

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(وَأَنْفِقُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَلَا تُلْقُوا بِأَيْدِيكُمْ إِلَى التَّهْلُكَةِ
وَأَحْسِنُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ)

صدق الله العظيم

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المستخلص

تعتبر الحوادث وإصابات العمل في صناعة التشييد مشكلة كبيرة تواجه شركات المقاولات لأنها تنطوي على خسائر مادية وبشرية تؤثر سلباً على كفاءة الأداء.

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعرف على أنواع الحوادث التي تقع في مواقع التشييد في ولاية الخرطوم، و تحديد الاسباب التي تؤدي الى وقوع الحوادث وتحديد التأثيرات الاقتصادية الناتجة من حوادث التشييد على شركات المقاولات في ولاية الخرطوم.

تم جمع المعلومات من مجموعة من شركات التشييد ومجموعة من مهندسي ومدراء المواقع داخل ولاية الخرطوم بإستخدام نظام الاستبانة للحصول على البيانات اللازمة للدراسة حيث بلغ حجم العينة 40 شخصاً. اوضحت نتائج الدراسة أن اكثر الحوادث شيوعاً هي حوادث السقالات و حوادث السقوط من المناطق المرتفعة والحوادث الناتجة من معدات وادوات التشييد وحوادث سقوط المواد والمعدات من الاماكن المرتفعة. كما اوضحت النتائج على ان اكثر الاسباب تأثيراً على وقوع الحوادث هي الاسباب المتعلقة بي عوامل الادارة والعوامل المتعلقة بالعامل في نفسه ، بينما العوامل المتعلقة بظروف العمل والعوامل المتعلقة بالبيئة والمجتمع كان لها اقل تأثير.

واوضحت الدراسة ايضاً على ان للحوادث تأثيراً على شركات التشييد من حيث خفض الانتاجية و اضطرابات في انجاز الاعمال و الاجراءات التصحيحية لمنع تكرار الحادث و دفعيات مطالبات اصابات العمل والحوادث وكل تلك التأثيرات لها اثر على تكلفة وزمن المشاريع.

أوصت الدراسة على اعداد قانون خاص بالسلامة المهنية شبيه بالدول الاخرى والاخذ في الاعتبار حوادث التشييد والتأمين على العمالة في مرحلة اختيار المقاول (فرد او شركة) في المناقصات, كما اوصت الدراسة ايضا الى تعميم مبداء استخدام ادوات الوقاية الشخصية بين العمال وتزويدهم بمعدات مناسبة لطبيعة العمل وحثهم على اقناعهم باستخدامها وبفائدتها , وبعمل برامج تدريبية وتوعيبية وتطوير المعلومات وتجديدها دوريا وكل ذلك من اجل حماية العاملين ووقايتهم.

ABSTRACT

Accidents and work-related injuries in the construction industry represent a big problem facing construction companies because they involve big losses in physical and human elements which will reflect negatively on the level of performance and efficiency.

This study aims to identify the types of accidents that occur in construction sites in the Khartoum state, and to identify the causes that lead to accidents and determine the economic impacts resulting of the construction accidents on construction companies in the Khartoum state.

Data was collected from a group of construction companies and a group of engineers and managers of sites in the Khartoum state, a questionnaire system was used to obtain the data needed for research where the sample size was 40 persons.

The results of this study showed that the most common types of accidents are scaffolding accidents, fall from height accidents, tool accidents and falling object from height.

The results also showed that the most influential causes of accidents are the factors related to the management and the worker in himself, while the factors related to

working condition and factors related to the environment and social have had little impact.

The study also showed that the accidents impact on construction companies in terms of the loss of productivity, disruption of current work, corrective actions to prevent re-occurrence of accident and payments of injury or death claims, and all of these effects have an impact on the cost and time of projects.

In conclusion, the study recommended that to preparing a separate law special for occupational safety, similar to other countries and taking into account the accidents at work and insurance policy toward the workers with the contractors (individual or company) when choosing a contractor in the tender stage, the study also recommended that to need to mainstream the principle of the use of personal protective tools between the workers, and to provide workers with equipment appropriate to the nature of the work and urged them to persuade them to use it and their usefulness.

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