

Research on the rights and advantages of Iran radioactive workers protection acts compare it with other countries acts

Abstract

The Iranian unique Act of radiation protection was approved in 1989. In Article 20, special regulations were enacted four acts which are not provided in the law of other countries. These actcontent prompted us to analyze them after 32 years implementation and suggest continuing their advantages and offer solutions to their problems. There are special regulations for radioactive workers based on the amount and potential radiation conditions of the workplace at discretion of legal unit and in accordance with the approved bylaws like reduction of the weekly working hours, increase of the annual paid, leave up to one month , Increase of the service duration up to one year for each year of work with radiation, extra payment and allowance for working with radiation up to 50% we compared the law of Malaysia, India and Turkey [1]. This article application should be applied to all radiologists without exception.

Key words: Radiation Workers or staff, Eligible Leave, Alliance, Allowance, Prescribe, Hard Work

Introduction

At the beginning of Article 20 of the said law, there are special regulations to persons who are continuously engaged in radiation works are awarded benefits based on the amount and potential radiation conditions of the workplace at the discretion of the legal unit and in accordance with the related bylaws. For each of the mentioned benefits, reduction of weekly working hours, increase of annual paid leave, alliance years of radiation and extraordinary work with radiation are examples of which are rare or not present in the laws of the studied countries. Hereby we will review them and we will express our opinions and suggestions as finding and conclusion and will answer the question whether the implementation of the provisions of this act more or less can be a model for implementation, development and evolution in the framework and structure of the nuclear industry and the radiation of other countries that takebenefits of such advantages?

Topic 1:

Reduction of weekly working hours to 25% of other employees' working hours in the employment laws and regulations in our country compared with other countries which their radiation protection rules enforced standard safety acts and termination of service of workers such as India and Malaysia^[1].

Topic 2:

Increase the amount of annual leave to one month per year, The laws of the countries under this review do not provide for an increase in the amount of annual paid leave for irradiators up to one month per year, as provided in paragraph 2 of Article 20.

Topic 3:

Increase the acceptable service life to one year for each year of radiation work.

Increase in the accepted service life is up to one year for each year of radiation exposure, up to a maximum of ten years, and exclusively in terms of redemption, retirement, disability and assignment of pay for radiologists. Mentioning that in the laws and regulations enacted regarding radioactive workers in the countries under study, such alliance years are not foreseen for radiologists, but in the form of hard and harmful work, regulations are seen.

Topic 4:

Extraordinary work with radiation payment of up to 50% of salaries and benefits as extraordinary work with radiation is another advantage which provided in the fourth paragraph of Article 20 of the Law on Radiation Protection that is more than the other 3 paragraphs of the article favored by radiologists. However, employment license holders and employers do not show much interest in paying this extra, and many complaints has led in favor of radiologists in various labor dispute resolution bodies and the Court of Administrative Justice.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 1- Since the reduction of weekly working hours to 25% of the working hours prescribed for other employees is not implemented for unacceptable reasons it is recommended: 1- Implementation of this clause in the applicable nuclear industry. 2. If the provisions and experience of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran show that the existence of this paragraph in the said law does not need to be repealed

through the legal channels of paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Radiation Protection Law, the application of this paragraph to all radiologists without exception and discrimination is incorrect.

- 2- Paragraph 2 of Article 20 of this law shall not apply, while the use of up to one month of paid leave is mandatory. In addition to the usual and frequent vacations in the country (despite the fact that the radiologist does not work during that period), employees typically have 30 days of paid annual leave, regardless of whether such Eligible leave is not found for the radiologists in the laws and regulations of the other countries and the non-implementation of this law is strict uniform non-discriminatory in accordance with the law.
- 3- Alliance years of work with radiation up to ten years have not been observed in the laws of the studied countries and in our country its implementation is left to the will of the radiator to demand it or not.
- 4- This omission of the employment license holder or employer is not compatible with one of the legislator's objectives, which is to protect employees from the harmful effects of radiation, and the radiologist should not be given the authority to enforce the law and the relevant regulations and instructions. In addition, in accordance with the provisions of Article 84 of the Law on the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan [2], which obliges the government to consider radiation exposure as a difficult and harmful occupation, it is suggested that: The phrase "and radiation" shall be removed from the said article or shall not be repeated and enforced in the Seventh Fifth Development Plan. Due to the need of the society for specialized and experienced radiologists, retiring and settling them at home while imposing a heavy financial burden on the insurance of alliance years is not recommended to the employer and it is better to reduce the mentioned period from ten to 5 years.
- 5- Paragraph 4 of the act is the only clause has always been favored, pursued and received by radiologists since the enactment of the said law. Article 84 of the Sixth Five-Year

Development Plan Law considered the approved radiation protection law is valid. Thus, it is possible to deduce the implicit version of other provisions, including paragraph 3 of Article 68 of the civil service management law on extraordinary work with radiation, for those covered by the above law.

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References:

- [1] Radiation Protection act of Iran
- [2] ATOMIC ENERGY LICENSING ACT 1984 (ACT 304) AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SUPERVISIONS OF THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN MALAYSIA, Part IV, Health and Safety, Section 5. Protection of workers
- [3] Article 84 of the Law on the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan
- [4] Acts & Regulations | AERB - Atomic Energy Regulatory Board
The Mission of the AERB is to ensure the use of ionizing radiation and nuclear energy in India does not cause undue risk to the health of people.
- [5] Turkey - Regulation on Radiation Safety of 2010 (Official ... - ILO <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail>
NATLEX, the ILO's database featuring national laws on: labour, social security and related human rights.
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