

UNDERSTANDING OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides the general meaning and essence of the concept of an emergency situation, the causes of emergency situations, their prevention and elimination.

Keywords: general understanding of emergency situations, the state system of their prevention and action in emergency situations, tasks and organizational structure of FVDT, work procedure.

Emergency situations (FV) are destructions, catastrophes, which may cause or cause significant material damage to people's life activities, cause human casualties, damage to people's health or the environment, in a certain area. disasters are disasters that occur.

According to statistical data, human casualties and material damages as a result of various disasters, catastrophes and disasters occurring all over the world are increasing more and more. This situation has been observed especially since the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century.

Over the last 30 years, more than 1 billion people (more than 40 million in 1 year) have suffered as a result of disasters around the world, more than 140 thousand people have died, and the material damage is more than 100 billion dollars. Prevention is of great importance in the fight against FVs. It is important to know the causes and description of FVs. This information makes it possible to stop some FVs or reduce their destructive power. At the same time, pre-emptive measures are of great help in the implementation of disaster relief measures.

According to the origin, FVs are classified into the following:

1. FVs of natural color;
2. FVs of man-made color;
3. FVs in ecological color.

Based on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 455 "On classification of natural, man-made and ecological emergency situations" adopted on October 27, 1998: Natural disasters are divided into the following -

- A). Geological dangerous events - earthquakes, landslides, landslides and other geological events;
- B). Hydrometeorological hazards - floods, floods, avalanches, strong winds, rains and other hydrometeorological phenomena;
- V). Epidemiological, epizootic, epiphytotic dangerous situations - spread of extremely dangerous infections.

Man-made FVs are divided into the following -

- A). Transport accidents (accidents);
- B). Accidents at chemically dangerous objects;
- V). Accidents in objects with a risk of fire and explosion;
- G). Disasters in energy and utility systems;

D). Incidents and accidents in social facilities;

E). Hydraulic accidents;

J). Accidents related to the use or leakage of radioactive and other dangerous and environmentally harmful substances.

Environmentally friendly FVs are divided into the following -

A). Situations related to changes in the condition of land (soil, underground);

B). Situations related to changes in atmospheric conditions;

V). Conditions associated with changes in the state of the hydrosphere.

According to the annex to the aforementioned decision No. 455, depending on the number of injured people, the amount and scope of material damage, FVs are divided into the following:

Local is a PV in which no more than 10 people are injured as a result of PV, the material damage is no more than 1 thousand times the amount of the minimum monthly salary, and the PV zone does not go beyond the territory of the production facility or the social purpose facility.

Local - these are more than 10, but not more than 500 people injured as a result of FVs, material damage is more than 1 thousand times the amount of the minimum monthly salary, but not more than 0.5 million times, and the settlement of the FV zone, FV that does not go outside the city, district, region.

The Republic is a FV in which more than 500 people have been injured as a result of FVs, the material damage is more than 0.5 million times the minimum monthly wage, and FV zone extends outside the region.

Cross-border incidents are incidents in which the consequences of incidents go outside the country, occur abroad and enter the territory of Uzbekistan.

After the Republic of Uzbekistan achieved its independence, along with reforming its political, economic and social relations, transitioning to a market economy, the creation and implementation of an independent protection policy aimed at ensuring the national security of the Republic began.

By the 1990s, the threat of nuclear strikes decreased, the use of biological weapons was restricted, and new modern types of weapons were discovered, which were not dangerous for people, but aimed at disabling economic facilities. For this reason, instead of the civil defense system, a civil protection system was established.

This system not only performs emergency protection and rescue operations, but also other important activities, such as creating maps of areas at risk from natural disasters, constructing seismically strong buildings and structures, organizing emergency situations forecasting, and implementing population preparedness.

In the field of protection of the population and territories from natural disasters (emergency situations), the National Disaster Response Force was established by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (March 4, 1996 PF-1378).

Resolution No. 558 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 23, 1997, is called "On the state system of prevention and action in emergency situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan."

The state system of prevention and action in emergency situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan (FVDT) unites the forces and means of management bodies, republican and local authorities, enterprises and institutions authorized to solve issues of protection of the

population and territories from emergency situations, and prevention of emergency situations. and implementation of measures in the field of elimination, in the event of their occurrence, intended to ensure the safety of the population, protection of the natural environment, and reduction of damage to the state economy in peacetime and wartime.

The main tasks, organizational structure and working procedure of FVDT are determined by the following documents:

1. Regulation on FVDT (Appendix 1 to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 558 dated 23.12.1998).
2. Statutes on subsystems (each subsystem has its own Statutes approved by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, governors of regions and the city of Tashkent, ministers, state committees of natural-climatic, geophysical, economic, functional and other approved in agreement with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

The main tasks of FVDT:

1. Designation, development and implementation of a single concept of legal and economic regulatory documents in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergency situations in peacetime and wartime.
2. Forecasting man-made and natural emergency situations that may occur in the territory of the Republic, assessing their socio-economic consequences.
3. The purpose and complex aimed at preventing FVs, ensuring the safety of people, reducing the risk of dangerous technologies and productions, increasing the stability of the activity of economic sectors, enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of the form of ownership and departmental subordination development and implementation of scientific and technical programs.
4. Ensuring the constant readiness of management bodies and systems for the prevention and elimination of FVs.
5. Collection, development, exchange and distribution of information in the field of protection of population and territories from FVs.
6. To prepare the population, management bodies, officials, means of FVDT forces to act in emergency situations.
7. Creation of reserves of financial and material resources to eliminate FVs.
8. Implementation of state expertise, control and inspection in the field of protection of population and territories from FVs.
9. Eliminating the consequences of FVs.
10. Implementation of activities related to social protection of the population affected by FVs.
11. Implementation of the legal and obligations of the population in the field of protection from FVs, including the persons directly involved in eliminating their consequences.
12. International cooperation in the field of protection of population and territories from FVs.

Organizational structure of FVDT:

Forces and means to eliminate the consequences of emergency situations are divided into 2 groups:

1. Emergency prevention forces and means (state and departmental control bodies, as well as functional subsystem prevention forces and means).

2. Forces and means to eliminate the consequences of emergency situations (civil defense forces; republican specialized structures directly and quickly subordinate to the Ministry of Emergency Situations; specialized emergency - rescue and emergency - recovery units; local structures of government bodies (Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, cities and districts), rescue teams of the Ministry of Emergency Situations; general and special purpose structures of objects; volunteer organizations, teams, groups of the Red Crescent Society; "Patriotic" defense coordinating organization). Elimination of the consequences of emergency situations is carried out with the forces and means of the emergency objects, ministries and agencies that are in their balance, and the authorities in the territory of which emergency situations occurred. Elimination of the consequences of emergency situations is carried out under the direct leadership of the heads of operational groups (specialties) of the objects, ministries (departments) and governments.

If the scope of the emergency situation cannot be eliminated with the help of existing forces and means, it is possible to provide the necessary assistance or to take the lead in eliminating the consequences of this emergency situation.

In exceptional cases, a government commission may be established to deal with the consequences of emergency situations.

Reserves of financial and material resources to eliminate the consequences of emergency situations:

Funding for measures to eliminate emergency situations is carried out at the expense of the funds of the objects, ministries and agencies located in the area where the emergency occurred, relevant budgets, insurance funds and other sources. In case of insufficient or non-availability of these funds, they will be allocated from the reserve fund of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To protect the population and territories from emergency situations, to prevent emergency situations, to take preliminary measures to reduce the amount of damage and damage caused when they occur, or to act in the event of occurrence of republican, departmental plans, hokims and objects. plans, as well as plans for interaction at all levels of FVDT will be developed.

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