

Livelihood Safety And Safeguards In Agriculture

Abdurahmonova Lazokat

“TIQXMMI” Milliy tadqiqot universtitutining
Qarshi irrigatsiya va agrotexnologiyalari instituti talabasi
Abdurahmonovalazokat2003@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: It is necessary to observe the safety of life activity in the planting and care of each type of crop in agriculture, and it is necessary to ensure human safety not only in agriculture, but also in processing enterprises.

KEY WORDS: Labor protection, agro-landscapes, herbicides, diseases, pests, incapacity for work, enterprises, greening.

Life safety is one of the dangerous and harmful factors in all aspects of human activity, and it is considered a field of scientific knowledge that includes the theory and practice of human protection. The level of security of human life has been constantly increasing, depending on the progress of people in the world. Currently, the average life expectancy in developed countries is 77 years. The development of science and technology has increased social and economic security, and at the same time, it has led to the emergence of new types of security for the environment as well as for the health of the population. According to the data of the World Health Organization, at present, deaths due to some incidents are in the 3rd place after cardiovascular and oncological diseases.

If mainly elderly people die from diseases, and as a result of unfortunate events, mostly able-bodied people die. Injury is the leading cause of death for people aged 2 to 41 years. Life activity is a complex biological process in the human body, which provides an opportunity to maintain health and work capacity. Any activity potential is dangerous. According to them, there is a possibility of death due to various reasons.

Probability of the nature of accidents

Autophagy (crash) 1 in 4,000

Exposure to flame and combustibles is 1 in 25,000

Drowning is 1 in 30,000

Electrical injury is 1 in 160,000

At home, 220-volt electricity is currently used: electric machines, appliances, tools (washing machines, electric plates, refrigerators, televisions, fireplaces, ovens, irons and other household electrical appliances). Labor protection consists of a system of social-economic, technical, hygienic, treatment-preventive, and organizational measures and legal acts that allow to maintain the ability to work and health of a person during the work process, as well as ensure safety. The main tasks in terms of labor protection are the prevention of industrial injuries, occupational diseases and the improvement of working conditions throughout the world. It is closely related to Labor Protection, which provides for the organization of productive work and leisure regimes. The use of scientific labor management, its application to life, allows to improve working conditions, human health and workable slavery. A profession that requires a radical change in working conditions and financial expenses leads to their reduction. However, the number increases due to increased nervous tension. Therefore, modern methods of labor protection are widely used in the achievements of such sciences as psychology, occupational hygiene and ergonomics. Labor protection includes issues of a complex of labor protection laws related to ensuring safe and healthy working conditions. Industrial sanitation includes the means of preventing exposure to harmful production factors and the system of organizational, hygienic, sanitary and technical measures. Fire safety is directly related to the set of labor protection laws. They often turn to ecology for advice. However, many economic and agrotechnical works are difficult to solve without ecology. For example: an agronomist applies mineral and organic fertilizers to the soil technology during the care of this or that crop. Agriculture uses various herbicides and fungicides in the fight against pests and diseases. If such measures are used properly, they will give the expected result. However, sometimes it is necessary to use mineral fertilizers, herbicides and fungicides in excess of the norm in the hope of growing a high yield for the intended purpose. As a result, a part of fertilizers is absorbed by plants, and the excess part

is absorbed into the soil and evaporates in the air. It is added to the underground water in the soil and pollutes the water.

This, in turn, can have a negative effect on the beneficial flora and fauna in the soil. There is a possibility that excess toxic substances added to water will pass to animals and people, causing serious damage to their health. It is known that now more than 13 million tons of mineral fertilizers and agricultural crops, more than 1 million tons of pesticides are used to fight against pests every year in order to increase the productivity of crops around the world. During the former Soviet Union, the average amount of pesticides used per hectare of agro-landscapes in Uzbekistan was around 54 kg/ha. However, this indicator is 1-2 kg in the Russian Federation, and 2-3 kg in the USA. Pesticides spread over long distances in the atmosphere, and also accumulate in oceans after passing through water to fields and rivers. The most dangerous part is that they add to the ecological food chain. It passes from water to plants, then to animals and birds, and finally to the human body with food and water. Another factor affecting the deterioration of the ecological situation of Uzbekistan's agro-landscapes is the process of re-salinization of soils. Currently, 65.9% of the soils of Uzbekistan are saline, of which 11% are highly saline. The main cause of re-salinity of soils is additional salts from irrigated lands, activation of salts contained in parent rocks in the lower layer of soils, mineralization of groundwater, and especially salt rising from the Aral Sea after it dries up in the coastal areas of the Aral and are similar processes. Currently, there are about 50,000 hectares of gypsum-saline soils in Samarkand region, and they are mainly located in Kattakorgan, Narpay, and Jomboy districts. The water used for washing the salt of the land accumulates in ditches and collectors, and 30 km³ of heavily mineralized waste water is dumped into rivers, canals, oases and sediments every year. As a result, saline lands and swamps are intensively developing around oases and agro-landscapes. Such deterioration of the ecological situation is typical for the Khorezm oasis. Therefore, the problem of desalination of highly mineralized reservoir waters is one of the major tasks facing hydrometeorologists. It is necessary to take into account the basic rules of nature protection in the process of agricultural production, agricultural workers, specialists who are engaged in the skills of protection of land, water, plants and other natural resources. Maintaining soil fertility through rational use of land and its protection, proper observance of crop rotation, implementation of agrotechnics, hydrotechnics, forest improvement complex activities. Serunum cultivated fields cannot be destroyed by plowing. In order to protect plants and animals from pests and diseases, it is necessary to strictly follow the rules of using pesticides, to prevent the accumulation of toxic chemicals in agricultural products, soil, and water sources. Strict adherence to the method of transportation and storage of toxic chemicals, as well as their use, in order to prevent pollution of the natural environment, poisoning of domestic animals, and the destruction of useful fauna and flora. The use of pesticides should be strictly followed in water protection zones, fish ponds, and hunting areas. It is necessary to dispose of toxic chemicals that have become obsolete and prohibited to use in a timely manner.

The natural environment should not be allowed to be polluted with sewage and manure from animal husbandry complexes. Contamination of soil and water sources with pathogens, oil products and other waste should not be allowed. It is necessary to prohibit the construction of cattle sheds in rivers and other water bodies, and the construction of agricultural machinery in rivers and lakes. Protection of green fields and trees against erosion and surrounding fields, forests from animals, fire damage to machinery, and toxic substances. Taking necessary measures to preserve and increase natural reserves of animals and plants. Nature protection has a great educational value, wide promotion of knowledge in this field, this knowledge is related to the development of agricultural production and protection of the external environment.

Inspection and accounting of all accidents occurring in production is carried out according to the Regulation approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 286 dated June 6, 1997. Inspection and accounting includes the following incidents that occurred during working hours at the enterprise and outside it. Injury, poisoning, burns, drowning, electric shock and lightning, exposure to extreme heat or cold, explosion, disaster, destruction of buildings, structures and structures, and injuries by reptiles, animals and insects, other damage to health as a result of natural disasters (earthquakes, explosions, floods, typhoons, etc.), occupational diseases (checked according to the guidelines established and approved by the Ministry of Health) if the ability to work is reduced for less than 1 working day is lost without notice (a document in form N-1 is recorded and this document is filled out in 4 copies and kept in the archive for 45 years), even if the employer did not give an assignment, but performed some work in the interests of the enterprise while driving, as a result of a traffic accident in automobile, railway, air, sea and river transport,

electric transport, in company transport or, according to the contract, in the transport of another organization when coming to or leaving work, in personal transport during working hours, when there is an employer's order on the right to use it on business trips, when Saturday (Sunday) is held, when paternity support is provided in enterprises regardless of where it is, as a result of an accident in production, the employee's ability to work is subject to a medical opinion if lost for at least one day. According to the Law on Labor Protection: Social insurance of employees against accidents and occupational diseases. Employees of enterprises are obliged to take compulsory insurance against accidents and occupational diseases in accordance with the procedure and conditions established by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion: All over the world, the labor legislation determines the protection of the labor rights of workers and employees, provides very favorable working conditions.

Legal issues of labor protection are regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main law of the state. The Constitution defines the rights and obligations of citizens, the rights to work and rest, the rights to material support in old age and benefits in case of incapacity for work, and payments in exchange for state social insurance funds.

The main regulation on labor protection is also included in the legislative framework. According to it, it is the responsibility of the enterprise administration to prevent and warn of injuries and occupational diseases in production. It is based on the provision of safe and hygienic conditions of work, which includes measures such as warning about industrial injuries and occupational diseases, equipping production and household rooms, workplaces, organizing technological processes, protecting those who work in accordance with the rules of the Ministry of Health and sanitary laws. The enterprise, workshop area cannot be put into operation if it does not fully meet the requirements of labor protection. Mechanisms, tools, equipment and machines are not included in production if safe working conditions are not ensured during use.

The administration of the enterprise must train workers and employees in safe ways of working, provide those working in labor conditions with necessary things, special clothes, special shoes, etc.

References:

1. Kh Boriyev, A.T. Merganov and others "Technology of storage and processing of agricultural products" - Tashkent 2022
2. Boriyev. Kh.Ch. Jo'rayev R. Alimov.O "Storage and preliminary processing of field crops" - T. OzME, 2004
3. Oripov R., Sulaymanov I., Umurzokov E. Technology of storage and processing of agricultural products. T. "Cocktail", 1991.
4. Saydalov.F.M. Ibragimov.Z.A Equipment and design basics of processing enterprises. Book.