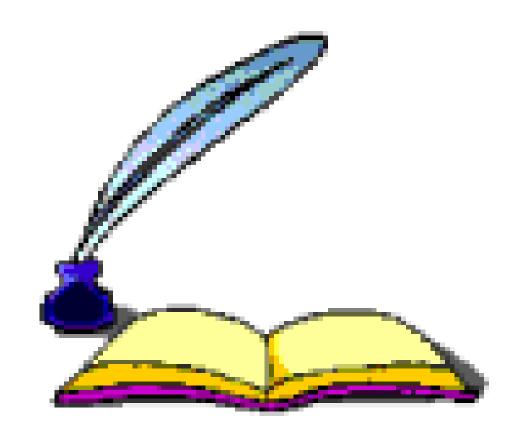
# OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY

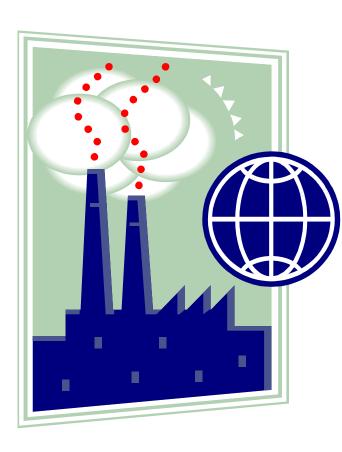




## Labor laws from past to present

# DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPT AND RULES OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN THE WORLD AND TURKEY



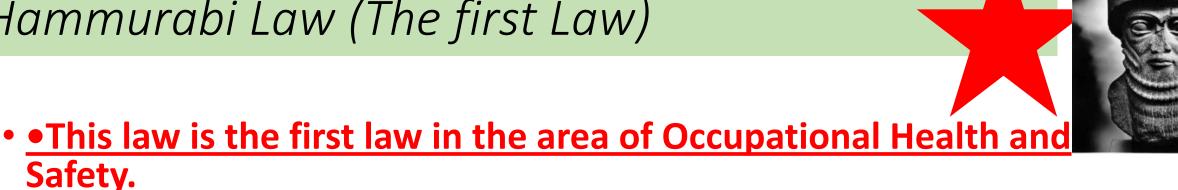


# Historical Development of Occupational Health and Safety in the World

#### • Before the industrial revolution:

- Production techniques and forms have also changed throughout the production process, beginning with the first human.
- The development of **stone and soil**, the development of **mining** techniques, the possession of **fire**, the increasing use of **steam** power, and the development of **work tools and production tools** have been significant influences.
- Studies to solve the problems brought about by the developments in the working life have been fundamental elements in the development of worker health and work safety.
- For this reason, the history of establishing a relationship between work and health depends on ancient times.

### Hammurabi Law (The first Law)



• In the B.C. 2000s, Hammurabi, the founder of the Babylonian Empire (1819-1950 BC) prepared Hammurabi Laws. This law included Health and Safety provisions on OHS.



- According to Hammurabi Laws:
  - If a builder built a house for someone, and did not construct it properly, and the house which he built collapsed and killed its owner, then that builder would be be put to death' [Law 229]
  - 'If it killed the son of the owner, the son of that builder would be put to death'
    [Law 230]
  - 'If it killed a slave of the owner, then he would pay for a slave to the owner of the house' [Law 231]

In ancient times, most of the manual labor was performed by slaves.

Slaves were unfortunately considered to be valuable capital assets.





Working in mining regions was so dangerous.

So it was considered suitable for only slaves. (;;)



Pliney the Elder (AD 23-79): wrote a book about the diseases of slaves.

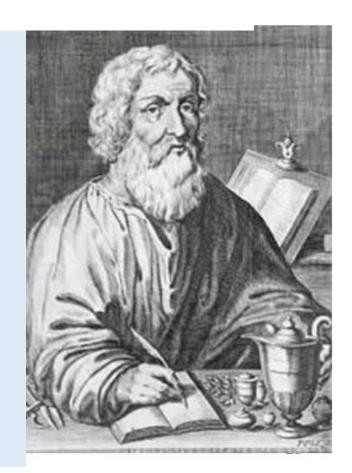
He recorded the danger of breathing of fumes and vapors to the miners.



## Hippokrates (B.C. 460-370)

He mentioned the harmful effects of Lead (Pb) element

for the first time





• **Georgeius Agricola (1494-1555)**:, the first known mineralogy scientist, published a book in 1530 "**De Re Metallica**" (based on *the Nature of Metals*)

It is about the state of the art of mining, refining, and smelting metals.

The book was an important chemistry text in the history of chemistry.

DE RE
DE RE
METALLICA

TRANSLATED 69
HERBERT CLARK HOOVER
AND
LOU HENRY HOOVER

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Question. Who wrote the «De Re Metallica» book? Answer: Agricola

# Bernardo Ramazzini: father of OHS, italian (1633-1714)

He wrote a book: «De Morbis Artificum Diatriba»

He focused on the worker's health problems in a systematic way.

He described diseases associated with various occupations.

He described metal poisining in miners.

He tried to build-up a relationship between disease and job tasks.



what is your occupation?» question was asked by Bernardino Ramazzini, In Italy.



## The period of industrial revolution OHS

There are other laws to regulate the working hours and to make arrangements for who can work in mining operations and how many hours they can work.

**1802:** 'Health and Moral Acts of Apprentices

In England

Fisrt law regulating the workin hours

No children & women , 58 hours/week Some limitations to working hours in mining operations.

**1833:** Factory Regulations for Machine Guarding

- Can't employ children younger than 10
- Younger than 18 can not be employed more than 12 hours

• **1847:** Employement Age regulated

Max 10 hours working

**1867:** the law enacted for child workers.

## Development of Occupational Health & Safety in <u>Turkey</u>

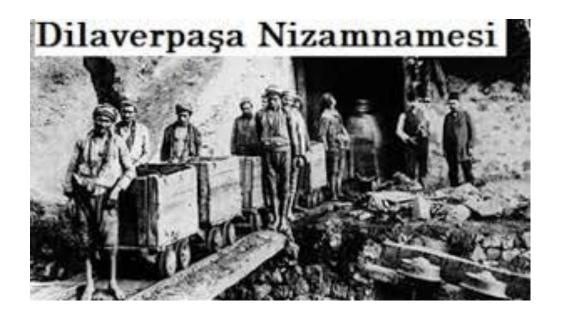
#### **Tanzimat Period:**

1865: Dilaverpaşa Regulations (DİLAVERPAŞA NİZAMNAMESİ)

during II. Mahmut period.

The first legal regulation on OHS in Turkey!!



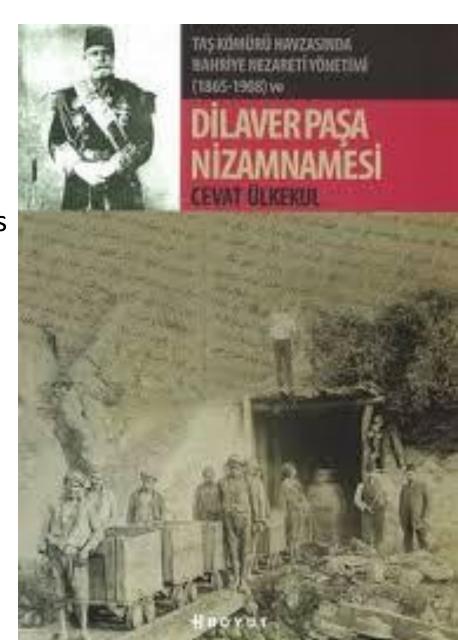






- According to Dilaverpaşa Nizamnamesi;
- 1) Coal employers should provide accomodation for workers
- 2) working hours were determined as maximum 10 hours.
- 3) A physician should work in the mine An obligatory!





## Development of Occupational Health & Safety in Turkey

#### There are other laws to make regulations for workers

**1869**: Maadin Nizamnamesi: is the second regulation after Dilaverpaşa Nizamnamesi.

But it was not applied to work life and realized.

**1871:** Ameleperver Cemiyeti

#### **1895:** Osmanlı Amele Yardımlaşma Cemiyeti

- Tersane-i Amiriye ve Mensip İşçilerin Emeklilikleri Hakkında Tüzük,
  - Hicaz Demir Yolu Memur ve Hizmetlerine Hastalık Kaza Hallerinde Yardım Tüzüğü,
  - Askeri Fabrikalar Tüzüğü (daha çok sosyal yardım amaçlı hükümler içermiştir)

#### **Republic Period**

**1924:** Hafta tatili hakkında kanun

**1926:** Borçlar Kanunu

**1930:** Belediyeler Yasası

### First Labor law:







LAW NO 931 in 1967

LAW NO 1475 in 1971

LAW NO 4857 in 2003



• Labor Law No. 3008, which can not respond to day-to-day requirements,

Labor Law No. 931 was issued in 1967.

- The Labor Law No. 1475 was enacted in 1971 without any change on the procedural
- deterioration of the Labor Law No. 931.

The Labor Law No. 4857 is the most important law issued by our state in 2003.

In 2012 the Ministry of Labor and Social Security prepared A "Law on Occupational Health and Safety with Law number 6331.

## First OHS LAW: 30 June 2012





All employees are subject to Law No. 4857.

This is Business/Labor Law.

Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331 came in 2012.

Until this time, the OHS law was a small paragraph in the law numbered 4857.

A major OHS law was introduced in 2012.