



ENSURING THE SAFETY OF THE POPULATION IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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Annotation

The article discusses topical issues related to the occurrence of emergencies. Conclusions were made about the advisability of developing systems of measures to assess the situation in different regions of the country, forecasting various scenarios to prevent possible emergencies. The basis should be not only technical re-equipment of authorized bodies, but also personnel training, development of communication systems and operational communications, education of the population in the basics of environmental safety, necessary actions in case of natural disasters.

Keywords: Emergencies, preventive measures, training of staff, statistics of sources of threats, legal basis.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada favqulodda vaziyatlarning kelib chiqishi bilan bog'liq dolzarb masalalar muhokama qilinadi. Mumkin bo'lgan favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish uchun turli xil stsenariylarni prognoz qilish, mamlakatning turli mintaqalaridagi vaziyatni baholash bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar tizimini ishlab chiqish maqsadga muvofiqligi to'g'risida xulosalar chiqarildi. Bunda nafaqat vakolatli organlarni texnik qayta jihozlash, balki kadrlar tayyorlash, aloqa tizimlari va tezkor aloqalarni rivojlantirish, aholini tabiiy ofatlarda ekologik xavfsizlik asoslariga o'rgatish.



Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены актуальные вопросы касающихся возникновения чрезвычайных ситуаций. Были сделаны выводы о целесообразности разработки систем мер по оценке положения в разных регионах страны, прогнозированию различных сценариев для предупреждения возможных чрезвычайных ситуаций. В основе должно быть не только техническое переоснащение уполномоченных органов, но и подготовка кадров, развитие систем коммуникации и оперативной связи, обучение населения а также экологической безопасности, необходимым действиям при стихийных бедствиях.

Kalit so'zlar: Favqulodda vaziyatlar, profilaktika choralari, kadrlarni tayyorlash, tahdidlar manbalari statistikasi, huquqiy asoslar.

Ключевые слова: Чрезвычайные ситуации, превентивные меры, подготовка кадров, статистика источников угроз, правовая основа.

The history of the development of earthly civilization is inextricably linked with constantly emerging emergencies. Floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, forest fires, landslides, mudflows. To all these sources of emergencies, one must add the terrible epidemics of plague, cholera, smallpox, which in the Middle Ages hit cities, countries, continents, leading to mass death of people.

Of course, today the level of technological progress and the amount of human knowledge is not comparable to what it was a century ago. And yet - is the man of the third millennium so powerful in front of the forces of nature? Reality proves the opposite. Plague and cholera were replaced by other infections that pose a threat not only to individual regions, but to all of humanity.

As if it is obvious: life itself dictates the need for cardinal changes in the approach to ensuring the safety of the population and territories. But this is not observed to this day. There is no clear strategy of preventive steps aimed at preventing emergencies and their elimination, tactics to minimize damage caused by natural disasters have not been developed.

According to Rob Vos, director of the analytical division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Problems, disasters occur four times more often today than they did in the 1970s. If, for example, from 1947 to 1970. as a result of earthquakes on the planes. as a result of earthquakes on the plan-gg. As a result of earthquakes on the planet, 151,000 people died, then from 1970 to 1993, that is, over a period of the same length, the number of earthquake victims was already 577,600. In other words, despite the achievements in earthquake-resistant construction, the average annual death toll increased by three times [1].



Scientists explain the growth in the number and scale of natural emergencies around the world by factors such as an increase in the population, an increase in technogenic impact on nature, and climate change. These circumstances are reflected in the main documents of Agenda 21.

Emergency data clearly demonstrates that in order to reduce risks and minimize damage from natural disasters, their reliable and timely forecast, as well as the organization of preventive measures, is required.

Preventive measures are aimed at preventing or minimizing the consequences of possible emergency situations caused by the influence of the forces of nature. For example, as a result of earthquakes, landslides, mudflows, avalanches, subsidence, etc. the historically formed landscape is destroyed, the normal living conditions of people are disrupted, there is a threat to their life and health, damage is caused to property of the population, the economy and the environment.

Natural emergencies often trigger the emergence of a number of large-scale changes in the natural environment of the region, including in the state of the landscape, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere, which naturally affects the health and living conditions of people.

The principles of preventing harmful effects on the environment that can provoke emergency situations are provided for by the legislation of Uzbekistan.

However, no matter how perfect it may be, if the requirements of the legislation are not observed at the system level, it is impossible to guarantee the safety of people and the safety of the habitat.

According to the current legislation of our republic, the authorized state body in the field of emergency situations is the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES), created on the basis of the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated March 4, 1996. The tasks of the ministry include:

- development and implementation of state policy in the field of prevention of emergencies, protection of life and health of the population, material and cultural values, as well as elimination of consequences and reduction of damage in case of emergencies in peacetime and wartime;
- creation and provision of management of the state system of prevention and actions in emergency situations (GSChS);- руководство гражданской защитой Республики Узбекистан;
- coordination of the activities of ministries, departments, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokimiyats for the protection of the population and national heritage, prevention and elimination of emergencies caused by accidents, catastrophes and natural disasters;



- organization of the development and implementation of targeted and scientific and technical programs aimed at preventing emergencies, protecting the population, the country's territory, increasing the sustainability of the functioning of national economic facilities in the event of such situations, as well as preparing the population, officials and State Emergency Service units for actions in emergency situations;
- coordination of work on the creation of state reserve funds of financial, food, medical and material and technical resources for eliminating the consequences of emergencies;
- organization of international cooperation on issues within the competence of ministries.

Of course, to carry out monitoring and control, not only the appropriate equipment is needed, but also qualified personnel in this area. According to the Regulation " On improving the procedure for preparing the population for actions in emergency situations and in the field of civil protection " (Appendix to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 754 dated 09.09.2019), the preparedness of leaders of all levels of government for actions to protect the population from emergencies should be checked at annual training camps or exercises.

According to article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies", the main principles of protecting the population and territories in the event of emergencies are: humanism, priority of human life and health;

- publicity;
- timeliness and reliability of information;
- preventive measures to protect against emergencies.

Responsibilities of citizens in the field of protection from emergencies include: studying the basic methods of protection, methods of providing first aid to victims and improving their knowledge and practical skills in this; knowledge of warning signals, rules of behavior and procedure for actions in the face of threats and emergencies; mastering the ways of using collective and individual protective equipment.

If education in the field of protection from emergencies has been established to a certain extent in educational institutions, and professional trainings are periodically held among the leaders and specialists of the relevant state authorities and administration, then the majority of ordinary people are not currently covered by this work. Because of this, they are unable to fulfill the duties imposed on them by Article 16 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of the Population and Territories from Natural and Technogenic Emergencies". And, as a result, it can be stated that the protection of the population and territories in the event of an emergency will fall entirely on the shoulders of a limited number of specialists who are physically unable to provide full protection for



the rest of the population. It seems appropriate to organize the work in such a way that professionals perform exclusively their specific functions and provide the necessary assistance to citizens in their self-defense. The population should not be helpless and inept in a critical situation.

Analysis of statistical data on natural emergencies in the republic shows that their occurrence is largely not accidental. The increase in the number of emergencies is natural and cyclical, which reflects the course of natural processes. The territorial prevalence of emergencies is uneven and has a clearly pronounced zoning associated with local conditions.

If you systematize emergencies that have arisen on the territory of the republic by their nature, then you can make a list of the following natural phenomena characteristic of our region.

1. Geophysical	70% of the territory of the republic belongs to a highly seismic zone, where earthquakes with an intensity of more than 7 points are possible, 20% - more than 8 points and 10% - more than 10 points on the Richter scale ^[3]
2. Geological	Landslides, mudflows, avalanches, avalanches are typical for mountainous and foothill regions of Uzbekistan
3. Meteorological	Hurricanes, storms, tornadoes, droughts are typical for the western part of the republic, but due to climate change, this zone has expanded
4. Hydrological	Floods, waterlogging, congestion are typical for the Jizzakh, Syrdarya regions and the Fergana Valley
5. Natural fires	Forest, steppe
6. Epidemics	Infectious diseases

Safety specialists, citing data on losses in natural disasters, predict an increase in the number of victims in natural emergencies due to the expansion of urbanized areas where a large number of people live..

As world practice shows, timely preventive measures minimize the likelihood of hazardous natural and man-made situations, and also contribute to a significant reduction in the amount of material damage, which is much more economical and efficient than eliminating the consequences of emergencies..

For example, according to experts, the total damage from earthquakes in the Gazli settlement in 1976 and 1984, with an intensity of more than 9-10 points, was colossal. As a result of these earthquakes, all buildings in the village were completely destroyed. The main reason for the catastrophic destruction was the fact that all the construction projects here at one time were built without the use of any anti-seismic measures, since before this area in terms of seismicity seemed to be practically safe [3].

Practice convinces that today there are no absolute guarantees of safety from emergencies, including in regions where no strong earthquakes have occurred in the historical past. Intensive development of minerals, pumping oil and gas, construction of



large hydraulic structures - all this contributes to environmental degradation and can cause emergencies.

Thus, the likelihood of their occurrence is highest where the basic conditions of environmental management are not observed and there is no effective management system for the processes of sustainable economic development.

To prevent the occurrence of natural emergencies, it is necessary to regularly implement a set of preventive measures, including:

- monitoring to predict emergencies;
- identification and assessment of the level of potential danger of the identified unfavorable zones;
- ranking of sources of threats;
- carrying out special engineering and technical measures;
- state supervision and control over natural safety issues;
- informing the population about potential threats in the territory of residence;
- increasing the level of training of the population in the field of protection against emergency situations;
- forecast of possible losses depending on the scenarios of the development of events.

Forecast data provide a basis for a probabilistic assessment of possible consequences during emergencies (earthquakes, floods, mudflows, landslides, etc.). And the basis of preventive measures is the development of a system for prompt notification of the population about an impending danger.

According to the Hyogo Declaration adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction on January 22, 2005, each country has a primary responsibility to protect its people, infrastructure and other national assets in emergencies.

In this regard, it would be advisable to develop a system of measures to assess the situation in different regions of the country, forecast various scenarios to prevent possible emergencies. The basis should be not only technical re-equipment of authorized bodies, but also personnel training, development of communication systems and operational communications, teaching the population the alphabet of environmental safety, necessary actions in case of natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, mudflows, landslides, etc.), attraction civil society and raising public awareness.

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