Occupational Medicine & Health Affairs

However, you need to make an important distinction. e management system contains plans, policies, and responsibilities for achieving and managing security. A safe working system results from a well-implemented, resource-rich and comprehensive safety management system. However, the existence of a safety management system does not always lead to a safe working system. In fact, the working system can be inherently safe without such interference. Conversely, poorly designed and poorly implemented occupational health and safety management systems cannot make work safe enough for a variety of reasons. Implementation gaps o en become apparent when compared to management plans intended for real-world practice. It is logically awed to equate a particular mechanism for achieving the desired result (occupational health and safety management system) with the desired result itself (safety system), and in the case of occupational health and safety, all parties involved.

Based on the above analysis, it provides the following extended de nition of a broad and comprehensive safe working system that is consistent with general obligations under Robens-style law.

A secure work system is characterized by an integrated, continuously improving set of activities that are performed together within a particular work context.

to major changes in the labor market and labor patterns. For example, analysis tools allow employers to manage logistics, anticipate consumer demand, reorganize production streams, and adjust workers' working hours in the short term. As a result, workers' schedules can be less predictable and reliable, making it difficult to balance work demand with competing demand from family, long-term care, or part-time work. Mobile technology makes it easy for workers and businesses to make non-standard work arrangements through an on-demand business platform. For some jobs, technology has made remote work easier [17].

The COVID-19 pandemic is accelerating many of these changes, dramatically increasing reliance on remote work and increasing the use of technology-dependent delivery services [18].

Automation increases productivity and efficiency and creates new jobs, but these jobs are not evenly distributed by industry, gender and skill level. New technologies can also lead to changes in work quality and mobility, which can accelerate skill obsolescence. The resulting skill gap can increase the need for continued education and training of workers [19].

Climate change: As a result of increasing pressure on sustainability, achieving climate change targets will require significant changes, such as emission reductions and new consumption and production patterns. The transition to a sustainable economy requires shifting jobs from the carbon production and carbon processing industries and adapting existing jobs to the needs of a greener economy. Climate change can also have a direct impact on workers who work outdoors and are exposed to rising temperatures and more frequent extreme weather events [20].

Changes in exposure and illness patterns: Incapacitating injuries and deaths continue to hurt workers, but the role of occupational exposure in the risk of non-communicable diseases such as cancer and heart disease is just as important. Consistent evidence emphasizes work contributions to behaviors associated with the risk of chronic illness, such as tobacco use, lack of exercise, and lack of sleep. The COVID-19 pandemic further highlighted the difference between the importance of the risk of infection in the workplace and the exposure of workers to work-related risks.

Conclusion

The new future can be impacted by informed and empowered workforce, policy initiatives, and evidence-based options driven and put into practice by research. Research approaches that can predict and adapt trends in the way workers structure, manage, and experience work can effectively inform such policies and practices.

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Conflict of Interest

None

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