



GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF LABOR PROTECTION IN AGRICULTURE

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Annotation: *In recent years, the agriculture of our country, due to extensive chemicalization, the development of irrigated agriculture, irrigation, land reclamation, complex mechanization and electrification, has become no less complex than many branches of modern industrial production.*

Introduction.

Agriculture in Uzbekistan is one of the leading sectors of the economy, providing more than 28% of the country's gross domestic product, almost 28% of employment and producing socially significant goods - food for the population and raw materials for industry. The prospects of development, economic and financial condition of many industries of the republic, such as cotton gin, textile, light, food, chemical industry and others, and this is about half of the total industrial potential, directly depend on agriculture. Many researchers emphasize the importance of the development of this sector and its impact on socio-economic growth in general. For example, FAO researchers concluded that growth in agriculture, more than in any other sector of the economy, reduces the level of poverty, playing the role of a multiplier [1]. In this report, it was revealed that each percentage of economic growth in the agricultural sector is equivalent to a 1.5% reduction in the overall level of poverty.

In recent years, the agriculture of our country, due to extensive chemicalization, the development of irrigated agriculture, irrigation, land reclamation, complex mechanization and electrification, has become no less complex than many branches of modern industrial production. In recent years, the agriculture of our country, due to extensive chemicalization, the development of irrigated agriculture, irrigation, land reclamation, complex mechanization and electrification, has become no less complex than many branches of modern industrial production.

Since October 15, 2019, Uzbekistan has stopped state regulation of flour prices, which has been going on since 1994. The sale of flour at market prices ensures efficient allocation of resources and competition in the markets, taking into account the interests of both producers and consumers. This mechanism has increased the interest of flour mills and provided them with financial opportunities to modernize production facilities, which serves to improve quality, increase production volumes and increase labor productivity. Since the harvest of 2020, the state order for grain has been reduced by 25%, and starting from the harvest of 2021, the practice of setting state purchase prices for grain has been completely abolished [6].



Also, since the harvest of 2020, the practice of setting purchase prices for raw cotton has been abolished and producers of raw cotton (farms, cotton-textile clusters, cooperatives) have been granted the right to free variety placement of zoned cotton [7]. In cotton growing, mechanization of the industry is actively carried out, replacing manual labor.

However, as the transformations taking place in agriculture at the present stage, some sanitary rules, recommendations, private provisions, conclusions previously established by hygienic science and practice of sanitary affairs, which played a positive health-improving role in the past, need to be processed. This task is complicated by the fact that the specific features of agricultural production make hygienic standards and recommendations for improving working conditions, developed for a number of industries, little suitable for it.

It should be said that the number of problems being developed on the hygiene and physiology of agricultural labor has increased significantly in recent years.

Research on occupational health in agriculture should be conducted in three main directions:

- occupational hygiene in certain branches of agricultural production (field farming, animal husbandry, cotton growing, vegetable growing, viticulture, etc.);
- hygienic assessment of new agricultural machines, hygiene and physiology of labor of machine operators;
- toxicology of chemicals used in agriculture and occupational hygiene in their application.

The solution of all these issues is closely connected with the study of physical development, health status and morbidity of agricultural workers in relation to occupational diseases, with the development of necessary preventive and curative measures.

In the process of such a study of working conditions, certain shortcomings in the design of a number of agricultural machines were noted, which are the cause of unfavorable working conditions of machine operators, and appropriate recommendations were given to eliminate them. As a result, some improvement was achieved in the microclimate of the tractor cab, an increase in field visibility and a reduction in noise and vibration. However, until now, the noise parameters in the cabins are higher than permissible according to the norm (110-112 db), reliable methods of vibration damping have not been found, carbon monoxide concentrations in the air still exceed the MPC (up to 0.03—0.06 mg/l), and the dust content in the cabin significantly exceeds the permissible values. The temperature in the cabin (with an outdoor temperature of 24-30 °) even with ventilation turned on reaches 40-45 °. This implies a number of sanitary and hygienic and technical tasks.

The studies conducted by a number of authors (O. K. Kubyak, V. N. Kozlov) allow us to compile a physiological characteristic of the labor and fatigue process of machine operators, in particular tractor drivers.

Although, based on the determination of the energy consumption of the body, it has been established that the physical load of tractor drivers working on machines with a speed of up to 10 ml / hour corresponds to moderate and mild severity (2.3—3.3 mg/ cal/min.),



however, fatigue increases under the influence of a number of unfavorable working conditions.

Thus, air pollution by dust and gases negatively affects the function of external respiration and resistance to hypoxemia (V. N. Kozlov, A. 3. Mamsikov, E. I. Kondaurova, A. P. Pavlova, etc.).

Under the influence of noise and vibration, there is a decrease in auditory sensitivity among machine operators, while the most significant changes occur in the high frequency zone (2000—4000 Hz). There are also a number of other functional disorders (E. C. Andreeva-Galanina, E. I. Kondaurova, A. P. Pavlova).

In the coming years, studies of working conditions on various types of energy-saturated machines with higher speeds will be continued. Special attention should be paid to the analysis of various modes of operation (5-6-day week) and the study of indicators of higher nervous activity, autonomic functions and muscle performance in the recovery period. It is also of interest to determine the most hygienic temperature and humidity conditions in tractor cabins.

One of the important problems of hygiene in agriculture is the improvement of working conditions on machines designed for spraying or spraying pesticides. In addition to the usual factors (noise, vibration, unfavorable meteorological conditions), the effect of pesticides entering the respiratory zone of workers is affected here, often in concentrations significantly exceeding the permissible norms.

In recent years, hygienists have been paying great attention to the issues of occupational hygiene of agricultural workers engaged in grain processing.

The dusting of the air on the elevators of the old type exceeds the maximum permissible norms by 10-12 times. Modern elevators are not free from this disadvantage either. The authors studied the petrographic, chemical and mycological composition of grain dust and its effect on the animal organism in an experiment. The obtained materials indicate a high biological activity of grain dust, which is confirmed by experimental studies and information on the morbidity of workers in elevators and mills. The most common diseases in this group of workers are bronchitis, pneumosclerosis, pneumomycosis, pneumonia, etc.

It is necessary to study in more depth the issues related to the impact of various types of dust generated during agricultural work in order to determine ways to combat dust formation. Although the study of working conditions in other branches of agriculture is carried out, it is extremely limited. This primarily concerns animal husbandry. True, the issues of studying the working conditions of milkmaids, shearers and their occupational diseases have already been dealt with and are being dealt with, however, on the scale of the tasks facing agriculture to accelerate the development of animal husbandry and at the same time increase labor productivity, the volume of research conducted in this area is still insufficient.

The issues of occupational hygiene in mechanized poultry farming with various technologies of keeping and feeding birds, on cattle farms, on pig farms, under various conditions of keeping animals deserve great attention.

The widespread introduction of pesticides into agriculture poses great challenges for toxicology and practical healthcare.

Based on the conducted scientific research and generalizations of the practice of sanitary supervision, rules for the storage, transportation and use of pesticides have already been developed. Currently, a number of research institutes are dealing with occupational health issues in the use of pesticides. Unfortunately, the staff of the sanitary and epidemiological service, as well as the departments of medical institutes, take little part in this.

Due to the growth of diversified agricultural production and its complex mechanization and automation, there is an urgent need to attract new creative forces to the active development of issues of hygiene of agricultural labor. There is no doubt that hygienic research should cover all branches of agricultural production, in particular sheep breeding, pig breeding, reindeer husbandry. The issues of occupational hygiene when applying local and mineral fertilizers to the soil, when repairing agricultural machinery, especially women's labor, etc. need further development. It is about ensuring that not a single branch of production, not a single type of work performed in agriculture falls out of the field of view of scientists and practitioners.

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