

PAXTAGA BIRLAMCHI ISHLOV BERISH JARAYONI TIZIMIDAGI DOLZARB MUOMMOLAR VA ULARNING YECHIMLARI

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Annotatsiya: Paxta yetishtirishga yil bo‘yi qilingan jami sarf-xarajatlarning 50-60% ini tashkil etadi. Urug‘lik uchun ajratilgan, tor yoki kichik paykallar va terim mashinasi kira olmaydigan yaroqsiz uchastkalardagi terimlar albatta qo‘l mehnatidan foydalaniladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: qo‘l mehnati, terim davri, ishchi kuchi, fermer xo‘jaligi, tashkilot, agrotexnik tadbirlar, defoliatsiya

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF PRIMARY PROCESSING OF COTTON

Annotation : Cotton to cultivate year height made total 50-60% of expenditures formed reaches _ Seeds for separated , narrow or small stakes and term machine kira unable invalid plots terms of course hand from labor used .

The key words : hand labor , term period , worker power , farmer farm , organization , agrotechnical measures , defoliation

Harvesting cotton is one of the most complex and labor-intensive processes in cotton growing. Cotton accounts for 50-60% of total annual expenditures. Harvesting in narrow or small piles set aside for seeds and in areas that are inaccessible to the

harvesting machine is definitely manual labor. No matter how perfect today's harvesting machine is, overcoming the above shortcomings cannot be done without manual labor. The crop can be harvested up to 4 times during the season. The average daily harvest is from 60 kg to 80 kg. The remaining parts of the turning part of the harvester are also typed by hand. [1B, 160]

Leaf defoliation is one of the most important agro-technical measures in preparation for the timely and high-quality harvesting of cotton. These measures provide a great opportunity to prevent the leaves from interfering with the cotton and contaminate it. A few days before the start of defoliation, the fields where the cotton is machine-picked will be equipped with a harvesting machine at both ends, and the cotton will be desiccated, which will take a lot of time and money. [2B, 350]

The unopened cotton on the turning areas is picked by hand 3-4 days before the harvest, the cotton stalks are harvested with stalks and spread out on the edge of the field, and when they are fully opened, they are harvested.

As the cotton industry grows, so does the volume of agricultural exports. Currently, one-fifth of the labor costs associated with growing cotton is related to loading and unloading. On top of that, this work needs to be done in a very short period of time. During this period, cotton trailers, loaders and manual labor were used. [3B, 96]

This means that the cotton harvest cannot be completed without manual labor. Since modern technology has not been able to cover these shortcomings, manual labor should be valued. We need to legalize the labor of the so-called "black workers" and formalize their rights. It is time to find a solution to this problem, which is the most lame point in the cotton industry. Because the modern world is glorifying human dignity. There is a need to find a solution to the problem of the cotton harvest. So how can this be?

Half of the rural population will definitely participate in the cotton harvest. They are busy during the cotton harvest. So this is the main labor of the population. The most effective way to provide employment for the rural population is to engage in the harvest season. In order to attract the unemployed to this harvest season, an

organization should be established by the state budget. What kind of organization is this? Agricultural Employment Agency. This means that workers involved in the harvest season must become members of the organization and be informed of the rights set out in the Labor Code to be assigned a monthly salary. An employment record book should be opened for the employee involved in the harvest and an internship should be recorded. A worker who is a member of this organization may be engaged in agricultural work during the year. Employees who perform the most productive work should also be encouraged. In this case, the farm can use the money allocated for the hired worker during the harvest season for other technologies. The head of the farm applies to the above organization. The organization employs the farm. The organization enters into a contract between the farmer and the worker. The organization is required to provide the employee with the necessary uniforms and shoe pockets for picking.

The farmer must ensure the safety of the harvesters and pay a fixed amount to the organization.

So what does this change? This will fully cover the employment of the villagers and restore their labor rights, so that during the harvest season, the fish will be able to earn a living wage without being forced to beg from the farm for their labor. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there

In conclusion, today's cotton harvest is one of the most important, labor-intensive, and labor-intensive processes in cotton growing and agriculture. The farm will have to incur significant costs in the process leading up to the end of the harvest season. One picker earns an average of 1,500 soums per 1 kg of cotton picked, and can earn an average of 90,000 soums per day for 60 kg of picked cotton. The head of the farm is not always able to pay the harvester the same day. Delay delay
Delays can delay and exacerbate a number of other problems.

The 12-year boycott of Uzbek cotton was based on the same reasons as chaos and human dignity. Now this 12-year boycott has been lifted. But such problems are still being pursued with chaos and indifference. [4B]

In short, the organization, established by the state budget, provides quality harvest for both pickers and farms. High-quality cotton is very expensive and very expensive.

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