

Impact of Ergonomic Approach in Clinical Psychology

Edward Paul*

Department of Industrial Engineering, Sudan University Of Science & Technology, HGX7+M5F, Khartoum, Sudan

DESCRIPTION

Human factors and errors occurred throughout the security screening process. This discovery prompted an ergonomic study of the work being done at the security checkpoint. In order to promote safer and better performance of the AVSEC specialists and the security equipment, the study's goal was to assess the various working circumstances in the security checkpoints of Brazilian airports. In order to achieve this, we examined 14 of 60 questions from a self-observation questionnaire using the Generic Error-Modelling System (GEMS) theory and the International Civil Aviation Organization's four human factors themes.

The last several years have seen a significant shift in the significance of aviation security. The attacks had an impact on how the public, businesses, and government view civil aviation security. As a result, they all have to balance upholding security standards with facilitating quick and easy transit. Large investments in technology have been made as a result of the changing danger environment, such as the X-ray machines installed at security checkpoints.

Modern X-ray equipment offer high definition images, a number of image enhancement tools, and automatic explosive substance detection. But it is evident that even the most advanced technology is only as valuable as the people who use it. 602 AVSEC employees who worked at the security checkpoints at 18 Brazilian airports answered the questionnaire.

We classified human factors and errors as well as the sequential order in which the questions were displaced in the questionnaire while concentrating on the preponderant indices of each question.

The goals of ergonomics include transforming work in order to accommodate individual differences and production process variations in order to improve well-being, safety, quality, and productivity. Environmental factors (such as lighting, temperature, and others), the amount of time it takes to complete a work and the errors that occur are all dealt with in ergonomics. It also determines if the labour organization is compatible with the tasks performed in a particular labour

context. The ergonomic action tries to enhance human engagement in a system's productive process by linking health, welfare, and productivity criteria. The idea of work outlines a dialectical structure between the required job and the experts' actual, effective work. Numerous actions carried out by experts may fill in the gaps of defined tasks that emerge in routine. These disparities may fundamentally be a reflection of the prevalence of errors and human factors.

In response to calamities (train wrecks, aviation catastrophes, nuclear plant mishaps), human factors and ergonomics programmes have been developed (hurricanes, earthquakes, floods). Human factors and ergonomics research is progressively drawing connections to various aspects of terrorism, even if the majority of this work has not been inspired by the actuality of terrorism or, in particular, by the 9/11 attacks. For instance, it was recently revealed that Israel places a strong emphasis on the human component when it comes to security regulation. Israel must deal with both public and private road traffic, even though aviation security has received the majority of attention from around the world. The interconnection between multimodal transportation systems should be taken into account while developing security solutions. The frequency of human mistake and human variables during security screening at Brazilian airports. In this context, an ergonomic analysis of labour activity at the passenger security checkpoint enables evaluation and reorganization of various labour conditions in order to support safer and better performance of both the security personnel and the equipment used in aviation security, or AVSEC (safeguarding civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference).

Cognitive abilities, which are understood as the way the human brain processes information available in its environment, include vigilance, attention, interpretation of X-ray images and object recognition, classification, and decision-making. Additionally, the degree of association between human errors and factors involved in the security screening process of passengers in Brazilian airports has been identified. Based on its central tenet of changing the labour context, ergonomics covers a wide range of topics. Real-world workplace situations can be unpredictable, whether they are caused by people or the manufacturing process. For instance, differences in the performance of a labour task may

Correspondence to: Edward Paul, Department of Industrial Engineering, Sudan University Of Science & Technology, HGX7+M5F, Khartoum, Sudan, E-mail: edwardp@1212gmail.com

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happen quickly, following stressful events, or at the end of a workday. In terms of the AVSEC, it's critical to look into how professional variability (fatigue, background, age, reasoning, etc.) and the unpredictability of real-world scenarios affect AVSEC personnel, as they may lead to human factors and errors. The reliability of humans is another topic covered by ergonomics. System of production and task, according to the ergonomics literature. It also relates to the idea of changing the

labour setting. The DOC 9808 classifies human factor as certification. We confirmed that 40% of the professionals indicated that the imminence of the ANAC certification exam dates increases their focus while carrying out their responsibilities. 13% of the professionals, on the other hand, completely disagreed with this assertion. These findings demonstrate how the certification of AVSEC specialists has a positive impact on worker productivity and attention spans.