

**HAZARDS THREATENING HUMAN LIFE AND WAYS AND METHODS OF  
ENSURING SAFETY**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada inson hayotiga tahdid soluvchi xavflar va xavfsizlikni ta'minlash yo'llari va usullari o'rganilgan. Inson faoliyatining atrof-muhit bilan aloqasi, mehnat faoliyatidagi xavfsizligi va favqulodda vaziyatlardagi xavfsizligidir. Hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi prinsip va usullar asosida: baxtsiz hodisalar, qurbonlar va ular natijasida kelib chiqadigan zararlarni kamaytirish masalalarini keng miqyosda qo'yadigan va hal qiladi. Hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi – bu har qanday ko'rinishdagi faoliyatda qo'llanishi mumkin bo'lgan xavfsizlikning nazariy asosidir.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Inson,atrof-muhit,mehnat,faoliyat,xavfsizlik,favqulodda vaziyatlar, hayot faoliyat,prinsip,usullar,baxtsiz hodisalar,qurbonlar,xavf-xatar, tabiiy,texnik, iqtisodiy.

**Abstract:** This article examines threats to human life and ways and methods of ensuring safety. It is the connection of human activities with the environment, safety in work activities and safety in emergency situations. Based on the principles and methods of life safety, it sets and solves the issues of reducing accidents, victims and damages resulting from them on a large scale. Life activity safety is a theoretical basis of safety that can be applied to any type of activity.

**Key words:** Human, environment, labor, activity, safety, emergencies, life, activity, principle, methods, accidents, victims, risk, natural, technical, economic.

**Introduction.** Security problems are classified as “eternal” and are clearly related to all aspects of the existence of the individual and society. In the early stages of human development, a culture of security is formed and its elements are formed under the influence of natural factors and certain social conditions. Attempts to ensure prosperity and security have historically been associated with the search for effective ways of every nation to pass on the accumulated experience of cultural traditions and safe behavior from generation to generation. The relationship of human activity to the environment is the safety of labor activities and the safety of emergencies. Life safety is based on the principle and methods: it raises and addresses the issues of reducing accidents, victims and the resulting damage. Life safety is the theoretical basis of security that can be used in any type of activity. Life is full of danger. Not being able to evaluate it properly can have very bad consequences. Nowadays, man lives and works in a world of natural, technical, economic and various other dangers. As a result of these dangers, many people become disabled, sick, and die. One of the topical issues is the study of life safety in the protection of society, the individual and the state from such dangers. The growth of modern science and technology, the introduction of new technologies and machinery, requires every employee working in production to understand and follow the laws of highly qualified, technical. At present, no matter how many recommendations, rules and regulations are set for workers, there are no conditions to ensure that accidents in industrial enterprises are completely eliminated. Failure to comply with safety, industrial sanitation and fire safety regulations, regulations and recommendations in industrial enterprises can lead to injuries, poisoning and occupational diseases of workers. Therefore, any accident in manufacturing enterprises is

thoroughly investigated and taken into account. Safety is a situation where the risk is excluded, based on some probabilities.

Safety is a goal, and life safety is the means, guidance, guidelines, and methods used to achieve that goal.

Threat to health is a disease, injuries that lead to death or disability and other conditions.

There are the following types of risks that threaten human life:

1. According to origin: natural, man-made, anthropogenic, ecological, social and biological.
2. According to the mechanism of action: mechanical, physical, chemical, biological, psychophysiological.
3. According to the development of negative results: impulsive, cumulative.
4. According to the location of the hazard: lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, space hazards.
5. According to the consequences: fatigue, illness, injury, accident, fire.
6. Due to the causes: social, technical, ecological, economic.
7. According to the structure: simple and production risks.
8. According to the manifestation of danger: household, sports, road transport, production, military, etc.

The household environment is of great importance in the set of conditions for ensuring the safety of a person's vital activity. The imbalance between the human organism and the living environment manifests itself as mental discomfort.

Cause and effect. Conditions that create hidden risks are called causes. Causes characterize a set of situations, according to which risks appear, causing one or another unexpected consequences and damages. Forms of damage and unintended consequences include:

1. Forms of damage and unintended consequences
2. Diseases diagnosed by modern methods
3. Damage to the environment

The concept of risk: Events, effects and other processes that cause undesirable consequences are called risks. Risks are divided into hidden and real types.

The following signs are characteristic of hazards: danger to life, damage to health, difficulty in the functioning of human organs. Conditions called causes are necessary for the hidden danger to materialize.

### **Literature Review and Methodology**

As the study of the history of pedagogical custom and pedagogical consciousness (V.G. Bezrogov) shows, traditions have played a decisive role in ensuring the security of the individual, clan, society and state for many centuries. The rapid development of civilization, 19- In the second half of the century, the avalanche-like nature of the emergence of new threats led to the ineffectiveness of traditional methods of ensuring security and introducing the younger

generation to the culture of security. At this stage, a specialized direction - "safety pedagogy" - began to take shape in science and practice, aimed at substantiating and implementing targeted training of children in the field of safety. Philosophical and pedagogical ideas related to ensuring personal and state security, educating children in the field of security were the basis for its formation.

The importance of referring to the history of ideas is determined by the impossibility of creating a holistic picture of the development of the security education system as part of the historical and pedagogical process without identifying the views, thoughts, concepts that manifested themselves at a certain stage. The role of active heuristic principles in explaining phenomena, searching for new solutions. The next crisis stage in the development of humanity, manifested in the further development of the culture of security, is connected with the revision of theological principles, the idea of the complete dependence of human life on the will of God. The 13th century is characterized by the reorientation of the Western European culture from theocentrism to anthropocentrism. This determined the emergence of ideas about security as one of the factors of the well-being of human life.

### **Discussions and Recommends**

The principle of prevention of adverse events. When choosing a set of measures for the prevention of occupational hazards, in accordance with the recommendations of the International Labor Organization (ILO), the following priorities should be followed:

- elimination of a dangerous factor or risk (complete elimination of risks);
- limiting the level of risks at their sources (preventing growth).
- the use of technical means of collective protection or organizational measures, that is, to combat risks or dangers at their source;
- to reduce (reduce) the level of risk to an acceptable level by using it.
- safe work systems, as well as administrative measures to limit total contact time with harmful and dangerous production factors (protection time);
- use of personal protective equipment while maintaining residual risk.

Measures to prevent occupational hazards also include:

- regular monitoring of working conditions;
- regular monitoring of health status of employees (mandatory medical examinations, clinical observation groups, targeted medical examinations, etc.);
- regular monitoring of the use of protective equipment and personal protective equipment;
- systematically informing employees about the existing risk
- harm to health, necessary protective and preventive measures;
- promotion of a healthy lifestyle (fight against bad habits, exercise). physical education, professional sports;

-rational nutrition, proper work and rest routine and other health measures and restoration of functionality).

Measures developed to implement this principle should include:

- ensuring the availability of necessary information, internal communication systems and response coordination in emergency situations to ensure the protection of all people in the workplace from the consequences of an emergency;
- providing information to relevant authorities and emergency services in the event of an emergency, providing reliable communication with them;
- providing first aid and, if possible, providing psychological support to the victims, fire fighting measures and evacuation of all people to a safe zone;
- the ability to provide relevant information to all employees of the organization and train them to prevent emergency situations, ensure preparation for them and eliminate their consequences, including regular training in conditions close to real emergency situations (events to prevent emergency situations, ensure preparedness for them and their consequences should be coordinated with external emergency services and other competent authorities).

**Conclusion** There are various types of safety measures aimed at solving the inseparable relationship and the main task - the creation of safe and healthy working conditions. The main criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of measures to ensure occupational safety is the continuous decrease in the level and severity of labor and production safety, prevention of industrial injuries, occupational and production-related diseases.

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