

MAN-MADE AND MILITARY EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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This article Accidents in gas treatment plants, biological and other treatment plants that cause pollution of the atmosphere, soil, groundwater and surface water with harmful substances in concentrations that pose a threat to people's health.

Keywords: Man-made emergency situations, accidents, energy, Comunal, chemical, hydraulic, disaster, disaster, local, trans border, local, Republican types, nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, armor bombs shells.

The brief essence of the Cabinet Resolution № 455 of October 27, 1998 “on the classification of emergency situations of a man-made, natural and environmental nature”.

In the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 27, 1998 № 455 "on the classification of emergency situations of man-made, natural and environmental nature", all emergency situations that may occur on the territory of our country are classified according to the nature and dimensions of the origin movement.

2. Emergency situations of tehnogenic nature include 7 different types of situations:

1) accidents and accidents in transport-accidents involving crew members and yulovites in ulimu, full fragmentation or cathtic damage of airships, as well as accident and accident operations;

The people found in the railway platforms, train station buildings and city buildings in the crash area of the railway workers, which caused the fire, explosion, destruction of the rolling stock, and also caused the poisoning of the area adjacent to the crash site with the powerful impact-bearing poisonous modtsa (PIPM)transported by rail traffic accidents and disasters;

Accidents and accidents of road transport, including road traffic accidents, which cause explosions, burns, vehicle breakdown, manifestation of harmful Transported PIPM, and ulimi (injury, poisoning)of people;

Accidents, accidents, fires at metropolitan stations and tunnels that cause people to death, damage and poisoning, the breakdown of metropolitan trains;

Accidents on the main couches that cause the eruption of gas, oil products, the burning of open oil and gas fountains.

2) accidents at chemical hazardous facilities:

Because toxic substances that affect the natural environment (in the event of an accident) can cause copular damage to humans, animals and usimans found or brought to taktsir, the cause of the deviation of from the sanitary protection area at far exceeding the limit concentrations of Burns is accidents, burns and explosions in chemically hazardous facilities.

3) accidents at objects where there is a fire explosion hazard: burns and explosions that explode in the Tehnological process, burn easily and cause mechanic and thermal damage, poisoning and destruction of the main production reserves of people in objects where hazardous

substances and materials are used or suitable for other fire, causing disruption of production rhythm and people's life activity in emergency;

Boggy accidents with the explosion of gas and dust in the coal towns and mining ore industry, which lead to human damage, poisoning and death, and require the transfer of work in rescue, the use of special equipment and means of protection of respiratory organs, and the displacement of fires and rocks.

4) accidents in energy and municipal systems: accidents in industrial and kishlokhujalik products consumers without energy supply due to an accident, as well as accidents at gas production facilities, compressor, gas taxi stations and other energy supply facilities in GES, GRES, ies, district heat centers in electric networks, gas production facilities in bugkozon buildings, compressors, gas stations and other energy supply facilities, fires, gas the city, accidents in sewerage and other communal facilities;

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5) boggy accidents with sudden laughing falls of buildings and structures:

Schools, hospitals, cinemas and other objects in social isolation, where people are connected with ulimi and require immediate accident rescue transfer and the provision of urgent medical care to those affected, as well as repair violations of the structures of the buildings of the residential sector, fires, gas explosions and other phenomena.

6) accidents related to the use or storage of radioactive and other hazardous and environmentally harmful substances:

Accidents at objects that use radioactive substances in a technological process that causes radiation of people with a high level of radioactivity, which occurs as a result of the removal of sanitary protective territory; accidents in the transport of radioactive materials; loading of radioisotope products; related situations with the release or loading of biological agents into the environment in scientific and other institutions that carry out the preparation, storage and transportation of biological agents and preparations from them.

7) accidents and accidents in hydrotechnical structures: destructive floods that occur as a result of violations in reservoirs, rivers and canals, water strikes from roads in high mountains, and in flooded areas, which lead to violations of the work of the objects of the olimpi, industrial and village economy, the life activity of the population and require urgent strengthening measures. At present, in addition to the description of emergency situations in the United Nations — UN, it is possible to include: a) ES in the socio-political description; b) ES in the military description. According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 7 different types of ES have been approved in our region:

1. Earthquakes, landslides;
2. Floods, floods and others;
3. Accidents and disasters at chemical hazardous facilities (release of acute toxic substances);
4. Accidents and disasters at facilities with explosion and fire hazard;
5. Accidents and disasters during transportation by rail and other vehicles;
6. Spread of dangerous epidemics;
7. Accidents at radioactive sources.

Emergency situations are subject to the rate of spread of danger, the following groups:

- a) Random ES - land shaking, explosion, vehicle accidents, etc;
- b) Intense ES- fires, poisonous gases erupting explosions and others;
- C) Moderate (middle) ES - floods — eruptions of volcanoes, accidents in which radioactive substances flow, etc;
- g) Ravon ES - slowly spreading hazards: drought, spread of epidemics, soil pollution, water contamination by chemicals, etc

Nuclear weapons are the most powerful strike weapons. It is influenced by 5 different damaging factors;¹

Shock Wave:

Light radiation;- transient (absorbing) radiation;- radioactive damage to places; - electromagnetic impulse.

The shock wave, along with the destruction of buildings, devices above and below the earth, water structures, techniques, inflicts a huge blow on people and animals. A shock wave is a layer of compressed air that spreads around the environment at speeds greater than the speed of sound. Numbness is observed damage to the hearing organs, dislocation of the organs, bleeding from the nose and ear. In severe cases leads to severe injuries.

Light radiation is a stream of light energy that includes visible ultraviolet and infrared rays. Its source is the heated products of the explosion and the irradiated area, which is treated by air. Light radiation spreads almost in the blink of an eye and lasts up to 20 seconds, depending on the force of the explosion. Despite the fact that the term is so short, the skin lays down, the organs of vision are damaged, the combustible material and objects burn out.²

The Passing Radiation (Absorption)

Consists of a stream of gamma rays and neutrons, a stream that spreads from one to the other in a matter of seconds. Under the influence of radiation, a biological process takes place in the body, leading to the development of radiation sickness.

Radioactive poisoning of places-occurs due to the ingress of radioactive substances from the nuclear explosion cloud. A high level of radiation can be observed not only where the explosion occurred, but also at a distance of tens and hundreds of kilometers. Gradually, the radiation level of the place decreases.³

Electromagnetic pulse (EMI)-appears at the time of the explosion. People animals do not affect plants. It disables communication and electrical networks, radio communication, conducting apparatus.⁴

¹ Bezopasnostg' jiznedejatelg'nosti. /Pod.red. Mixaylova L.A. Kiev – Xarg'kov – Minsk, 2007. 301 s.

² Yormatov G. Y. and others. Safety of life activities. Tutorial. - T.: 2005.

³ Selected pollutants. The WHO European Centre for Environment and Health, Bonn Office. 2010

⁴ Сайдаминов С.С. Основы охраны окружающей среды. Т.: «учитель», 1989 г.

Simple Attack Tools

Ordinary assault weapons can be used separately or in combination with weapons of mass destruction to damage the enemy's population, equipment, and for the purpose of destroying and destroying objects.

Common means of attack include fragmentation, fugas, cumulative, incendiary armor, volumetric explosion armor.

Fragmentation armor is mainly designed to deliver casualties to people, the most effective of which are ball bombs. Ball bombs are dropped from aircraft in cassettes. Each cassette will contain from 96 to 640 bombs. Such a cassette is opened above the ground, and bombs shoot to each side. The force of killing fragments of each bomb is kept within a radius of 15 meters.⁵

Fugas aslakhas are mainly intended for demolition of industrial, residential and administrative buildings, railways, equipment and casualties to people.

Cumulative aslakhes are designed to eliminate protected targets.

Incendiary aslakhas are designed to injure people, to burn, destroy buildings and production facilities, inhabited settlements, warehouses, vehicles. The incendiary armor is of 4 types: napalmli, pirogel, termite, phosphorus.

In the case of the use of volume explosion aslakha, a spherical cloud of fuel air mixture with a radius of 15 meters and a thickness of 2-3 meters will be characteristic of the mixture in the air. This cloud is detonated using a detonator. In terms of capacity, it will be approaching nuclear weapons. At the next time, luminous weapons were created, which cause significant damage to humanity, the environment, structures, military equipment. A typical representative of this weapon is a laser beam. Under the influence of the laser, the target is cooled or shattered. Laser light is also used in medicine.

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