

Сурет 2 – Студенттердің депрессия деңгейлері

Суицидтік мінез-құлық келесі жағдайларда пайда болуы мүмкін - соматизация, обсессивті-компульсивті бұзылулар, тұлғааралық сезімталдық, депрессия, мазасыздық, дұшпандық, фобия, паранойя. Жеке тұлғаның жоғарыда аталған ерекшеліктері әлеуметтік бейімделудің бұзылуына әкелуі мүмкін. Психоәлеуметтік стресс, бейімделу қабілеті төмен болған жағдайда, депрессияның дамуына, үмітсіздік сезімдерінің дамуына, содан кейін өзіне-өзі қол жумсауға әкелуі мүмкін.

Қолданылған әдебиеттер тізімі

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Подсекция 3.2 Экология

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THE IMPACT OF RAIL TRANSPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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Rail transport - a type of transport, the transportation of goods and passengers on which is carried out by rail.

The term railway refers to a strip of land equipped with rails or the surface of an artificial structure (tunnel, bridge, overpass), which is used for the movement of rail vehicles.

Rail transport in relation to other modes of transport is not the most active source of environmental pollution, but in combination with polluting facilities of other industries creates a serious threat to the environment.

The impact of rail transport on the environmental situation is very noticeable. It manifests itself before pollution of the air, water and land during transportation of goods, construction and operation of railways.

Railways can make the environment contaminated and unnatural since of what trains carry [1].

In railway transport, sources of emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere is stationary sources.

Stationary sources of pollution - railway enterprises are no less dangerous. Among them it should be noted bed-impregnating, crushed stone, repair plants, depots, washing and steaming, disinfection-washing stations, boiler rooms [2].

From stationary sources, boiler houses do the most harm to the environment; depending on the fuel used, various amounts of harmful substances are released during its combustion. When burning solid fuel, oxides of sulfur, carbon, nitrogen, fly ash, and soot are released into the atmosphere. Fuel oil during combustion in boiler units emits sulfur oxides, nitrogen dioxide, and solid products of incomplete combustion of vanadium with flue gases.

More than 80-150 thousand tons of particulate matter (dust, soot), 90 thousand tons of carbon monoxide, 20 thousand tons of nitrogen oxides, 70 thousand tons of sulfur oxides, 10 thousand tons of paints and varnishes are emitted annually from these enterprises into the atmosphere (benzene, xylene, toluene, ethyl acetate, butyl and ethyl alcohols, etc.), 90 tons of vanadium pentoxide, as well as tens of tons of such dangerous ingredients as lead, acids, alkalis, salts of heavy metals, phenols, trichlorethylene, etc [3].

Water is used in many technological processes of the railway sector. In order to save this valuable natural resource, norms of consumption and water disposal have been developed. After being used at enterprises, water is polluted with various impurities and goes into the category of industrial wastewater. Many substances polluting the effluents of enterprises are toxic to the environment.

Industrial wastewater of a locomotive depot is formed during the external washing of rolling stock, when washing parts, batteries, washing inspection ditches, and washing special clothing. Wastewater mainly contains suspended particles, oil products, bacterial contaminants, acids, alkalis, surfactants [4].

From stationary pollution sources with industrial effluents alone, more than 60 thousand tons of mineral, 6.5 thousand tons of suspended and about 6 thousand tons of organic substances, 3 thousand tons of oil products, 4 tons of phenols, and also a significant amount of heavy metals (lead, chromium, nickel, copper), surfactants, etc. [3].

In addition, on the main trunk routes, up to 200 m³ of fecal effluent is discharged per 1 km of the track and more than 10 tons of garbage from passenger cars are discharged, with 65% of the pollution coming from railway lines and 35% from station sites [5].

One of the problems affecting the environment and human is physical pollution, noise and vibration.

The main sources of noise in railway transport are moving trains, track machines, and production equipment. A common source of noise is a locomotive. The total noise of a diesel locomotive at a distance of 0.5 m from the body and the aerodynamic noise of the exhaust at a distance of 1 m from the outlet of the nozzle reaches 120 dB [6].

Intensive train traffic near residential development lines, within the city limits, and the village noticeably worsens the acoustic climate of settlements and residential premises. Noise in certain conditions can have a significant impact on human health and behavior. Noise can cause irritation and aggression, arterial hypertension (increased blood pressure), tinnitus (tinnitus), and hearing loss [7].

The most annoying is the noise in the frequency range 3000-5000 Hz.

Chronic exposure to noise above 90 dB can result in hearing loss. The noise at a level of more than 110 dB, a person experiences sound intoxication, subjective sensations similar to alcoholic or narcotic. A noise with level of 145 dB, a tympanic membrane ruptures in a person [6].

Therefore, it is clear that people who work on the railway and live near it receive a huge amount of harmful substances and effects.

Railroad construction is changing the look of an unspoiled environment. When railroads are being built in the area, the natural environment loses its beauty, deforestation, change in landscape and so on [1].

The evolution of human development and the creation of industrial management methods have led to the formation of a global technosphere, one of the elements of which is rail transport.

Railways are now the main link in the transport system of the national economy.

The activities of rail transport have an impact on the environment of all climatic zones and geographical zones. But compared with automobiles, the adverse environmental impact of rail transport is significantly less.

Literature

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SOURCES OF POLLUTION OF THE MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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The transition to environmentally friendly and sustainable development is currently one of the priorities in the development strategy of Kazakhstan. One of its components is the protection of the environment and the basic elements of the environment - water, air and soil.

The country's economy is production. Hundreds of jobs are created at the expense of enterprises and factories. However, environmental damage from their work must be taken into account. CO₂ emissions, waste water, various types of waste. Harmful waste and emissions have serious consequences not only for human health, but also for the environment, including flora and fauna, biodiversity and natural objects.

Indicators of air quality are the degree of pollution. Most air pollution comes from energy use and production. Burning fossil fuels releases gases and chemicals into the air. And in an especially destructive feedback loop, air pollution not only contributes to climate change but is also exacerbated by it. Air pollution in the form of carbon dioxide and methane raises the earth's temperature. That increased heat then worsens another type of air pollution: smog forms when the weather is warmer and there is more ultraviolet radiation. Climate change also increases the production of allergenic air pollutants including mold and pollen. Air pollutants are considered to