollars. Disasters forced affected countries to seek international assistance. As part of the UN highlighted divisions, uniting professionals to eliminate the consequences of emergencies.

In summary, it should be noted that the health and safety problems are systemic in nature, and their solution is possible only by uniting the efforts of many scientific and practical areas of human activity in the modern world. These include, above all, should include medicine, ecology, ergonomics, psychology, as well as the activities of the legislative and executive authorities, the efforts of society and every individual.

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