



## THEORETICAL BASIS OF SAFETY OF LIFE ACTIVITY

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<b>Received:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> November 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 13 <sup>th</sup> December 2021 <b>Published:</b> 30 <sup>h</sup> January 2022	This article discusses the main concepts of science, their content, methods and means of ensuring safety, types of human activities, sanitary and hygienic production, requirements for them, and the legal basis for labor protection in the section of theoretical bases of safety of life activity
<b>Keywords:</b> Tree of risks, type of risks, life activity, emergency, citizen protection, alcohol.	

Danger is the damage that can be inflicted on people's lives and health, on life activities, on material and on the environment. Hazards are considered a source of emergency and under certain circumstances the situation in the event of a disaster comes to an end. Risk is a central concept of the security of vital activity, which does not directly or in other ways cause harm to human health, that is, unpleasant phenomena, the creators of the outcome are understood.

Every danger has in itself an energy that disrupts the life activity of a person and retains in itself chemical or biologically active components. For example: chronic exposure of solvents used in the perfume industry: ether, alcohol, chloroform and others causes the occurrence of allergic diseases in humans. There cannot be a job (activity) that is absolutely safe. So, without any (activity) - there will be a hidden danger in it. This axiom has an incredibly great methodological significance in the safety of life activity.

Types of risks are classified as follows:

- by nature of origin: natural, technologic, anthropogenic (related to man) and ecological.
- by the nature of the effect: physical, chemical, biological, thermal and psychophysiological.
- as a consequence: exhaustion, morbidity, injury, destruction, fire, irradiation, burns, etc.
- to the detriment of the bearing: social, economic, technical, political.
- according to the sphere of origin: in marriage, in sports, on the road, in production, the risks that arise as a result of a war or a natural disaster.
- depending on the degree of exposure to a person: active (active) and inactive (passive).
- according to the scope of influence: local, local, national, global.
- according to the speed of impact: random, severe, moderate and smooth.

Taxonomy of risks comes in 3 different forms:

Taxonomy is the science of integrating complex phenomena, processes, concepts or objects into a single system. Taxonomy of risks-means the placement of risks in order. The conclusion of the taxonomy of risks is exactly what plays an important role in ensuring the safety of human activities. It is possible to carry out the formation of taxonomy of risks, in-depth study of the nature of risks.

Nomenclature is a list of names and words that are put into the system according to a certain sign, feature. For example, the nomenclature of medicines used in medicine is somewhat clearly structured. In particular, antibiotics include: tetracycline, ampicillin, oxacillin, biosilin, cefozolin and others.

Quantification is a complex concept, the introduction of finite definitions in determining the quality, consequence of (disaster, destruction, fire, radiation, wind, etc.). In practice, finite, ball, level, acceleration (m/s, m/H) and other methods of quantification are used. In particular, quantification of land shaking - in points or magnitude, winds - in m/s, landslides - in m/H or km/h, burn, irradiation, disturbances-level methods are used. In assessing risks, however, "risk" is used.

The procedure for the study of risks is of three types:

Stage I-preliminary analysis of risks.

Stage II-the determination of the sequence of dangerous situations, the formation of a "tree" (genealogy) of events and hazards.

Stage III-analysis of the consequences.

In this method, the "tree of risks" is built from top to bottom and is complete, taking into account the reasons.

Principles of operating safety

Principles of security maintenance (print sips) are conditionally divided into 4 classes, depending on the signs of their implementation:

1. Guiding (approximate) principle
2. Technical principle
3. Organizational principle
4. Management principle

The approximate principles themselves are the methodological and knowledge base that determine the direction in which secure solutions are found, and provide service, substantive ideas. This includes the following principles: the activity of the operator, the humanization of activity, the change of structure, the replacement of the operator, the classification, the elimination and reduction of risk, systematization, etc.

The technical principle is aimed at directly preventing the impact of dangerous factors. Technical principles are based on the use of physical laws. This includes: remote protection, shielding, increasing hardness, blocking (isolation), vacuuming, making Air inaccessible, passive stage input, principles of condensation.

The principles of management are said to be the principles that determine the interrelation and relationship between the individual stages and e Tap of the security process. These include planned, controlled, managerial, forced, re-connected, effective, responsibility, motivation, hierarchy, one meaningful, adequate principles.

Organizational principles include principles that implement the rules of scientific organization of labor for the purpose of security. To provide them with protection, information on time, reservation, normalization, selection of personnel, sequence, ergonomics. includes the rational organization of Labor and the principles of conflict.

At the same time, some principles fall into several classes. Security principles will dressing systems and at the same time each principle will discover relative independence.

Security is the main pillar of the security of life activity, it is the state of human activity. In this case, people try to eliminate the risks that arise with a certain probability.

Before we explore the security methods, we will introduce the following new concepts. The place where a person stands in the process of activity under consideration is called the hemisphere.

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