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Characteristics of Occupational Health Risk Flour Mill Workers.

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Abstract: The article presents an analysis of industrial injuries - one of the most important characteristics of the occupational risk to the health of workers. The dynamics and completeness of registration of industrial accidents in the flour milling industry in different periods of the year of development, as well as the impact of labor legislation on the quality of registration of injuries at the enterprises of the country are considered. It is shown that modern official data on the levels of industrial injuries in the flour milling industry

Key words and expressions: occupational injury, registration, health risks, prevention.

Introduction

Many people spend a large part of their day and night at work in order to meet their economic and social needs.

During work, people often encounter

various security risks and threats that can expose them to a variety of adverse factors. health problems. Depending on the nature of the work, occupational hazards can be associated with a range of factors, including physical, chemical and biological agents, as well as adverse working conditions, among others (Ajeel & Al-Yasen, 2007). According to Kumar, Verma and Neetika (2016), approximately 75% of the world's workforce lives in developing countries, but only between 5-10% have access to occupational health and safety services and hence the presence of workplace hazards due to such factors. like dust, heat stress, noise, toxic substances, chemicals and dangerous machinery, resulting in a huge burden of work-related injury, death and illness are very common.

Understanding the intrinsic correlation between work and worker health is critical to the recognition and practice of occupational safety and health.

Occupational safety and health is an interdisciplinary issue aimed at protecting the health, safety and welfare of workers in various forms of employment in order to achieve a safe working environment (Muchangi, 2009).

International Labor Organization (ILO) and World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, safety and health at work is a fundamental right workers around the world (Boateng & Amedofu, 2004).

Kenya has made significant progress in ensuring workplace safety and health, in particular through the adoption of Law no.

December 15, 2007 and the promulgation of the new Constitution of Kenya (Mitulla & Vakhira, 2011).

Despite the existence of an institutional and legal framework

addressing work-related safety and health issues, workers in many sectors, including manufacturing,

especially flour milling, remain highly vulnerable to occupational hazards and health risks. Milling workers are highly exposed to environmental hazards such as dust, unfavorable microclimates, excessive noise and insufficient lighting.

In addition, there are many safety and health hazards associated with grain handling, among which suffocation and falls are the two main causes of death. Other hazards include fires, explosions, electric shocks, and injuries from improperly guarded equipment. Exposure to grain dust and airborne contaminants may also occur; such contaminants include mold, chemical fumigants and gases associated with rotting and fermentation of silage

Hazardous work operations are not identified and therefore no action is taken on site to ensure workers are not harmed. In the period 2015-2018, the Health Safety Executive (HSE, 2006) averaged the injury rate at 1,215 per 100,000 people. workers. According to Workplace Health and Safety Queensland 2018, approximately half of these injuries occur during manual work.

task (eg, lifting, moving, or lowering objects) (McCunney, 2007). Muchemedzi and Charamba (2006) define occupational health as a science

relates to health in relation to work or the working environment. According to Oxenburgh et al., (2005), the health and safety of all employees are closely related to company performance in all workplaces.

In most cases, occupational health and safety (OH) is largely measured by negative outcomes such as workplace injury and illness, but these measures have a drawback, for example, a low incidence of injury does not necessarily mean that adequate safety and control systems are in place. place (NRU HSE, 2016). In some flour mills, attention is focused mainly on negative results. Until serious accidents occur, occupational health and safety policies and practices are not fully implemented. The result is a threat to employees. safety is not corrected in time due to the fact that emergency zones are not recognized and they will be taken care of before accidents happen. Therefore, it is important that conditions that identify and eliminate threats to the safety and health of workers

Goals

primary goal

The main purpose of the study was to determine the state of labor protection and health in flour milling companies in Bukhara.

Specific goals

1. Establish the main activities that make up labor protection and health hazard at flour mills in Bukhara.
2. Establish the nature of injuries at flour mills in Bukhara
3. Determine the causes of identified injuries and their control measures at flour mills in Bukhara

Materials and methods

Study Design

A descriptive cross-sectional design was used for this study, and since the study was a fact-finding survey, this type of research design is in line with the most descriptive design used since it is recommended. Provides a complete description of the situation as it is, ensuring that did not have minimal bias in data collection and reduced errors in the interpretation of data collected. The design also provides a detailed and highly accurate picture a situation that can be very useful in a literature review

Sampling method

For this study, samples were selected from flour mills in Bukhara. Since companies hire different numbers of employees proportional to sample size

was used to determine the number of respondents from each department.

The number of respondents who participated from each department amounted to determined by dividing the number of employees in each branch by the total number the number of workers in the selected flour milling units (number of workers 160) multiplied by the sample size

Data collection tools

Observation

The study used the observational method as one of the data collection tools. IN using a checklist of observations and conditions were fixed; general condition of machines, workplace layout, housekeeping in the industry, worker behavior and movement within the industry industry, lighting and general ventilation within industries. Observable safety and labor protection issues were classified as satisfactory or unsatisfactory. necessary actions

Questionnaire

Questionnaires were used to collect data from flour mills. Two different questionnaires were prepared, one for the management team and the other for ordinary workers. The researcher used the drop and pick method of 29 conducting a survey of respondents. This method was appropriate because she encouraged prompt responses from respondents.

Overview of Existing Entries

The researcher reviewed documents that include: occupational health and safety audit reports, health and safety risk assessment reports, noise survey reports, dust survey reports reports, training reports, reports on accidents and occupational diseases with major the goal is to establish safety and health hazards in flour mills.

Conclusions on the basis of the above, we can say that if workers are not informed about working conditions and non-mechanized work will lead workers to injury, therefore, it is proposed to prevent injury.

- 1) The conducted research indicates the need to improve the labor legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- 2) conducting briefings among employees annually.

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