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OBJECTIVE MAIN TASKS OF THE SCIENCE OF LIFE ACTIVITY SAFETY

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Abstract. The sum of active actions of a person means the concept of activity. It is this activity that distinguishes humans from other living creatures. Therefore, activity is a necessary indicator for the existence of a person. Labor is the highest form of human activity. Therefore, if there is no activity and labor, there will be no human society. Vital activity is a person's daily activities, rest, and lifestyle.

Key words: movement, activity, safety, protection.

INTRODUCTION

Safety is a state of activity, the occurrence of risks with a certain probability is to eliminate. Safety of activity has affected humanity from ancient times to the present day is one of the most important aspects of scientific and practical interests. Man is always his own strives to ensure safety. With the development of production, these issues are special requires knowledge. Security problems have become more acute in our time. It is known that there is a large amount of damage from accidents, fires, accidents and losses will be seen. Therefore, it is important to educate people about risk protection is important. This science plays an important social role in the stabilization of our society and the people makes a great contribution to increasing the level of safety of economic activity.

It can be said that the model consists of two elements: human and environment, because it is an active activity only people deal with it and they are close to the environment that surrounds them they have a relationship. Also, consider the "Human - environment" system as dual-purpose

can:"The first goal is for a person to achieve certain achievements in the course of his work,

tries to achieve efficiency, The second goal is to eliminate the unpleasant consequences that occur during the work will consist of doing.

From production risks, natural disasters, catastrophes and accidents in the current period preservation of human activity is one of the most urgent problems. Various disasters, saving people's lives from accidents and disasters of the science "Safety of Life Activities". It is one of the goals. The science of "Safety of life activity" is the solution to these problems learns.

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RESEARCH METHOD

The purpose of life safety science.

The science of life safety is one of the scientific methodological sciences, and its main the purpose, the causes of the risks that occur in human life activities, consequences and methods of their elimination, creation of safe working conditions, natural, man-made and protection of citizens from environmental emergencies, both theoretical and practical preparing for defense and providing medical aid to the injured

The main focus of the science of "life safety" is the goals of the development of "individual-society".

The main tasks of life safety science:

1. Study of hazard identification. It occurs in the process of human activity the causes of the coming risks, their characteristics and unfortunate consequences learning

2. Safe work in production processes and service areas studying measures aimed at creating conditions.

3. Develop methods that reduce occupational diseases in production processes exit

4. Protection of citizens from various dangers, natural disasters, accidents and accidents teaching methods.

5. Studying measures to prevent accidents in work processes.

6. Rescue of citizens in natural, man-made and ecological damage centers and

carrying out restoration works.

7. Teaching first aid to injured people.

The subject "Safety of life activities" is structurally composed of 4 departments.

The basic concepts of science, their content, methods and means of ensuring safety, types of human activity, production sanitation and hygiene, requirements for them and labor protection topics of legal basis are discussed. In the Department of Civil Protection: Emergency situations, their causative factors, features and consequences, citizens, material assets from emergency situations, methods of protection of objects and the rules of knowing how to use protective means training, carrying out rescue and first restoration works in damaged furnaces, etc important tasks are discussed. The information presented in this section is Uzbekistan Laws on civil protection of the Republic, Presidential decrees, government decisions and the guidelines of the Ministry of Emergency Situations are taken as a basis.

The concept of risk and their types.

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Danger is a threat to people's life and health, life activities, material and environmental damage. Hazard is considered as a source of emergency, creates an emergency situation under certain conditions. Every danger is human life having energy that stimulates activity, chemical or biologically active components keeps in himself. For example: solvents used in the perfumery industry: ether, alcohol, chronic exposure to chloroform and others causes allergic diseases in humans will cause.

Means of ensuring safety of activity Reducing the impact of harmful and dangerous production factors on workers or protective measures are used for prevention.

DISCUSSION

Workers' protection means to create the most favorable conditions for the human body and must ensure the following:

- reducing the amount of hazardous and harmful substances from the work zone, their effects drive away or drive away; the amount of harmful factors to the specified level of sanitary norms reduce; accompanied the workers in the accepted technologies and working conditions protection from harmful and dangerous production factors; occurs when the technological process is broken protection from negative factors. Selection of protective means in each individual case. It is carried out based on the requirements of labor safety. The principles of ensuring safety and various protective means are used in the embodiment of the methods collective protection means (KHV) and personal protection according to the nature of use is divided into means (SHHV). Each of them is divided into classes according to their function. KHV is harmful and protection from noise, vibration, electrostatic charges depending on dangerous factors are classified into means. According to the protected human member or group of members, SHV mainly: means of protection of respiratory organs, hands, head, face, eyes and hearing organs divided into the following groups depending on technical preparation: obstacles, locks, brakes, safety devices, light and sound signals, security devices, signal colors, safety signs, automatic control devices, remote controls, grounding and zeroing devices for electrical equipment, ventilation (ventilation), lighting, heating, cooling (air conditioning), insulation, sealing tools are included.

Personal protective equipment includes waterproofing suits, spacesuits, gas masks, respirators, pneumohelmets, pneumomasks, various types of special clothes and shoes, grips, gloves, helmets, helmets, hats, hats, anti-noise helmets, earplugs, protective glasses, protective belts, protective dermatological (creams) means and others.

The importance of ergonomics in labor protection.

Among the social, technical and humanitarian sciences in the study of life safety

The science of ergonomics is also very important. The term ergonomics comes from the Greek word ergon, which means work, non-working, and this word began to be used in England in 1949, and later caused it to spread widely. Ergonomics is the adjustment of working tools and working conditions to human requirements is the science of The purpose of this science is to create comfortable and safe conditions during human labor is to study the possibilities of

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creating, increasing labor productivity. This the description of the person and the environment in the performance of the task are clear or match to a certain extent are studied and important tasks related to security are solved. Since ancient times, people have adapted to their working tools and working conditions, and this is it happened spontaneously. At the same time, accuracy, quick reaction, and error from people action is required. These actions are associated with great nervous and mental stress. Within the framework of ergonomics, there are five types of compatibility - informational, biophysical, energetic, spatial - there is an anthropometric and technical-aesthetic adaptation, their provision and implementation guarantees the successful completion of the task conveying information in the framework of processes and related equipment, devices - if the indicating device is a machine model, even if the operator is in a complex system performs management work. From an ergonomics point of view, to perform this task it is necessary to create such an information model, that this model in time defines the description of the machine as a result, the operator receives the information without getting tired, thinking and paying attention

It should work. Solving a complex task is important to the operator's safety, accuracy and quality information on performance, labor productivity, as well as psychophysiological capabilities of a person

It depends on the compatibility with the model represents the creation of the environment that ensures the physiological state. This task is work connected with protection requirements. Many environmental factors, limit values established by law and that they are not permanently connected with the operator's job possible Therefore, in the creation of machines, noise, vibration, air environment special inspection of all units is required.

CONCLUSION

Human strength and energetic ability have a certain limit. That's why work fatigue in the management system in the process will lead to undesirable consequences possible Also, accuracy in the operating system decreases. To such limitation or environment the relevant situation and factors should be taken into account. Energy compatibility is optimal for the operator based on the capabilities of the required force, power consumption, accuracy of movement and represents the agreement between speed and car control. Spatial-anthropometric compatibility the size of the human body, the effective possibilities of the external space, the situation of the operator during the work process, means that the posture of the body is taken into account. The size of the workplace in the correct solution of the task, the operator's distance, height, distance to the control panel, etc indicators are determined. Each of the anthropometric indicators in humans is used to ensure compliance.

Being different leads to a complicated situation, and ergonomics helps to solve this task.

Technical-aesthetic compatibility separates a person from a machine in the process of work means providing satisfactory conditions for communication.

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