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Faoliyat Xavfsizligini Ta'minlash Vositalari Xususida

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ANNOTATION

most of a person's life is occupied by Labor, if a person does not follow all the procedures established in his work activities, this, in turn, can seriously affect human labor activity and health. Production conditions are a part of the environment that surrounds a person, which includes dangerous and harmful factors (noise, shaking, toxic fumes, gases, dust, radiation, etc.) that depend on nature and climate and affect the professional activity of a person.

KEYWORDS: *human, danger, Activity, Safety, Fire, temperature, pressure, homosphere, Technosphere, safety, nature.*

As you know, Security - constitutes the main core of the security of life activity, it is the state of human activity. In this case, human beings try to eliminate the risks that arise at a certain probability. But not in all cases there will be an opportunity to eliminate the risks. For example, in the risk of fire: if extinguishing is possible in the initial phase of the fire, the chances of extinguishing in the main fire phase will be limited. Or indicators in force in some technological process: if the temperature, pressure indicators suddenly change, the level of control of the technological process (ensuring safety) may be limited, as a result of which either a fire will burst, or the product being produced will become unusable and spill into the environment.

In ensuring security, the following concepts are introduced: the homosphere and the Technosphere.

Homosphere-the place of a person's standing in the process of activity is understood. For example, the place of the handler in the object, in the sex, in the section.

The Technosphere is the dangerous place of the processor in the process of continuous operation. For example, it is understood the place of work of the worker on the tokar or milling machine, or the place of work of the welder in the state of the parts directly being welded.

There are 3 ways to ensure safety:

1. The method of moving the Technosphere with the homosphere away from each other in time or place, in this way, is carried out through the mechanization and automation of the production process, remote control of equipment, equipment, application of robots and other control systems. For example, in the production of juices in the canning industry, in the management of technological processes in nuclear power plants, in the performance of work in the assembly process in the automotive industry, it is controlled by remotely mechanized processes.
2. Eliminating risks using the safety rule is based on the normalization of qiiiish or Technosphere (production environment), as well as the adaptation of Technosphere characteristics, human characteristics to their characteristics. In this, the indicators of the homosphere and the Technosphere approach each other. This method is carried out by applying a complex of activities aimed at protecting workers from noise, dust, gas, lighting, temperature, injuries and other dangerous factors, as well as safe equipment. For example, production dust that occurs in textile combinations; noise from equipment, lighting of workplaces and other indicators are required to be at the norm levels.

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3. Based on the protection of workers in the workplace using protective equipment. In this case, various means of protection are used to change the characteristics of the Technosphere. For example, it can be said about anti-noise devices in noise-making production networks, about reducing toxic gases from the workplace-absorbing cabinets in the chemical industry, about the use of cooling devices in high-temperature workplaces, about the use of a means of protecting the human body in places where toxic chemicals are used, etc. But under real conditions, by applying only one of the above methods, it will not be possible to ensure the necessary level of security of the processor.

In the Technosphere, various target protective equipment devices are used to reduce or prevent the impact of harmful and dangerous production factors on the workers. Protective equipment should provide:

- reduce the amount of hazardous and harmful substances in the Technosphere (working zone), prolong or drive the effects of ulaming (with the help of a suction cupboard, air retardant);
- reduction of the amount of harmful factors to the sanitary norm at the specified level;
- Protection against negative factors that arise when the technological process is disrupted.

Protective equipment is used based on labor safety requirements for each harmful condition. Protective equipment is divided into: collective protective equipment (JHV) and personal protective equipment (ShHV), depending on the nature of application. Bularning is classified according to the tactical application of each. Team protective equipment includes: noise, vibration, heat, cold, electrostatic charges, harmful dust, radiation light and other effects protection: barriers, blockages, brakes, light and sound signals, safety instruments, safety belts, automatic temperature devices, remote controls, electrical equipment grounding devices, ventilation, lighting, cooling, insulation, hermetization tools, etc.

Personal protective equipment is mainly divided into protective equipment of the human body organs (respiratory tract, face, eye, head, hearing organs, skin, etc. Personal protective equipment is divided into several classes, depending on the application.

- protective suits (pneumocastrium, spacesuits);
- special clothes (kombenzones, semi-konbenzoniar, jackets, pants, suits, robes, Apron, nimcha, coats);
- Special shoes (boots, half boots, boots, kalish, etc.);
- respiratory organ protectors (gaskets, resperators, pneumomasks);
- head protection waxes (helmet, helmet, hat, cap, hats);
- gloves, collars, noise-repellents, protective straps, straps, dielectric foils, hand-hold-hooks, etc.
- dermatological agents that preserve skin organs (soap, paste, cream, flavors);
- helmets that protect the head of a person from mechanical and electrical damage(textured, plastic, vinylplastic, vitreous);

Gloves made of cotton, hemp, sherst gauze, leather, rubber, polymer materials are used to protect the hand from mechanical damage, thermal burns, acid, alkalis, salts, solvents, harmful and skin heaters, and electric shock. In industrial enterprises, workers and servants must wear a protective helmet. Women, on the other hand, must Compact their hair and carry out a handkerchief.

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