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# PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF LIFE ACTIVITY SAFETY

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## Abstract

In this article, the science of occupational safety includes the sections related to the relationship of human activity with the environment, occupational safety, and safety in emergency situations, mainly general hazards that endanger every person and protection against them in different life conditions of a person. tools are discussed.

**Key words:** human activity, types of risks: techno sphere, natural, man-made, anthropogenic, ecological, social and biological, types of safety: safety in domestic environment, production, urban environment, environment, emergency situations during peace and war Department of “Humanities studies” Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

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The **goal of life safety science** is the role of a person in the development of society. Life safety is a human activity in any conditions. All active actions of a person constitute his activity.

The science of life safety includes the relationship of human activity with the environment, safety in labor and safety in emergency situations. Life safety is a science that, on the basis of principles and methods, sets and solves the problems of reducing accidents, casualties and damages resulting from them on a large scale. Life safety is a theory of safety that can be used in any activity is the basis.

Life is full of dangers. Not being able to assess it correctly can lead to very bad consequences. Currently, man lives and works in the world of natural, technical, economic and other risks. As a result of these dangers, many people become disabled, sick and die. The science of life safety teaches how to protect society, individual and the state from such dangers.

**The science of life safety** is the study of general dangers that threaten every person and various means of protection against them in different life situations of a person. The science of life safety is a set of technical, sanitary-hygienic and legal measures aimed at predicting safe working conditions for a person and his health.

This science does not address specific security issues. It is a scientific and methodical science and serves as a basis for special security sciences.

Since ancient times, many great scientists have been dealing with HFX issues. For example, Hippocrates, Aristotle, Agricola, M.V. Lomonosov, V.L. Kirpichev, Nikolgsky also dealt with the problem of security.

The great Uzbek judge Abu Ali ibn Sina founded the science of hygiene with his works. Academician V. A. Legasov devoted his scientific works to the development of the technosphere and the development of the security problem.

The goal and main task of the science of life safety is to conduct economic issues closely connected with environmental protection. The tasks of science are as follows:

1. Legal literacy training is a requirement of labor safety
2. Providing guidance and preparing guidelines for the safety of Mehat activities.
3. To study the concepts of the labor contract and the principles of labor protection in it
4. Theoretical and practical preparation of the specialist to study the processes of interaction of organism activity with production conditions.
5. Labor legislation, youth and women's work, causes of injuries, accidents and ways to eliminate them, studying the effects of light energy, heat, noise and vibrations on the human body.
6. To study the working conditions, the influencing factors in it, to master the methods of evaluating them, to develop measures to improve the working conditions.
7. To acquire the methods of learning work ability during labor activity and to develop measures to prevent fatigue in the production process.
8. Development of all measures to prevent the occurrence of general and occupational diseases and increase production productivity.
9. To teach the importance of moral, moral and educational factors in studying the safety of work.
10. Teaching safety requirements for labor protection in creativity and creativity.
11. Study of fire and electrical safety requirements.

Life safety science is organized on the basis of labor protection, environmental protection and civil protection sciences.

The science of life safety studies the types of dangers that threaten a person and the means of protection against them in various life conditions. Risk is the central concept of the safety of vital activity, and it is understood as the unexpected events and consequences that do not harm human health directly or in other ways. The dangers are hidden and real. There must be clear conditions for hidden risks to materialize. These conditions are called causes.

The science of life safety considers the following issues:

1. Safety in the household environment
2. Safety in production
3. Security in the urban environment
4. Safety in the environment
5. Security in times of peace and wartime emergencies

The growth of modern science and technology, the introduction of new technology and machinery require that every employee working in production be highly qualified, understand and follow technical laws. Currently, despite how many recommendations, rules and norms have been developed regarding the safety of workers, there are no conditions for predicting the complete disappearance of accidents in industrial enterprises.

Non-observance of safety equipment, industrial sanitation and fire safety rules, norms and recommendations in industrial enterprises can cause injuries, poisoning and occupational diseases to workers. That's why any accident that happened in production enterprises is thoroughly investigated and taken into account.

Safety is a state of activity that excludes risks that arise based on certain probabilities.

Safety is the goal, and life safety is the means, guidance, manuals and methods used to achieve this goal.

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

There are the following *types of threats* to human life:

1. According to the 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 risk: risks related to the lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, space.
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 legal and regulatory documents adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan regarding the safety of the population and territories in the field of "Safety of life activities", the negative effects of natural, man-made, ecological and social emergency situations on the human life activity and the environment impact, measures aimed at their prevention, protective equipment, rules of movement in various situations, rules of first aid in various dangerous situations and injuries, and the basics of a healthy lifestyle.

In the event of an emergency, special attention is paid to the provision of emergency aid in situations requiring emergency care, prevention and control of infectious diseases.

The implementation of such efforts will further accelerate the wide application of

modern pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process, equip professors and teachers with advanced pedagogical knowledge and technologies, improve their skills, deeply study the experience of foreign higher education institutions and their makes it possible to introduce effective methods and tools to our national education system.

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