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OPERATIONAL SECURITY METHODS AND MEANS OF SUPPLY

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Abstract:
Human safety comes first. It is known that safety is the main core of the safety of life activities and is the state of human activity. In this case, people try to eliminate the risks that arise with a certain probability. But in all cases, it is not possible to eliminate risks. For example, in the event of a fire hazard - if it is possible to extinguish the fire in the initial phase, the possibilities of extinguishing it in the next phase are limited, or the indicators used in some technological processes: temperature, pressure indicators suddenly change.

Keywords: Activity, security, process, global, technosphere, homosphere, substance, disheartened.

Introduction

Human beings are born with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Human beings exercise their rights to life, leisure, health, and work in working conditions
that meet the requirements of a favorable environment, safety, and hygiene in the course of their lives.
Life activity:– this is a person's daily activities, recreation and lifestyle.
In the process of life, a person is in continuous contact with the environment surrounding him, and at the same time, he has always been and remains dependent on the environment surrounding him.
Environment: – the environment surrounding a person, a conditional set of factors (physical, chemical, biological, informational, social) capable of directly, instantaneously or remotely influencing a person's life activities, his health and offspring.

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Man and the environment are in continuous interaction, forming a constantly moving "Man - Environment" system.

The natural environment is self-sufficient and can exist and develop independently without human intervention. All other environments created by man cannot develop independently and are doomed to obsolescence and decay after their appearance.

The biosphere is the environment in which all types of organisms, including humans, can live, and is an important shell of the Earth's complex structure. The biosphere has been formed over several billion years.

In the process of human evolution, striving to more effectively satisfy his needs for food, material wealth, protection from the effects of climate and weather, and increasing his comfort, he constantly influenced the natural environment, first of all the biosphere.

To achieve this goal, he turned the biosphere into a place where a part of it was occupied by the technosphere.

The technosphere is an area that was previously part of the biosphere and that people later influenced directly or indirectly with technical means in order to further improve their material and socio-economic needs.

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Modern man is in continuous interaction with the components of the environment surrounding him, that is, the natural, technogenic (technosphere) and social environment;

Since the end of the 19th century and throughout the 20th century, the technosphere and social environment have been continuously developing, as evidenced by the increasing share of changes in this area through human activity:

The development of the technosphere is taking place at the expense of changing the natural environment.

In modern life, along with the rise in the social status of people, the number of factors that threaten their peace, health and occupational safety is also increasing. It is well known that under certain conditions they have a negative impact on the mental state and health of people. Therefore, ensuring the safety, good mood, working capacity and productivity of people, not only during their mental or physical work, but also in their place of residence, on the road and in all situations, and taking care of their health is one of the most urgent issues.

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Occupational safety is a set of scientific knowledge that covers practice and theory, ensuring the safety and health of a person in any environment, protecting him from dangerous and harmful factors.

Occupational safety solves the following main problems:

-classifies (identifies and quantitatively evaluates) the adverse effects of the environment;

- protects a person from dangers and prevents the effects of adverse factors;

- eliminates the negative consequences of the effects of dangerous and harmful factors;

- creates normal, comfortable conditions for a person in the environment.

An integral indicator of life safety is the duration of life. The development of civilization significantly increases the number of harmful factors that negatively affect human health. Therefore, protection from these factors remains an important element of ensuring human life.

Since its inception, humanity, along with the development of the economy, has created a socio-economic system of security. As a result, the level of human safety has increased, despite the increase in the number of harmful effects on humans. Currently, the average life expectancy in the most developed countries is 77 years.

Life safety considers the following issues:

safety in the domestic environment;

safety in the industrial environment;

safety in the urban environment;

environmental safety;

emergency situations in peace and war.

The domestic environment is the sum of all factors affecting a person in domestic conditions.

The industrial environment is the sum of factors affecting a person in the process of labor activity.

Safety in the natural environment is one of the areas of ecology.

Ecology studies the laws of interaction of the organism with the environment.

The goal of occupational safety is to achieve an accident-free state in production, prevent injuries, maintain human health, increase working capacity, and improve the quality of work.

To achieve the set goal, it is necessary to solve the following two problems:

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1.Scientific (mathematical modeling of the human-machine system; environment-human, dangerous (harmful) production factors, etc.);
2. Practical (ensuring occupational safety when servicing equipment).
The characteristic mass flows of energy and information of various components of the "human-environment" system are as follows:
The main flows of the natural environment - solar radiation, radiation from stars and planets; cosmic rays, dust, asteroids; the electric and magnetic fields of the Earth; the circulation of substances in ecosystems, the biosphere; states of the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere, including emergency situations; others.
Considering that people are the main force in the management of production, ensuring their safety, maintaining their health, and creating optimal working conditions is an important factor in the economic, social, and political development of countries. In this regard, the state, based on the principle of the chief reformer, has determined that ensuring the safety of citizens in both the production and social environment in accordance with international standards is one of the main tasks when determining the political, social, and economic directions of the country**.**

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