



SAFETY CULTURE IS AN IMPORTANT ARGUMENT FOR A MODERN LIFESTYLE OF THE POPULATION OF THE PLANET

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ANNOTATION

At present formed understanding that that culture to safety must be applicable not only to personnel potentially dangerous object, but also to each person separately, society as a whole. From value of the installing the people, the motive of their behaviour, larval and professional quality and abilities depends in defining degree efficiency action on provision of safety to vital activity, reduction individual, social and global risk.

INTRODUCTION

The modern lifestyle of the world's population, leading to an unacceptable level of consumption of natural resources and the emission of substances that pollute the environment, is characterized by the dominant imperative of consumerism, instant obsolescence of things, mass production of semi-finished products, fast-acting medicines, a significant frequency of changing whims and fashions for consumer goods, etc. ... The result of this is the depletion in the very near future of reserves of especially non-renewable natural resources of the Earth and a multiple excess of the maximum permissible anthropogenic load on the biosphere.

Results and its discussion. At present, it is becoming more and more obvious that the activities to prevent the coming global crisis cannot be limited only to regulatory, organizational, technical and educational measures. For this, it is necessary that ensuring the safety of the environment is a priority goal and an internal need of a person, society, and civilization. It is necessary to develop a new worldview, a system of ideals and values, to form the quality of a person of a safe type, to create a society and a state, and, ultimately, a world community of a safe type. One of the most effective ways to achieve this is the formation of an appropriate culture as the basis of existence and the most important identification feature of any civilization.

The unification of the concepts of "culture" and "safety" was first performed by the International Atomic Energy Agency back in 1986 in the process of analyzing the causes and consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Lack of safety culture was recognized as one of the main causes of this accident. Subsequently, this term was clarified in the General Provisions for Ensuring the Safety of Nuclear Power Plants (OPB-88). This document notes that the safety culture is characterized by the qualification and psychological preparedness of personnel, and its formation is one of the fundamental principles of management and is subject to regulatory regulation in the nuclear power industry [1].

Currently, there is an understanding that the safety culture should be applicable not only to the personnel of potentially hazardous facilities, but also to each individual, society as a whole. From the value attitudes of people, the motives of their behavior, personal and professional qualities and abilities, the effectiveness of measures to ensure the safety of life, reduce individual, social and global risks depends to a decisive degree.

Research objects and methods. On August 17, 2009, an accident occurred at the Sayano-Shushensky hydroelectric power station in Russia, the length of which is more than 1 km, height 250 m, hydrostatic weight 22 million tons. The main reason for the accident was that in 1985 a crack appeared in the hydraulic structure on the highest column itself. Subsequently, from the beginning to the end of the Yenisei dam, a huge crack appeared. 550 liters of water came out of the crack per second, as a result of which the platinum reinforced concrete gradually lost its durability. The wear process lasted 11 years, and only in 1996, French engineers were able to restore the integrity of the dam using polymeric materials. During this period, some sections of the structure moved from place from 97 mm to 107 mm. According to the law "Safety of hydraulic structures" over 108 mm was considered dangerous. Despite the danger, the use of the hydraulic structure continued. As a result, the second unit of the dam collapsed on the turbine hall and started a fire. Subsequently, about 100 people died, the economic damage was enormous [2].

It should be noted that Central Asia is an integral part of the world community, therefore, most of these factors are characteristic to some extent for it. An alarming factor is the influence of the aluminum plant, the construction of Ragun and Kambarata hydroelectric power plants on the territory of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, respectively, the problem of the Aral Sea on the territory of Uzbekistan, etc. By the way, the problem of the Aral Sea is rooted in the distant past. But it took on rampant proportions in the last decades of the last century. The intensive construction of irrigation systems throughout Central Asia, along with the fact that it provided water to many settlements and industrial enterprises, became the cause of a global catastrophe - the death of the Aral Sea. Today it is a zone of ecological disaster.

An important threat to the Central Asian republics is now represented by an aluminum smelter in Tajikistan. Uzbek experts have carried out an environmental and economic assessment of the damage to the areas of the Surkhandarya region affected by emissions from the Tajik Aluminum Smelter (SUE TALCO). Assessments of the environmental and economic damage caused to certain areas of the Surkhandarya region of Uzbekistan, subject to the transboundary impact of emissions from SUE TALCO, were carried out in accordance with the methodological recommendations "On the determination of environmental damage, establishing a unified approach to determining the amount of environmental damage" developed by the Research Hydrometeorological Institute Uzhydromet, the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and the National University of Uzbekistan. "Estimated calculation of environmental damage for four districts (Denauskay, Dzharkurgan, Sarias and Uzun) of Surkhandarya region affected by emissions from SUE TALCO shows that for four years (1997, 1999, 2001, 2003), the damage caused to the environment and public health amounted to \$ 228.3 million ", - said the representative of the press service. In 2010, the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, with the assistance of state and public administrations of local authorities and other civil society institutions, held a number of events aimed at further attracting the attention of the general public, including the international one, to the problem of transboundary emissions of SUE TALCO and its impact on human health, the gene pool flora and fauna of the Surkhandarya region of Uzbekistan. In a number of districts and the city of Termez, local residents met with deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and activists of the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, at which the negative consequences of the impact of emissions from SUE TALCO on the environment and health of the population of a number of districts were discussed. Such reputable foreign organizations as the Bonn office of the European Center for Environment and Health, the public group for the study of environment and health (Japan), the Korea Environment Corporation, the Japan Institute for Environmental Research and others responded positively to the

Ecology Movement's appeals. The result of the events held in 2010 was the collection of more than 220 thousand signatures of residents of the Surkhandarya region under an appeal to international organizations (UNEP, WHO, UNESCO, etc.).

Also, during this period, the Eco-Movement continued to purposefully inform the population about the relationship and health indicators. However, until now this issue remains unresolved until the end [3].

At the same time, the builders of the Rogun HPP say that in the near future it is possible to launch the first two units of the Rogun HPP being built to the east of Dushanbe. This is reported by state TV channels, engineers and builders of the Rogun HPP that the first two units of the energy giant of Tajikistan can be launched under low water pressure, that is, before the construction of the dam. In addition, it was also reported that preparations are under way to block the Vakhsh River at the site of the future dam. Work is also underway to prepare the necessary stock of sand, crushed stone, and reinforced concrete structures.

According to a professional power engineer, a deputy of the lower house of the country's parliament, the leader of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, the launch of the Rogun hydroelectric power station without the construction of a dam is ineffective, since they will generate electricity without the corresponding water pressure, like small hydropower plants. "The launch of the Rogun HPP units without the construction of the necessary dam does not contradict the agreements between Tajikistan and the World Bank (WB), according to which the WB, at the request of the Government of Tajikistan, finances two key assessment studies for the Rogun HPP - an appraisal feasibility study (OTEI) and an environmental and social assessment. the impact of the project (ESIA) ", - said the MP. At the same time, he stressed that any sane politician or power engineer understands that there is no way to reduce the height of the Rogun dam, since in this case the power of the hydroelectric power station will decrease, the costs of maintaining the hydroelectric complex will increase, and the efficiency of the reservoir for irrigating new lands in the Central region will decrease by ten times. Asia.

At present, it is obvious from world experience that traditional energy sources are becoming more and more expensive, while the use of alternative ones is becoming cheaper. Therefore, now we can already talk about the prospects for their mass use, which is relevant in the context of limited reserves of traditional sources of water resources and the ecological situation. The main advantage of renewable energy sources is their environmental friendliness and unlimited. Energy of the sun, wind, geothermal, tidal energy is unlimited, unlike oil and gas reserves. Therefore, sooner or later, the energy supply system of all countries will be forced to switch to renewable sources. But the modern, already established system of economic relations and energy systems, as well as the cost of powerful installations using alternative energy sources, makes this transition very expensive. In addition, generators using certain types of renewable energy (wind, tidal, geothermal) are tied to certain territories, which greatly complicates their widespread use. Another very important factor is that power plants using alternative energy sources have a relatively low capacity and cannot meet the needs of the industry, which consumes most of the electricity produced. Investments in them do not pay off immediately, therefore, without state programs, the massive introduction of alternative energy sources is practically impossible.

Recall that the design capacity of the Rogun HPP is 3,600 MW, the average annual output is 13.1 billion kWh. Six radial-axial hydraulic units with a capacity of 600 MW are to be installed in the building of the hydroelectric power station. The dam of the hydroelectric power station with a height of 335 meters (85 meters more than the Sayano-Shushensky hydroelectric power station) should form a large Rogun reservoir with a total volume of 13.3 km³ and a useful volume of 10.3 km³. The reservoir is planned to be used both for energy and irrigation purposes on arid lands with an area of more than 300 thousand hectares. The construction of the HPP is planned

to be carried out in several stages, the capacity of the first stage should be 400 MW with an average annual output of 5 billion kWh [4].

We think that it is not difficult to understand the objections of other neighboring countries to the construction of the Rogun facility without taking into account the nature of the terrain, fears of a dam break in connection with a possible earthquake in this seismic zone, as well as the interests and fate of more than 50 million people living in this region.

Conclusion: From the above examples, it should be noted that safety culture is an important argument for the modern lifestyle of the world's population. Consequently, today an important factor is the comprehension, study of the main forms, methods and means of developing a culture of security for all mankind. At the same time, it is obvious that taking into account factors in the process of ensuring the safety of life cannot be reduced only to the formation of a simple set of knowledge and skills in people, it is also necessary to create a new system of education and upbringing in the spirit of rational interaction with the environment, to develop a new humane worldview that allows one to navigate the most diverse environment, analyze dangerous objects, phenomena in all connections and relationships, assess risks, predict the immediate and long-term consequences of the implementation of dangerous situations.

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