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## Life Safety As A Secure Way Of Interaction With The Environment

**Dadakuziyev Muzaffar Rahnomyevich**  
Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan

**Mahmudov Sodir Yusufalievich**  
Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

Life safety is an area of scientific knowledge covering the theory and practice of protecting a person from dangerous and harmful factors in all spheres of human activity, maintaining safety and health in the environment. The Belarusian Railways is an integral part of the system of state, social and defense measures carried out in order to protect the population and economy of the country from the consequences of accidents, disasters, natural disasters, and means of destruction of the enemy. The following article looks into the types of defense and safety.

### KEYWORDS

Life safety, defence, panic, danger, risk.

### INTRODUCTION

Life safety - 1) a favorable, normal state of the human environment, working and study conditions, food and recreation, in which the possibility of the occurrence of hazardous factors that threaten his health, life, property, legitimate interests is reduced; 2) the science

of safe human interaction with the environment; 3) an academic discipline in the system of secondary vocational and higher education, which forms knowledge, skills and abilities to ensure their own safety, actions in

dangerous conditions, including emergency situation

The purpose of mastering the discipline is the formation of a professional safety culture, which is understood as the readiness and ability of an individual to use in professional activities the acquired body of knowledge, skills and abilities to ensure safety in the field of professional activity, the nature of thinking and value orientations, in which safety issues are considered as a priority. human habitat, that is, the conditions of its existence.

Life expectancy is an integral indicator of life safety. The development of civilization, by which we mean the progress of science, technology, economics, the industrialization of agriculture, the use of various types of energy, up to nuclear energy, the creation of machines, mechanisms, the use of various types of fertilizers and means for pest control, significantly increases the number of harmful factors, negatively affecting a person. Protection from these factors becomes an important element in ensuring human life.

Throughout its existence, the human population, developing its economy, has also created a socio-economic security system. As a result, despite the increase in the number of harmful effects, the level of human safety increased. Currently, the average life expectancy in the most developed countries is about 77 years.

Safety is a state of activity in which, with a certain probability, the manifestation of hazards is excluded, or the absence of excessive danger.

Vital activity is a complex biological process that takes place in the human body, which allows you to maintain health and

performance. A necessary and indispensable condition for the course of a biological process is activity. In turn, activity means a versatile process of creating conditions for his existence and development by a person, the process of transforming natural and social reality in accordance with individual needs, goals and objectives.

Health is the natural state of the body, characterized by its balance with the environment and the absence of any painful changes. A necessary and indispensable condition for the course of a biological process is activity.

Activity is a specific human form of active attitude to the surrounding world, the content of which is its purposeful change and transformation. Any activity includes a goal, a means, a result and the process of activity itself. The forms of activity are diverse. They cover practical, intellectual, spiritual processes taking place in everyday life, social, cultural, labor, scientific, educational and other spheres of life.

A person plays a special role in life safety:

- It is an object of protection (along with the environment);
- It is a source of danger (mistakes, fatigue, emotional imbalance);
- This is a safety specialist.

Activity is a necessary condition for the existence of human society.

Habitat - the immediate environment of an organism at a given moment (a combination of physical, chemical, biological, social factors), which has a direct or indirect effect on the organism itself or its offspring.

A habitat is a part of the environment that includes:

- Components of the natural environment (atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, bowels, etc.);
- Natural objects (ecosystems, landscapes, etc.);
- Natural and anthropogenic objects (ponds, gardens, etc.);
- Man-made objects (buildings, roads, technical means, works of art, etc.).

From the standpoint of life safety, such environmental components as the homosphere and the noxosphere are of interest.

Safety and risk concept. The term life activity in a broad sense means the ability of a person to carry out an activity (including one's own existence) in a manner or within the framework usual for a person. The synonyms of vital activity can be considered daily activity, adaptive activity, work capacity in a broad sense.

Vital activity is an indicator of the state of the organism as a whole, reflecting a person's performance of complex biosocial functions, such as orientation, communication, behavior, ability to work, etc. Restriction of life activity raises barriers in his relationship with the environment, prevents access to various social institutions, worsens the quality of life - leads to consequences at the social level.

With the development of energy, industry, transport and other elements of the technosphere, the problem of ensuring life safety has become aggravated, including due to the growth of dangers and threats of natural and man-made origin, including the threat of terrorist influences.

Danger is a phenomenon, process, object, properties of objects that, under certain conditions, can cause damage to human health.

Natural processes and phenomena, man-made environment and human actions can be sources of hazards. The variety of hazards, the sources of their occurrence, the consequences of exposure led to the need to systematize them according to a number of signs in order to better understand the nature of hazards, organize scientific knowledge about them.

In particular, the following classifications of hazards can be found in the educational literature:

By origin - natural, man-made, anthropogenic, ecological, social and biological;

By the nature of the impact on a person - mechanical, physical, chemical, biological and psychophysiological;

By the time of manifestation of negative consequences - impulsive and cumulative;

At the place of manifestation - associated with the lithosphere (underground), hydrosphere, atmosphere and space;

For inflicted damage - causing social, technical, environmental and economic damage;

In the sphere of manifestation - arising in the household, road transport, industrial, military and other environments.

The number of signs that characterize the hazard can be increased or decreased depending on the objectives of the analysis. In some educational publications, there is a division of hazards into active and passive, simple and derivative, probable and unlikely, spontaneous and deliberate, etc. In general, it

should be noted that at present the systematization of hazards continues, since the very theory of safety, within which all potential hazards are considered, is in the stage of active development.

Axiom about the potential hazard of activity

Human practice provides a basis for the assertion that any activity is potentially dangerous.

It is impossible to achieve absolute safety in any kind of activity. Therefore, we can formulate the following conclusion: any activity is potentially dangerous. This axiom is of exceptional methodological and heuristic significance. From this axiom it follows that, despite the protective measures taken, there is always some residual risk.

In other words, there is no absolutely safe type of activity, it is impossible to create an absolutely safe technique or technological process, to predict any dangerous natural phenomenon. Dangers can be realized in the form of illness, physical injury, mental trauma, death. This approach became possible after the revision by the scientific community at the end of the twentieth century. the so-called concept of absolute safety (or the concept of zero risk) and the transition to the concept of relative safety (acceptable risk).

Therefore, safety is directly related to all people and there is a close connection between various types of activities and spheres of human habitation. On the other hand, the results of labor activity performed at a particular workplace can have adverse effects through manufactured products on a large number of people who are in no way connected with this workplace.

Potential danger is a universal property of the process of human interaction with the environment at all stages of the life cycle. The presence of a potential hazard in the system is not always accompanied by its negative impact on a person. To implement such an impact, three conditions must be met:

- The danger really exists;
- The person is in the danger zone;
- The person does not have sufficient means of protection.

Any professional activity contains dangerous and harmful factors. Dangerous factors are those that cause injury or a sharp deterioration in health. Harmful factors cause a person's illness or a decrease in his performance. By danger we mean phenomena, processes that, under certain conditions, can damage human health directly or indirectly, i.e. create consequences that do not correspond to the conditions of human life.

The signs that determine the danger are:

- Threat to life;
- The possibility of damage to health;

Violation of the conditions for the normal functioning of human organs and systems The conditions under which the hazards are realized are called causes. Prevention is precisely based on the search for the causes of the dangers. The danger is fundamentally material: objects of labor, means of labor, energy, products of labor, the natural environment.

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