

PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION IN EMERGENCIES

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Abstract: In ensuring the safety of human life, prevention, forecasting and elimination of the consequences of emergencies are of great importance. Today, when human economic activity leads to a violation of the ecological balance, the emergence of abnormal natural and man-made situations, the most urgent problem of our time is the organization of rescuing people, providing them with the necessary assistance, conducting emergency rescue operations in the lesions, preserving the health of the victims, reducing material damage, and along with it, there is such a problem as the training of specialists with higher education who are able to competently and skillfully organize the prevention of extreme situations and assist the population in eliminating danger.

Keywords: emergency situations, civil defense, protection of the population, infection, methods of protection, damaging factors, measures.

Protection of the population and territories from emergency situations - a system of measures, methods, means, a set of actions to prevent and eliminate emergency situations.

Protection of the population in emergency situations is one of the main tasks of civil defense. The volume and nature of protective measures are determined by the characteristics of individual areas and objects, as well as the likely situation that may develop as a result of chemical, bacteriological (biological) and other types of infection. Protection of the population in the event of emergency situations in

peacetime and wartime is organized and carried out in accordance with certain principles, the main of which are:

1. Permanent leadership in the implementation of measures to protect the population by the Soviet authorities, heads of ministries, departments and objects of the national economy.

2. Measures to protect the population are planned in advance and carried out throughout the country in all cities, towns and at all objects of the national economy.

3. Protection of the population is planned and differentiated taking into account the political, economic and defense significance of economic regions, cities and objects of the national economy.

4. Measures to protect the population are planned and carried out in cooperation with the measures carried out by the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

5. Measures to protect the population are planned and implemented in conjunction with plans for the economic and social development of the republic, territory, region, city and national economy.

The protection regime is understood as the use of means and methods for protecting people, which provides for the maximum reduction in possible cases of infection, poisoning or exposure of people and their most appropriate actions in the affected area.

Ways to protect the population are:

1. timely notification of the population;
2. measures of anti-radiation and anti-chemical protection (PR and PCP);
3. shelter in protective structures;
4. use of personal protective equipment;
5. carrying out evacuation measures (dispersal and evacuation of the population from cities to the suburban area).

Preventive fire-fighting, anti-epidemic and sanitary-hygienic measures are planned, rescue and urgent emergency and restoration work (SNAVR) in the lesions,

sanitary treatment of people, disinfection of equipment, clothing, footwear, territory and structures.

At the present stage, the main goal of the state policy in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergency situations is to ensure a guaranteed level of security for the individual, society and the state within scientifically based criteria for acceptable risk.

The formation and implementation of this policy is carried out in compliance with the following basic principles:

- protection from emergency situations (ES) is subject to the entire population;
- preparation and implementation of measures to protect against emergencies is carried out taking into account the division of jurisdiction and powers between state authorities;
- in the event of an emergency, priority is given to the tasks of saving lives and preserving people's health;
- measures to protect the population and territories from emergencies of a different nature are planned and implemented in strict accordance with regulatory legal acts;
- the bulk of measures aimed at preventing emergencies, as well as the maximum possible reduction in the amount of damage and losses in case of their occurrence, are carried out in advance;
- planning and implementation of measures to protect the population and territories from emergencies are carried out taking into account economic, natural and other characteristics, characteristics of territories and the degree of real danger of an emergency;
- the scope and content of measures to protect the population and territories from emergencies are determined based on the principles of necessary sufficiency and the maximum possible use of available forces and means;
- elimination of emergencies of various nature is carried out by the forces and means of organizations of local governments, executive authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the territories of which an emergency has developed. In case of

insufficiency of the above forces and means in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The implementation of the state policy in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergencies is carried out on the basis of relevant laws and regulations.

The set of measures to protect the population in emergencies includes:

- notification of the personnel of the sectors of the economy and the population about the danger, informing them about the procedure for actions in the current emergency situations;
- evacuation and dispersal;
- engineering protection of the population and territories;
- radiation and chemical protection;
- medical protection;
- ensuring fire safety
- training of the population in the field of public health and protection from emergencies.

It is the timely implementation of each of the listed activities and the use of one or another method of protection in emergency situations that will ensure the prevention or maximum reduction in the loss of personnel and the population, the threat to their lives from the impact of damaging factors from sources of emergency situations.

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