

ROLE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A PERSON IN LIFE SAFETY

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the basic concepts and definitions of life safety basics, systematic safety analysis, methodological bases of operating safety management, principles, methods and means of ensuring safety, ergonomic bases of activity safety, human activity safety psychology.

Keywords: occupational safety, human health, hazardous and harmful production factors, life safety.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

On April 27, 1990, at the initiative of the scientific and pedagogical community that joined the Scientific and Methodological Council "Life Safety" as a part of the Collegiate Board of Education, the issue of "Priority measures to review labor and civil protection issues" was considered. , And then, in July 1990, as a result of the Board's decision to introduce a new discipline, Life Safety (LS), to be introduced in the high school curriculum will be given. It should be noted that this new science does not negate or abandon the previously taught subjects, but rather develops and relies on their latest achievements, while at the same time LS is a new subject. It is not a mechanical training of certain rules.

At the center of new science is the goal of human development.

Labor protection is concerned with human working conditions, while civil protection is concerned with and learning about emergencies.

The LS is interested in and studying the conditions of all human society. In other words, the LS is broader and universal than occupational safety and civil protection, which means that in certain situations it is only partly the case for safety. The LS is based on the logic of science and technology development.

While recognizing occupational safety in education as relatively independent, it is important to pay close attention to the close links between different activities and the domains of living.

The forms of activity and labor are diverse. They include practical, mental, and spiritual processes that take place in life, in society, in culture, in production, in science, and in other areas of life.

The activity process model can be thought of as a whole consisting of two elements, namely the elements of human and environment that are in direct contact with each other. The feedback is based on the general laws of the reactivity of the material world, and the "human" system has two purposes. One goal is to achieve certain efficiency, and the other is to eliminate unpleasant consequences.

Operational safety is one of the most important aspects of humanity's scientific and practical interest from ancient times until today. Humans always seek their own safety. With the development of production these issues require special knowledge. In our time, security

problems have become more acute. The country and society are suffering from accidents, fires, accidents and damages.

Therefore, educating people in the area of risk protection is of paramount importance. LS plays an important social role in stabilizing our society and contributes greatly to improving the level of safety of the national economy.

Risk management is a central concept, it is understood that the ability of those events, processes and objects to cause harm to human health, whether directly or indirectly, under certain conditions, is disastrous.

The purpose of the analysis may be to increase or decrease the number of risk characteristics. The above definition of risk in LS is a very important concept that draws on existing standard concepts (hazardous and harmful production factors) and takes into account all types of activities contains no description. The range of risks that are important to the business and the probability of their occurrence, location isolation, expected damage, and the like.

In other words, the causes characterize a set of circumstances, with which risks arise, which have some unintended consequences and damages.

There are different forms of damage or unforeseen consequences: injuries of varying severity, modern diseases, environmental damage, and more.

Risk, causes, and consequences are the main indicators of such incidents - accidents, emergencies and fires.

The triad - "risk-causes-unpleasant consequences" is a logical process of development that leads to potential harm. This process, as a rule, involves several reasons, which are many reasons.

Unintended consequences include: damage to human life and health, fires, disruptions, catastrophes, and more. Risks, effects and other processes that cause these unintended consequences are called risks. The danger is classified into latent and potential.

The following symptoms are characteristic of the hazards: Life-threatening, health hazardous, and impaired functioning of human organs.

In order to realize the potential risk, conditions called the causes are needed. Now here is some information that describes the danger and its consequences. The number of natural disasters on the planet is on the rise, and doubled in 1990 compared to 1960. There are about 500 million disabled people in the world, and 1 / 5th of them are in the accident.

In the Commonwealth of Independent States, up to 19 million people are injured each year, 500,000 are killed, including 50-60,000 in road accidents, 10,000 in fire and 14,000 in direct production.

Since the beginning of the year, the rate of injuries has increased by a percentage of different countries, and in some of them it is 11-19% or higher. Table 28 below shows fatal accidents per 1,000 people a year. Experience shows that any activity is potentially dangerous. This assertion is axiomatic and at the same time recognizes that risk can be managed. This leads to

the concept of risk that is approved, and is based on the understanding that absolute security cannot be achieved.

Security is the state of the activity and the elimination of the potential risks of information.

Security is the goal that people have. And LS is a means, a means and a way to reach a goal.

Life Safety is a science that learns about threats and protection. The subject of training is one side of the work, namely, the dangers and protection from it are the other side of the goal.

The purpose of Life Safety Basics is to provide both theoretical and practical training and how to respond to extreme situations in order to provide safety and better working conditions in production and emergency situations.

At the same time, "Basics of Life Safety" solves three interrelated tasks:

- Identification of hazards, that is, their identification with numerical characteristics and origin points;
- protection against risks based on the comparison of profits and costs; - potential negative risks (the remaining risks) based on the concept). At the earliest stages of human society development, attention was paid to the working environment, including human health.

Here are some examples of security developments: the works of Aristotle (384-322 BC), Hippocrates (pp. 460-377), and other scholars studied working conditions. The Great Doctor of the Renaissance Parauels (1493-1541) explores the dangers associated with mining in his works. German physicist and metallurgist Agricola (1494-1555) in his work "Mining" explained labor protection issues. Italian physician Ramassini (1633-1714) founded occupational hygiene and wrote the book "Diseases of potters". Russian scientist Lomonosov MV (1711-1765) wrote a founding work on the safety of mining, the works of academician Ligachev VA devoted to the problems of safe development of the technosphere.

"Life Safety Basics" as a science has its own theory, methodology and techniques, and at the same time relies on the achievements of engineering psychology, human physiology, occupational safety, ecology, ergonomics and other disciplines. systematic analysis of methodological base.

Activity security is one of the most important aspects of the scientific and practical interest of humanity from ancient times until today. Humans always seek their own security. With the development of production these issues require special knowledge. In our time, security problems have become more acute.

The country and society are experiencing enormous damage from accidents, fires, accidents and damages.

Therefore, educating people in the area of risk protection is of paramount importance. This science plays an important social role in the stabilization of our society and contributes greatly to improving the security of the national economy.

1. Basic concepts and definitions of life safety basics

Risk is a central concept of safety in life, and it is understood how an event, process or object is capable of directly or indirectly damaging human health under certain conditions with unpleasant consequences.

The purpose of the analysis may be to increase or decrease the number of risk characteristics. The above definition of risk in LS is a very important concept that captures

existing standard concepts (hazardous and harmful production factors) and takes into account all types of activities.

The hazard contains all systems that contain chemical or biologically active components that contain energy, as well as descriptions that do not meet the conditions of human activity.

Taxonomy is a science of complex phenomena, concepts, classification and systematization of objects. The word taxonomy means the placement of risks by law. Risk is a complex hierarchical concept with many signs. Taxonomy of hazards plays an important role in the organization of scientific knowledge in the field of occupational safety and encourages a deeper understanding of their nature.

There is not yet a complete, complete taxonomy of risks. This indicates that he or she will do a great deal of research in front of teachers and scholars in the future.

Nomenclature is a list of dangerous names and words that are structured according to certain characters. Currently the nomenclature of risks in alphabetical order is as follows: Death, Flame, Alcohol, Violation, Vacuum, Volcano, Panic, Gas, Herbicides, Horror, Pain, Dynamic Tension, Destruction, Rain, Fire, Poison, earthquake, pollution, alcoholism, deficiency, burns, lacerations, blurring, laser beam, magnesium area, meteorites, microorganisms, moisture, pupation, reduction, radiation, resonance, healing, preservation, sliding, vibration, slip, beating, ultrasound, attack, danger, fatigue, wind, noise, electric current, electric field, sliding and core.

In the case of concrete research, a nomenclature of risks is created for each individual object (production, shops, jobs, processes, occupations, etc.).

Quantification is the introduction of numerical descriptions in determining the quality of complex concepts. In practice quantitative, quantitative, and other methods of quantization are used. The most common method of risk assessment is risk.

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