

FIRE SAFETY, INTERNET, PROBLEMS ...

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Abstract: *in this article there are explained the statistical calculations carried out in our country and in other countries, which make it possible to distribute the damage and death of people from the risk factors for the fire of a building for various purposes. Risk factors for fire risk as a risk factor for injury, poisoning or death, and property destruction.*

Keywords: *fire, fire risk, factors of fire risk, natural factor, social factor, human factor, Internet, distance learning.*

ПОЖАРНАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ, ИНТЕРНЕТ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ...

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Аннотация: *в настоящей статье объясняются статистические расчеты, проводимые в нашей стране и в других странах, которые позволяют распределить ущерб и гибель людей из факторов риска возгорания здания различного назначения. Факторы риска пожара риска как фактор риска травм, отравлений или смерти, а также разрушения имущества.*

Ключевые слова: *пожар, риск пожара, факторы риска пожара, природный фактор, социальный фактор, человеческий фактор, интернет, средства дистанционного обучения.*

Humanity was created with a need for fire and strives for it. It tries to use fire as much as possible. Development of humanity is closely related to the invention of fire. In ancient times, man found a way to light a fire by rubbing an ordinary wood. Later, a lightning stone was discovered. In ancient times, fire was not only a source of food, heat and light, but also a great help in the manufacture of various tools. Times have changed, people's way of life has changed, and now it is possible to use matches and various lighters to light a fire. Our ancestors used wood and coal for food, but now they use natural gas and electricity. Like two sides of a coin, flames have their own advantages and disadvantages, both related and unrelated. In short, if used with care, fire will create tools and beautiful decorations that can be used in life, otherwise it will harm human life and the environment. We know from historical sources that both in the distant past and at the present time the fire got out of control, became an enemy, engulfed cities and villages, property and people, and caused them material and spiritual damage.

Historian from Bukhara, candidate of historical sciences V.G. Saakov in his book "100 Answers to 100 Questions of the History of Bukhara" mentions that in the X-XII centuries the people suffered greatly from the civil wars in Bukhara, fires caused by the Mongol invasion.

In 583 BC. a fire broke out in the ancient city of Babylon, as a result of which the entire city was burned to the ground;

The city of Rome, Italy, was destroyed by fire in 64 AD.

In 1660 London, the capital of England, was devastated by fire;

In 1657, a fire engulfed the entire city of Tokyo, destroying 300 temples, 500 palaces, 3,000 shops and 61 bridges and killing 100,000 people;

Moscow was destroyed by fire in 1812 and Istanbul by fire in 1870;

Many examples can be continued.

The word "fire" is not foreign to anyone. Technogenic emergencies are among the leading emergencies in the world in terms of their consequences and damage. It is estimated that around 8.5 million fires are recorded worldwide, resulting in an average of 85,000 deaths annually. In 2019, the country registered 13002 fires, 464 people were injured and 139 people died.

This indicator is still relevant, although it does not occupy high positions in the statistics of the world community.

The fire causes the population not only material, but also moral damage. These include deaths, thermal injuries and food poisoning, harassment in public places, and other fires.

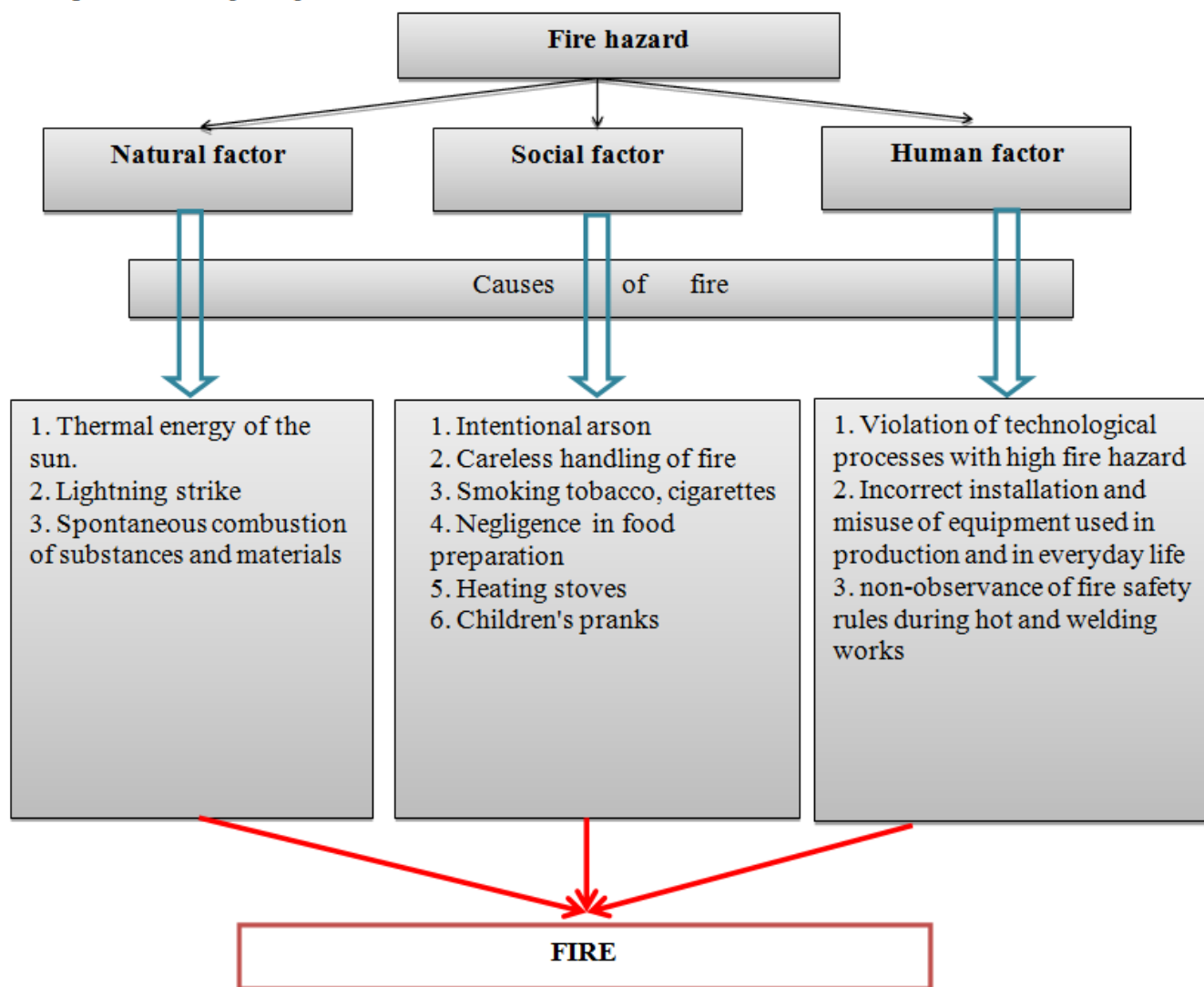


Fig. 1. Fire hazard

They are also included in special cases as they are secondary to the general fire event. This phenomenon, unlike any other, causes a significant psychological stress in people, and in some cases, a state of nervousness.

As a result of statistical calculations carried out in our country and in other countries, it is possible to distribute the damage and death of people from the risk factors for fire in buildings for various purposes. Risk factors for fire are factors that affect injury, poisoning or death of people, as well as destruction (damage) of property.

Open flames and sparks for human fire hazards; high ambient temperature; toxic products of fire, smoke; low oxygen concentration; emergency situations resulting from damage or failure of building structures, equipment and machinery; explosion risk factors (GOST 12.1.004-85).

An extremely high level of material damage as a result of fires at production facilities, burns as a result of exposure to fire risk factors in residential areas, leading to injuries and injuries. In the event of fires in multi-storey industrial buildings, material damage from the rapid spread of the fire to the upper floors was several times greater than in single-storey industrial buildings. The largest number of fires, injuries and deaths are caused by large fires. Large fires can cause great material damage and human suffering.

If we analyze fires in the country, the bulk of the fires occur in these settlements (Diagram 1).

Obviously that the number of fires in the private sector prevails over the total number of fires due to the high risk of fires and the factors that lead to fires. When analyzing the causes of fires, the main fire hazard is the human factor. Hazards can be divided into three main groups depending on the cause of the fire. (Figure 1 "Fire hazard") The natural factor, social factor and human factor, to varying degrees, increase the risk of fire and hinder fire safety.

Causes of fire occurred in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan during 9 months of 2021

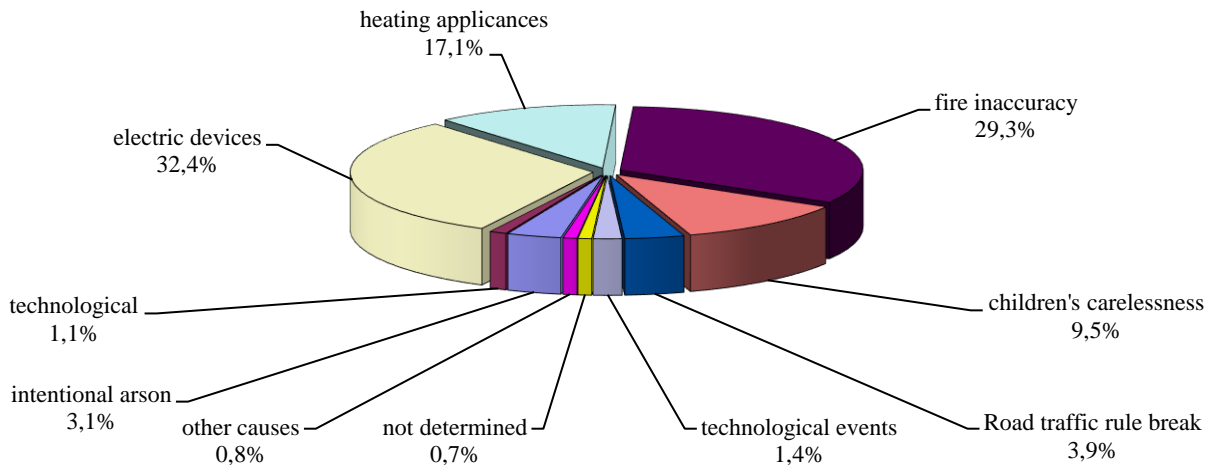


Fig. 2. Diagram. Causes of fire occurred in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan during 9 months of 2021

As can be seen from the analysis, we can summarize all the causes of a fire by social and human factors and attribute them to the group of human factors. Considering that 5258 fires, or 71.7% of fires in the country in 9 months of 2021, occurred in residential areas, our citizens do not comply with simple fire safety rules or do not comply with these rules. Of the 7330 fires in the country, or 98%, the cause was human activity. (Diagram 2).

Segments of fire occurred in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan during 9 months of 2021

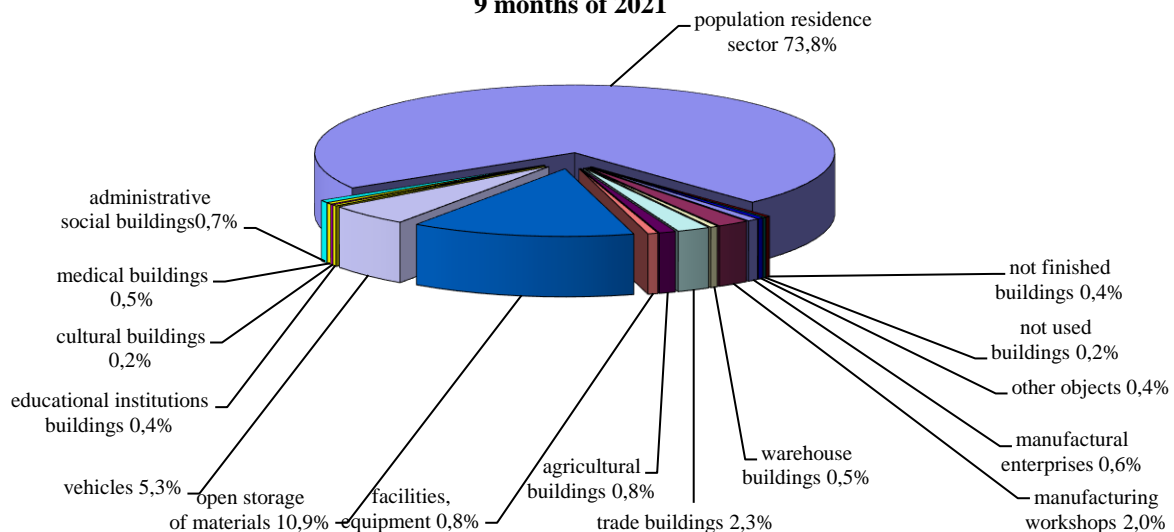


Fig. 2. Diagram. Segments of fire occurred in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan during 9 months of 2021

The number of Internet users in the country in April 2020 is 22 million, of which 19 million are mobile Internet users. Figures show that fire safety, widespread use of the Internet in shaping the culture of fire safety of citizens, that is, training fire safety rules at a distance, using the Internet at a distance when using the platform.

The advantages and convenience of distance learning fire safety rules are as follows. Including:

- There are no restrictions on the number of users, i.e. the number of students studying fire safety rules;
- The ability of users to view and use the information at their own discretion;
- Ability to download or download data from mobile networks;
- Does not require users to have special knowledge and skills to obtain information;

Thus, today the fire safety system is faced with a number of problems associated with educating the population on fire safety rules using the Internet or simply using distance learning. In other words, the lack of bots on fire safety rules on the Internet, Telegrams and Facebook, as well as the lack of e-books, require urgent work in this area. It also lacks modern didactic tools, virtual laboratories, innovative methods and developments that help develop knowledge, skills and practical skills in the field of fire safety. The problem of improving knowledge in the field of fire safety based on the Internet has not been studied enough, and there is insufficient research in this area. Fire safety rules for citizens are based on fire safety rules.

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