

PREPARING THE POPULATION FOR ACTION IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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Annotation: *this article talks about preparing the population for action in emergency situations, about measures to move the population in case of Emergency Situations, about evacuating the population, about life support measures.*

Keywords: *evacuation, local, man-made, Avalanche, emergency situations.*

Аннотация: *в данной статье рассказывается о подготовке населения к действиям в чрезвычайных ситуациях, о мерах по перемещению населения в случае возникновения чрезвычайных ситуаций, об эвакуации населения, о мерах жизнеобеспечения.*

Ключевые слова: *эвакуация, локальная, техногенная, лавина, чрезвычайные ситуации.*

The direction of protection of the population in an emergency situation; one of the methods is the evacuation of the population in emergency situations of various characteristics, from the most basic tasks of the heads of all facilities, organizations and institutions, as described in Article 11 of the law of the

Republic of Uzbekistan on the protection of Population and territories from It was also noted that it is necessary to prepare pre-bases for the purpose of conducting evacuation activities and accommodating people in accordance with the established procedure. Evacuation of the population, one of the best ways to protect according to the scale of the emergency, is to remove the population from dangerous places at the maximum possible level, that is, an evacuation measure. But this event is much more complicated, requiring all evacuation authorities to prepare, to attach importance to how to train a citizen to act.

A danger area is an area where large wreckage can cause chemical, radiation poisoning, catastrophic flooding, flooding, landslides, avalanches and other events from earthquakes and other emergencies.

Fundamentals of population evacuation:

Population relocation activities are planned by emergency departments and units, executive offices, as well as the delegations of the objects of the economy. Relocation plans are formalized in the manner of peacetime emergency prevention and termination plans. The relevant relocation boards are formed with the participation of emergency departments and departments, as well as local self-government organizations and administrations of the objects of the economy.

This plan will consist of activities such as receiving the displaced population, accommodating it and ensuring its survival in the first Gal. Before planning the relocation of the population, relocation organizations, emergency departments and departments examine the guidelines, collect and prepare the necessary, preliminary data, select the places of settlement to be moved and study the conditions. The text section of the population resettlement plans, developed in the administrative-territorial sections, in the territory of which there are various emergencies: earthquake, flood, landslide hazards, areas of potential flooding, chemical and radiation hazardous objects, shows:

- informing residents about the start of the move;

- number of evictees divided into categories;
- deadlines for transfer events;
- the procedure for transporting residents from emergency areas of a natural and man-made nature;
- Organization of Public Order and the provision of road safety on moving roads;
- Organization of provision of the displaced population with personal protective equipment;
- Organization of population protection at meeting places and migration routes;
- the procedure for placing the displaced population in safe places and ensuring his marriage in the first gal, and so on.

Depending on the scale of the emergency situation and the number of residents to be moved:

1. Local (limited);
2. Local:
3. Regional displacement, depending on the time: urgent, pre-transferred.
4. Pre - transfer takes place when reliable information is received that the emergency is at a high level of probability of disaster or natural disasters on hazardous facilities. The basis for this is the presupposition that an emergency can occur within a period of several tens of minutes, up to several days.
5. Urgent postponement transfers are carried out in the event of an emergency of a man-made or natural nature, at the level of danger to people's lives and health, violation of which, as always, the population has a day.
6. General displacement-provides for the removal of all categories of residents from the territory of the emergency situation.

7. Partial relocation-non-labor-related residents from the emergency area are held when it is necessary to remove preschool children, students from schools, vocational and other grassroots-specific educational institutions.

8. In transport.

9. On foot.

10. Mixed.

The placement of evacuated residents in designated places is one of the most important measures of evacuation. Displaced residents are accepted in safe places and placed according to order, rules according to the plan. Evacuation of displaced residents in safe places. The locations of the displaced population are mapped topographically with a scale of 1:200,000 or 1: 100,000. The information contained in it includes:

- administrative boundaries;
- radioactive contamination of an emergency source, chemical poisoning, earthquake-prone areas, flood, landslide areas, flood zones, damaging factors of flood zones predetermined boundaries of impact areas;
- population transfer on foot and transport routes, the amount of traffic in each direction, the number of inhabitants transported on foot, transfer intermediate places;
- residential areas with facilities, institutions and organizations:
- Local self-government organizations outside areas where an emergency of a natural and man-made nature is likely to occur must be prepared to accept and settle the displaced population. For this, the following works are carried out:
- Organization of notification of the beginning of the move and the time of arrival of the displaced;
- management and communication organization during the move;

- clarification by categories and quantity of those being copied;
- preparation of planned service buildings, administrative, cultural-domestic and other structures for the placement of displaced persons;
- migration-the procedure for the establishment of intermediate places, the procedure and deadlines for the transport of displaced residents from intermediate places to places of settlement, clarification of vehicles allocated for these purposes;
- Organization of ensuring the living of displaced persons in places of settlement;
- organize the provision of instructions and information to local and displaced residents, etc.

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