

HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEASURES TO IMPROVE HEALTH AT COTTON PROCESSING ENTERPRISES

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Abstract

The article briefly discusses the issues of hygienic assessment of working conditions at the enterprises of the cotton processing industry and the development of comprehensive measures for their improvement.

Keywords: Citizen, country, society, enterprise, qualification, competitiveness.

Introduction

The cotton gin industry occupies a special place in the country's economy, it activates the most traditional branches of light and food industries: textile, clothing, oil and fat, and others. The need for the enterprises of the cotton-gin industry to maintain their positions in the market in the conditions of unfavorable changing conditions of the external environment requires a special study of behavior in the conditions of market competition. The analysis showed that the demand for the products of the cotton gin industry depends not only on the quality of products, but also on world production, which should force enterprises to work in full compliance with international quality standards and technological conditions. He considers the gradual integration of capital into the cultivation and processing of cotton as the most important direction of the national economy's strategy for the development of the cotton industry. This will greatly facilitate the solution of the problem of the quality of production and processing of cotton raw materials, and as a result, not only the quality of cotton fiber, but also the cost per unit of cotton fiber and other products of cotton processing will increase. An industrial enterprise can function effectively in a market environment if its products have a competitive advantage. For the enterprises of the cotton ginning industry, this is, first of all, the quality of the cotton fiber produced. The latter ranks second in terms of export indicators after



aluminum. Therefore, solving the issues of the industry development strategy is a necessary and urgent task. Every citizen of the country is a key force in the formation, development, production and management of the society in which he lives. So, the main wealth of every state is its citizens. Therefore, ensuring occupational safety and preserving the health of citizens is an important factor in the social development of society. The problem of ensuring the safety of life and work of citizens is relevant for every society and depends on the economic development and stability of the state, as well as its powerful scientific, technical and intellectual potential. The strongest reserve of the scientific, technical and intellectual potential of the state is its youth, the education and upbringing they have received, the knowledge they have acquired in their specialty, and the level of their education. Therefore, providing our country with specialists with modern knowledge and capable of solving practical problems of our daily life and production is one of the important factors that ensure the success of our development and reforms. Therefore, from the first years of independence of our state, great attention was paid to the system of education and upbringing, and it was radically reformed. In our independent state, the Law "On Education" and the "National Program for Personnel Training" were adopted. This law and program attached great importance to the continuity of education, set the goal of training patriotic, highly qualified and competitive specialists who meet high spiritual, cultural and ethical requirements at the level of developed democratic countries. The National Program for Training Personnel indicates that the creation of a system of educational literature that meets the requirements of modern education is an urgent issue, as one of the main factors in the implementation of the task of educating young people as a person with deep knowledge and high spiritual and moral qualities. For any society, a person should have dignity throughout his life, regardless of the type of activity in which he is engaged. After all, attention to the health and life of its citizens is one of the main criteria for measuring the level of development of any society. From the first year of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state determined the political, social and economic directions of the country's development on the basis of the principle of the main reformer and did not deviate from this path. Given that the human being is the main force for the development of society and the management of production, the preservation of his safety and health is an important factor in the path of social progress. On December

10, 1948, the United Nations (UN) adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 23 of the Declaration states: "Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work..."[4]. Articles 24 and 37 of the Constitution of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan correspond to Articles 3 and 23 of the above-mentioned declaration, for example, Article 37 states: "Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of profession, to work in just and favorable working conditions..." [1]. Thus, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensuring labor protection and safety of citizens has become a national matter. In the CIS countries, more than 600 thousand industrial accidents were recorded. According to the ILO, 4% of the world's gross domestic product is lost due to unacceptable working conditions and accidents at work. Today, the concept of occupational safety and health is considered one of the most urgent and serious problems of the international scale. International standards for labor protection include the following requirements: - protection of health and life of employees; - adoption of standards and ratification of international documents ensuring labor protection at the state level; - State Department of Labor Protection; - implementation of state control over the implementation of labor protection requirements; - implementation of general public control over the implementation of labor protection requirements; - labor protection, preservation and protection of the environment, coordination of the protection of other social and economic activities; - state financing of labor protection projects; - the issue of providing qualified specialists in labor protection; - International standards have been established on issues such as the creation of a unified information system on occupational health and safety and their implementation. On the basis of the standards adopted in ILO Convention No. 52, the International Labour Office (ILO) has developed a Manual on Occupational Safety and Health. It sets out clear recommendations for the correct assessment and identification of risks, as well as a risk management system [48]. The recommendations set out in this regulatory document make it possible to correctly assess potential risks in working conditions, manage them at the national and regional levels, eliminate hazardous factors in a timely manner, and reduce risks by developing a system of safe working conditions. This, in turn, leads to the progress of society in the economic, social and technical spheres. For this reason, a number of international standards have been ratified in the legislation of our state. In our country, domestic labor legislation is also

constantly being improved in accordance with the above-mentioned ILO standards. For example, the introduction of the Law "On Labor Protection" by our state in May 1993, and the new "Labor Code" from April 1, 1996, was of great importance in public life and in the field of labor protection [6, 7]. On July 12, 2000, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted Resolution No. 267 "On the Revision and Improvement of Regulatory Documents on Labor Protection". On September 10, 2008, the laws "On Compulsory State Social Insurance against Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases" were adopted, and on April 16, 2009, the laws "On Compulsory Insurance of Civil Liability of the Employer" were adopted. On July 20, 2010, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted Resolution No 153 "On Further Improvement of the Regulatory Framework in the Field of Labor Protection" [5, 11, 12, 14, 15]. As a result, work on the review, development and implementation of regulatory documents in the field of labor protection was further accelerated. The laws listed above and dozens of other adopted regulatory legal acts, standards, regulations, rules and instructions on labor protection are aimed at protecting the life, health and working capacity of workers at work, preventing various accidents, injuries and occupational diseases, creating comfortable and safe working conditions, designing safe machines and mechanisms, devices and equipment, serves for development and implementation in production. One of the main conditions for the existence, survival and development of human society is the implementation of various forms of activity in it. The subject of activity is only a person who has consciousness and thinking. There is a type of activity that is most important for society. This is considered the highest form of activity – labor. Because it is only through labor that all the material, spiritual and other types of wealth of mankind are created. Forms of labor are diverse. They include practical, intellectual and spiritual processes that take place in marriage, social life, culture, production, science and other spheres of life. Man constantly and tirelessly changes and improves his tools and means of production in order to increase the quality and productivity of his labor. As a result, it is constantly exposed to various harmful and dangerous factors that arise in the process of work. The impact of various harmful and dangerous factors has become an urgent problem at the present time, when humanity is entering the XXI century. The problem of effective solution of the problem of ensuring labor safety at production facilities of the economy requires the development and implementation by society of a system of legal,



socio-economic, organizational, technical, hygienic, medical and preventive measures and means. As a product of this activity and process, a field of knowledge on labor protection is created and formed in society. From this field of knowledge, the science of "Labor Protection" was born, which is of great importance in the life of society. "Labor protection" is a socio-technical science that identifies and studies harmful and dangerous factors in production, studies and develops measures to prevent or reduce industrial injuries and occupational diseases of workers, as well as methods for eliminating accidents and explosions. The impact of various harmful and dangerous factors has become an urgent problem at the present time, when humanity is entering the XXI century. The problem of effective solution of the problem of ensuring labor safety at production facilities of the economy requires the development and implementation by society of a system of legal, socio-economic, organizational, technical, hygienic, medical and preventive measures and means. As a product of this activity and process, a field of knowledge on labor protection is created and formed in society. From this field of knowledge, the science of "Labor Protection" was born, which is of great importance in the life of society. "Labor protection" is a socio-technical science that identifies and studies harmful and dangerous factors in production, studies and develops measures to prevent or reduce industrial injuries and occupational diseases of workers, as well as methods for eliminating accidents and explosions. The impact of various harmful and dangerous factors has become an urgent problem at the present time, when humanity is entering the XXI century. The problem of effective solution of the problem of ensuring labor safety at production facilities of the economy requires the development and implementation by society of a system of legal, socio-economic, organizational, technical, hygienic, medical and preventive measures and means. As a product of this activity and process, a field of knowledge on labor protection is created and formed in society. From this field of knowledge, the science of "Labor Protection" was born, which is of great importance in the life of society. "Labor protection" is a socio-technical science that identifies and studies harmful and dangerous factors in production, studies and develops measures to prevent or reduce industrial injuries and occupational diseases of workers, as well as methods for eliminating accidents and explosions.

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