

psychological load of responsibility towards younger siblings and disabled family members. This load is not diminishing as child labour rates overall are increasing. Current research being undertaken with underprivileged communities in Pakistan is exploring potential points of intervention, for example, determining to what extent children are 'socialized into work' by their parents and siblings or alternatively by their own experiences and mistakes, as well as the factors which provide positive reinforcement. It seeks points of intervention from the regulatory angle as well. Why are basic health and safety laws so widely ignored? The upheaval of COVID 19 on top of a steady trend toward increased global production and communication are putting pressure on both young workers and those who employ them. Health professionals must document the effects of these changes on young workers' health and design counter-measures that are adapted to local social environment.

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Sleep quality among self-employed workers in Korea: analysis of the 5th Korean working conditions survey (KWCS)

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Introduction: Self-employed workers are considered more vulnerable to health problems. This study aimed to analyze poor sleep quality among self-employed workers compared to paid workers in Korea.

Materials and Methods: This study analyzed the fifth Korean Working Condition Survey (KWCS) data. To assess sleep quality, 23,938 paid workers and 10,812 self-employed workers were analyzed with chi-square tests and multivariate logistic regression analysis.

Results: The prevalence rate of experienced difficulty falling asleep, difficulty maintaining sleep and extreme fatigue after waking up in self-employed workers was 13.5%, 12.4%, and 17.1%, while the prevalence in paid workers was 11.9%, 10.6%, and 13.3%, respectively. For self-employed workers, adjusted odds ratio (OR) was 1.13 (95% confidence interval, 1.05-1.35) for experienced difficulty falling asleep, 1.08 (0.99-1.17) for difficulty maintaining sleep and 1.11 (1.03-1.19) for extreme fatigue after waking up.

Conclusions: This study revealed that self-employed workers had a high risk of poor sleep quality compared to paid workers in Korea.

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Evaluation of the impacts of occupational health and safety management of international firms in developing countries

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Introduction: Globalization is a reality that concerns all professional fields: industry, trade, infrastructure, and imposes itself on developing countries with other priorities through the presence of international firms. Thus, the objective of this study is to assess the impacts of the health and safety management of international firms in developing countries.

Material and methodology: It was a retrospective study of five years (2016-2020) years to assess the impacts in the implementation of health and safety programs, the reporting of occupational accidents and diseases and the evolution of national health and safety regulations. We included the international firms most present in Senegal. Our data sources were: questionnaires, investment programs of the State of Senegal in the field of hydraulics, public infrastructure and agribusiness. This data was collected and analyzed from the Excel file.

Results: The layout and operation pattern differs from one firm to another. The agri-food sector remains the most decisive.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the review of the investment of international firms in national occupational health and safety policies has contributed considerably to the improvement of workers' living conditions despite the weak control of companies.

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Precarious Working And Living Conditions In Banana Culture In A Region Of Ribeira Valley, Brazil: A Qualitative Study

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The banana culture is important for economic sectors and common in the Ribeira Valley, Brazil, and the workers are exposed to health risks at work. **Aim:** To investigate the working and living conditions of banana culture workers in a region of Ribeira Valley, Brazil. **Methods:** A list was obtained from the Family Health Strategy Program, of workers linked to rural properties related to banana culture and from three neighborhoods in Registro city. Selection of banana culture workers occurred for individuals and semi-structured interviews, based on a previous elaborated script, for thematic content analyses. Also, tasks survey and observations of working activities occurred and were registered in a field diary. **Results:** Participated in this study 14 workers, 12 male, and 2 females, aged between 19 to 52 years old, most of them with low education levels. In the interviews emerged working overload, musculoskeletal disorders, undersized team for demands, strict supervision, moral harassment, fear of unemployment, health risks related to the exposure to pesticides, failure to provide adequate Proper Protective Equipment-PPE from employers, difficulties in accessing health services, precarious housing, and some situations indicating contemporary slave labor. **Conclusion:** There is a need for better Public Policies' actions and inspections for better working and living conditions for the workers in banana culture in this region.

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Why we need to bridge the gap between research in occupational health and safety and human resources management?

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Introduction: Occupational health and safety (OHS) is a complex field where all disciplines intersect. Currently, it is not only a question of taking into account the physical health of the worker, but also of including the psychological health and social aspects of