

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN THE TECHNO-WESTERN PERIOD

Yuldashev Elmira Kholmirzayevich
Andijan State University Senior Lecturer of the
Department of Human Physiology and Life Safety

ABSTRACT:

Brief essence of the decision of the Cabinet of ministers № 455 "on the classification of emergencies in the technical, natural and environmental character" dated October 27, 1998.

According to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 27, 1998, № 455 "on the classification of Emergency Situations of techno, natural and ecological character" all possible emergencies on the territory of our country are classified according to their origin and size.

Base phrases: techno FVS, accidents, energetics, communal, chemical, pyrotechnics, destruction, disaster, local, trans-border, local, Republican types, nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, armor bombs gull.

2. Emergencies in Technogenic Includes 7 Different Types of Situations:

1) Shortages of accidents and accidents — via accidents requiring the transportation of crew members and oats, the breakdown of aircraft foils, or the destruction of Kartik, as well as the repair and accident works;

Destruction and disaster in the railway caused by fire, explosion, violation of the moving composition, and the poisoning of the area adjacent to the railway platforms, railway building,s, and the railway station buildings in the wreckage area of the railway workers, as well as the destruction site with toxicmodesta (KTZMS), which have a strong impact on the people infected by city buildings,

Accidents, including road traffic accidents, including car accidents that cause explosions, burns, breakdown of vehicles, the manifestation of harmful hostages of Transported Ktzms and people ulimi (injuries, poisoning);

Accidents, accidents, fires in metropolitan stops and tunnels that lead to the transportation, damage, and poisoning of people, the disintegration of metropolitan trains;

Gas is an accident in the trunk pipelines, which causes the eruption of petroleum products, the burning of open oil and gas fountains.

2) Accidents on Chemical Dangerous Objects:

Toxic substances (in the case of an accident) that affect the natural environment of the environment can cause damage to the cubes of people, animals, and use mites in the case of accidents, fires, and explosions in chemical dangerous objects, which in the case of infected or brought taktsir, cause a deviation from the sanitary — protective zone in a quantity much higher than the.

3) Accidents on infected objects in which there is a fire explosion hazard: people in the theological process are exposed to mechanical and thermal damage, poisoning and transportation, destruction of basic production reserves, deterioration of the production rhythm, and life activity of people in the areas of emergencies, as well as the occurrence of fires and explosions that can disrupt of;

Related accidents, burns, and rupture of rocks with the explosion of gas and dust in the coal mines and mining ore industries, which lead to damage, poisoning, and destruction of people,

and which require the use of special equipment and means of entry, protection of respiratory organs, and also the maintenance of repair and repair works.

4) Accidents in the energy and Communal Systems: accidents in the GES, GRES, is, electric power plants in the district heating centers, constructions in the compressor, gas taxi facility.

5) connected accidents with sudden laughing of buildings and structures:

Schools, hospitals, cinemas, and other social facilities that are connected with the transportation of people and require the provision of emergency medical care to victims, as well as the violation of trust structures of the buildings of the housing sector, fires, gas explosion, and other events.

6) Accidents involving the use or storage of radioactive and other dangerous and environmentally harmful substances:

As a result of the sanitary protection zone, which would appear to be thrown out to the burden of gratitude -level radioactivity the duty of the people of the highways, which produces radiation that burns processing facilities that use radioactive substances in the rate of accidents in the process; the transportation of radioactive materials of accidents; cargo of radioisotope products; it is a science that carries out the preparation, storage and transportation of biological agents and the drugs taken from them, and the situations associated with the release or loading of biological agents into the environment in other institutions.

7) Destruction and accidents in structures: catastrophic flooding, which occurs as a result of violations in the waters, rivers, and canals, hitting the water from high-mountain roads, as well as disrupting the work of people ultima, objects of industrial and aggression in flooded areas, life activity of the population and requiring urgent strengthening measures.

At present, it is possible to add to the description of emergencies of the United Nations — the United Nations: a) FV of socio-political character; b) FV of a military character. According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan 7 types of FV are approved in our region:

1. Earthquakes, landslides;
2. Floods, floods, and others;
3. Accidents and catastrophes in chemical dangerous objects (decomposition of acutely toxic substances);
4. Accidents and disasters on objects in which there is a danger of explosion and fire;
5. Accidents and disasters during transportation of railway and other vehicles;
6. Spread of dangerous epidemics;
7. Radi accidents inactive sources.

Emergencies are divided into the following groups according to the rate of spread of danger:

- a. Random FV — land shaking, explosion, vehicle accidents, and so on;
- b. Severe FV — fires, explosive explosions of poisonous gases, etc.;
- c. MU'tadil (middle) FV-floods, eruption of volcanoes, vasoactive substances flowing accidents, etc.;
- d. Smooth FV-slowly spreading hazards: drought, epidemic spread, soil pollution, water pollution with chemicals, etc.

A nuclear weapon is the most powerful shockproof weapon. It is affected by 5 different damaging factors;

Shock wave; -light radiation; -transient (absorbing) radiation; -Radi active lesion of places; - electromagnetic impulse.

The wave is a massive blow to humans and animals along with destroying buildings, Earth-based and under-ground installations, water structures, techniques. A shock wave is a layer of compressed air that spreads at a greater speed than the speed of sound around it.

Fainting is accompanied by damage to the auditory organs, displacement of organs from their place, bleeding from the nose and ears. It leads to severe injuries in severe cases.

Light radiation is a stream of light energy, which includes visible ultraviolet and infrared rays. Its source is the heated products of the explosion and the irradiated area to be dressed by air. Light radiation spreads almost unnoticed and lasts up to 20 seconds, depending on the strength of the explosion. Even though the term is so short, the skin is laid, the organs of vision are damaged, the burning material and objects are burned.

Transient oscillation (absorption) consists of a stream of gamma rays and neutrons, the flow of which spreads around in a matter of seconds. Under the influence of radiation, a biological process takes place in the body, which leads to the development of radiation sickness.

Radioactive poisoning of places occurs due to the fall of radioactive substances from the nuclear explosion cloud. A high level of radiation can be observed not only in the area where the explosion occurred but also at a distance of tens and hundreds of kilometers. Gradually, the rate of displacement decreases.

Electromagnetic impulse (EMI)-appears at the time of the explosion. People animals do not affect plants. It operates communication and electrical networks, communication, conductive apparatus.

Simple attack tools

Simple attack weapons can be used individually or in combination with weapons of mass destruction to damage the enemy's population, techniques, as well as to destroy and destroy objects.

Simple attack vehicles include fragmenting, fugas, cumulative, burning armor, volumetric explosion armor.

Shredding armor is intended mainly for the destruction of people, the most effective of which are ballistic bombs. Sharik bombs are

thrown from airplanes in cassettes. Each box contains a bomb from 96 to 640 soles. Such a cassette is opened on the Earth, and bombs are thrown out on the map. The strength of killing fragments of each bomb is maintained at 15 meters' radius.

Fugas armor is mainly intended for industrial, residential, and administrative buildings, railway demolition, destruction of machinery and people.

Cumulative slash is designed to eliminate protected badges.

The burning fireplaces are designed to damage people, to burn, destroy buildings and production facilities, residential buildings, buildings, vehicles. The burning armor is of 4 types: napalm, pirogue, thermite, phosphorous.

Dressing in the air is 15 meters of the mixture and a spherical cloud of air mixture of 2-3 meters thickness when using the original of the volume explosion. This cloud is blown up using a detonator. In terms of capacity, it is approaching nuclear weapons. At a later time, light weapons were created, which greatly damaged humanity, the environment, structures, military equipment. A typical representative of this weapon is a laser beam. Under the influence of a laser, the target is diluted or decomposed. Laser light is also used in medicine.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Bezopasnostg' jiznedeyatelg'nosti. /Pod.red. Mixaylova L.A. Kiev - Xarg'kov - Minsk, 2007. 301 s.
- 2) Mikryukov V.Yu. Bezopasnostg' jiznedeyatelg'nosti. Uch.posobie. Rostov - Don. 2006.
- 3) Spravochnik. Bezopasnosth proizvodstvennqx protsessov. /pod red. Belova S. V. , -M.: 1989.
- 4) Охрана труда в машиностроении Под ред. Е.Я.Юдина, С.В.Белова. М.: «Маш.строение»,1983.

- 5) Bezopasnost jiznedeyatelnosti. (Oxrana truda). Uchebnoe posobie dlya VUZov. Kukin P.P., Lapin V.L., Podgornых E.A. i dr. M.: Vysshaya shkola, 1999.