



Features of Labor in Agriculture

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Received 29th Jan 2022,
Accepted 30th Jan 2022,
Online 2nd Feb 2022

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Annotation: The article outlines the main provisions of the system of "special assessment of working conditions", introduced instead of the previous certification of workplaces in the agricultural sector. The classification of working conditions according to the degree of hazard used in the identification of workplaces is presented. The experience of assessing working conditions at Joint-Stock company is reflected. They are especially susceptible to workers employed in fodder production, crop production and animal husbandry, who are constantly in contact with biological harmful substances of animal and plant origin (weed seeds, plant dust, wool, fluff, hair, feathers, scales skin, claws, hooves, faecal particles, crude protein and fat, ether extractable substances, etc.)

Keywords: working environment, harmful and dangerous factors, special assessment of working conditions.

Relevance

Working conditions in the agricultural sector have a pronounced specificity, which determines the features of sanitary supervision at each stage of the technological process. The leading organizational forms of industrial animal husbandry are their specialization in the production of eggs and meat. Agricultural sectors are built mainly according to standard projects designed to keep 250-500 thousand animals. In the system of measures of state social policy, a special place is occupied by a "special assessment of working conditions", which is a set of measures to identify harmful and (or) dangerous factors in the working environment and the labor process and assess the level of their impact on the employee, taking into account the deviation of actual values from established hygienic standards working conditions.[3,17]

According to the State policy, in order to provide the population of the Republic with meat products, on the initiative and support of the President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, starting from 2017, the organization of animal husbandry complexes began to develop dramatically.[7,14]

Purpose of the study

Study of the influence of external factors on the health of livestock workers. as well as specialists to develop technical and organizational measures to prevent occupational diseases in livestock complexes and farms in order to increase labor productivity, reduce losses from various diseases, save the life and

health of workers, it is necessary to introduce modern technologies that will lead to health improvement and improvement of working conditions .

Materials and methods

The work was carried out on the basis of the district. The study of working conditions at each stage of production was carried out by the method of sanitary inspection and observation. Temperature and humidity measurements at each stage of production were carried out using an aspiration psychrometer (sanitary rules and regulations of Uzbekistan Republic 0324-16), the content of ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide - by aspiration method (MU-1981) using the analyzer ANT-3 (GOST 12.1.005.88), dust - by aspiration method (MU 1981).

Results and discussions

The production process at the enterprises is organized according to the flow method, taking into account the biological characteristics of the bird's body and consisted of a number of technological stages. the content of the industrial herd, which gives the main products; primary processing; preparation and distribution of feed; recycling.

In the workshops of the industrial herd, the animals were placed in mechanized and automated units . The main operations in (feeding, watering, manure cleaning) are mechanized and automated .

The microclimatic conditions in the workshops of the industrial herd corresponded to 12-18 °C in the cold and 18-20 °C in the warm periods of the year at a relative humidity of 60-75%. Rooms for keeping animals are equipped by ventilation and heating systems of the "Climate" type, capable of operating in automatic mode according to a given program.[9,10,11]

The shops for growing young livestock equipped by devices for mechanized distribution of feed and cleaning of manure, grooved, nipple microcup shelves and removable electric heaters. When fully kept on a deep non-replaceable litter, the birds landed on the floor, covered with a layer of wood shavings, chopped straw 20-25 cm thick.

The air temperature in the places where the birds are located must be maintained at 35 °C -26 °C for the first time 10 days and 26 °C -20 °C in the future at a temperature in the hall of 28 °C -18 °C, relative humidity 55-70% and air velocity 0.5-0.6 m/s. The content of gases, according to zootechnical requirements, should not exceed 10 mg / m³ for ammonia, 5 mg / m³ for hydrogen sulfide and 0.2% by volume for carbon dioxide [4,7] .

The slaughterhouses were equipped by mechanized, space - overhead conveyors with a capacity of 500-3000 heads per hour.

According to the technological stages, the division of labor of workers is carried out. To care for animals in the shops of the herd, brigades and units are organized as part of operators, locksmiths, night and auxiliary, electricians. Work in these workshops was characterized by moderate physical activity and a certain neuro-emotional stress when performing operator functions. In shops full of poultry , the inefficiency of manual labor increases.[16,17,18].

Work in the hatcheries was characterized by a certain cyclicity, a clear regulation of labor processes for day and night shifts, is associated with significant physical exertion and is accompanied by pronounced neuro-emotional stress . [5,6,7]

Slaughterhouses were served by personnel with a narrow specialization in individual technological operations (slaughter, gutting, sorting, etc.). The main production operations at the slaughterhouses were carried out manually with intense physical activity. Numerous and monotonous work movements at a high speed of the technological process cause high monotony of labor against the background of

significant visual strain and concentration of attention (established during a survey of personnel) . Also the studies showed that livestock farms had a significant impact on the state of the air environment of the surrounding territory (table).

Some parameters of chemicals around the poultry complex

No	Study chemicals	Distance from the poultry complex (m)					
		200	400	600	1000	1500	2000
1	Ammonia content mg/m ³	250	175	98	42	19	9
2	Hydrogen sulfide content mg / m ³	18	13	9	6	4	1.5
3	Carbon dioxide content %	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2

In a laboratory study around the farm at a distance of 1000 meters in the atmospheric air, the concentration of ammonia was 42 mg / m³, hydrogen sulfide - 6 mg / m³, which dictates the need for planning the construction of livestock farms and complexes to revise the sanitary protection zone. According to the nature of the impact on the human body, chemically harmful and dangerous factors of production are divided into irritating, toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic, sensitizing, affecting reproductive function. often leading to a decrease in its performance, the appearance of various diseases, acute and chronic poisoning.

Conclusion

The above urgently requires a qualified scientific analysis and the development of scientifically based and effective health measures to improve the working conditions of workers and protect the atmospheric air around livestock complexes and farms. Important wellness activities include planning solution for the placement of poultry complexes and farms in relation to settlements. Planning auxiliary buildings and facilities of farms, according to sanitary norms and rules for the protection of atmospheric air sanitary rules and regulations No. 0350-17, should be located on the territory separated from residential development by a sanitary protection zone from 300 to 1500 meters , which is subject to their adjustment.

The layout and organization of the territory, the placement of individual production facilities on it is carried out taking into account zoohygienic and veterinary and sanitary requirements aimed at preventing the introduction of infection from the outside, preventing the spread of infectious diseases among the population, and preventing air pollution by emissions from poultry farms. A radical improvement in working conditions and a decrease in the incidence of workers should be accelerated in the pace of transition from private mechanization to in-line automated technology for the processes of distributing feed, watering, cleaning litter, collecting eggs, managing and controlling the microclimate and other technological operations (disinfection of premises, eggs, washing equipment, inventory etc.) . For the transportation of manure, pneumatic removal systems should be used more widely, which allows reducing the number of service personnel and vehicles as well as improving the sanitary working conditions of workers in poultry farms. An obligatory condition for the protection of atmospheric air when cleaning poultry houses, hatcheries, feed shops and other production sites from dust and bacterial aerosols is the installation of mechanical filters of various designs on the inlet and outlet into the atmosphere . [3,9,10,11]

The epidemiological well-being of the farms is ensured by the admission of service personnel and visitors to the production areas through the sanitary and veterinary checkpoint and with the change of everyday clothes to special ones. clothes and shoes.[11]

Important for the prevention of occupational diseases are preliminary and periodic medical examinations, according to order No. 300 of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 2000.

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