

ORGANIZATION OF FIRST-LINE LIFE SUPPORT FOR THE AFFECTED POPULATION IN AREAS WHERE EMERGENCY SITUATIONS HAVE OCCURRED

Khorezm region

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Abstract: Protection of the population and territories from emergency situations - a set of measures, methods, system of tools, efforts to prevent emergency situations and eliminate them. In this article, measures to relocate the population in the event of an emergency, evacuation of the population, life support measures.

Key words: evacuation, local, man-made, landslide, emergency, earthquake, much like wind.

Annotatsiya: Aholi va hududlarni favqulodda vaziyatlardan himoya qilish - favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish va ularni bartaraf etish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar, usullar, vositalar tizimi, harakatlar majmui. Ushbu maqolada favqulodda vaziyatlarda aholini ko'chirish choralari, aholini evakuatsiya qilish, hayotni ta'minlash choralari.

Kalit so'zlar: evakuatsiya, mahalliy, texnogen, ko'chki, favqulodda holat, zilzila, shamol kabi.

Аннотация: Защита населения и территорий от чрезвычайных ситуаций - комплекс мер, методов, система средств, мероприятий по предупреждению чрезвычайных ситуаций и их ликвидации. В данной статье меры по переселению населения в случае возникновения чрезвычайной ситуации, эвакуация населения, мероприятия по жизнеобеспечению.

Ключевые слова: эвакуация, местная, техногенная, оползень, чрезвычайная ситуация, землетрясение, ветер.

INTRODUCTION

Emergency direction of population protection in the situation; one of the methods is evacuation, the evacuation of the population in emergency situations of various characteristics is one of the main tasks of the heads of all facilities, organizations and institutions, This is stated in Article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Population and Territories from Natural and Man-made Emergency Situations". It is also noted that it is necessary to conduct evacuation activities in the prescribed manner and to prepare bases in advance for the purpose of settling people. departure, i.e. evacuation event. But this event is very complicated and requires preparation of all evacuation agencies, training citizens how to act. "Because it will take some time before special service units and main support forces from other

regions arrive at the disaster site. Emergency situations can have dire consequences if not acted upon quickly. For example, in 1999, 30,000 people died due to an earthquake that occurred in some regions of Turkey.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

In 1995, the earthquake that struck Kobe, Japan killed more than 60,000 people, and the material damage was estimated at 100 billion US dollars. due to the emergency situation, 20 thousand tons of highly toxic substances flowed into the tributaries of the Visheu and Tisza rivers. Floods in a number of European countries, forest burning, strong winds caused various emergency situations. As a result, the living conditions of the civilian population worsened, causing people to move to safer places. Such situations call for preparation for risk prevention, control and improvement of the constant readiness of communication and information means, timely implementation of evacuation plans, and readiness to provide medical assistance. In addition, the high level of preparation, preparation and training of the population and responsible persons for evacuation, and the rescue forces in the event of danger, ensure the success of the work of taking the correct actions quickly during the disaster. is carried out according to the plan. Evacuation (relocation) of the population is the most effective way to protect the population in natural and man-made emergency situations and in military operations. That is, it means to remove (relocate) the population from dangerous areas to safe areas. A dangerous area is a large destruction (from an earthquake and other emergency situations), chemical, radiation poisoning, catastrophic floods, floods, earthquakes, avalanches. and other areas where incidents are likely to occur. Evacuation measures are planned by emergency departments and departments, executive agencies, as well as boards of economic objects. Relocation plans are formalized in the form of plans for the prevention and termination of emergency situations in peacetime. Appropriate resettlement committees will be formed with the participation of emergency departments and departments, as well as local self-government organizations and administrations of economic objects. This plan consists of activities such as receiving, settling and ensuring the livelihood of the population to be relocated. comes out, collects and prepares the necessary preliminary data, selects the places where the resettled population will settle and studies the conditions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are various emergency situations in the area: there is a risk of earthquake, flood, landslide, there is a possibility of flooding regions,

- inform the population about the start of the relocation;
- the number of persons to be transferred by category;
- places of resettlement of population;
- terms of carrying out relocation measures; - the procedure for evacuating residents from natural and man-made emergency areas by transport;

- organization of public order and provision of traffic safety on transportation roads;
- organization of provision of personal protective equipment to displaced population;
- organization of population protection in meeting places and migration routes;
- placement of displaced population in safe places and their livelihood as a priority provision procedure and so on.

Evacuation, relocation of the population is divided into several types, taking into account various factors. Depending on the scale of FV and the population to be resettled:

1. Local (limited);

2. Local:

3. Regional transfer, depending on the time: urgent, pre-scheduled.

4. Advance evacuation is carried out when there is a high probability of an emergency situation (disasters in dangerous objects or natural disasters). The basis for this is the preliminary assurance that an emergency situation may occur within a period of ten minutes to several days.

5. Urgent (delayed) evictions are carried out in the event of man-made or natural emergencies that endanger people's lives and health, and disrupt the normal way of life of the population.

6. General evacuation - implies evacuation of all categories of population from the emergency area.

7. Partial resettlement - residents who are not related to work from the emergency area, children of preschool age, school, Students of vocational and other specialized educational institutions will be taken out when necessary.

8. In transport.

9. Pedestrian.

10. Mixing.

Placing the evacuated population in designated places is one of the most important measures of evacuation. The displaced population will be received in safe places and they will be placed according to the plan and according to the rules. Places of resettlement of the displaced population are mapped on a topographic map on a scale of 1:200,000 or 1:100,000. Its general terms include the following:- administrative boundaries;- emergency source (radioactive pollution, chemical poisoning, Placement of evacuated residents in designated areas is one of the most important measures of evacuation. The displaced population will be received in safe places and they will be placed according to the plan and according to the rules. Places of resettlement of the displaced population are mapped on a topographic map on a scale of 1:200,000 or

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- pre-estimated boundaries of areas affected by damaging factors (earthquake risk areas, flood, landslide areas, flooding areas);

- directions of population relocation (on foot and transport), the amount of traffic in each direction, the number of residents to be transported on foot (by transport), intermediate places of relocation

- ; - residential areas of the population attached to objects, institutions and organizations:

- conditional order number of the object, the number of people to be relocated, the population density to be relocated, etc. should be ready to deploy.

- organization of notification of the start of relocation and the time of arrival of displaced persons;

- organization of management and communication during relocation;

- clarification of categories and quantity of displaced persons;

- service buildings planned for accommodation of displaced persons , preparation of administrative, cultural-household and other buildings;

- the procedure for setting up transit-intermediate places, the order and terms of transporting the displaced population from transit-intermediate places to the places of settlement, clarity about the vehicles allocated for these purposes introduction;

- organization of ensuring the marriage of displaced persons in the places of settlement;

- organization of providing instructions and information to the local and resettled population, etc.

After we gained independence, a comprehensive state system and the necessary regulatory and legal framework were formed in our country for the protection of residential areas from natural disasters, man-made accidents and catastrophes. In terms

of scope and content, huge measures have been implemented in terms of prevention and elimination of emergency situations, preparing the population to act during disasters. At the same time, protection of the country's population and territories from natural and man-made emergency situations was defined as one of the political priorities. According to the President's plan, "To further increase the effectiveness of the reforms carried out in our country, to create conditions for comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, to modernize our country, and development of completely new principles for the liberalization of all spheres of life" means the development of each sphere and determination of its prospects.

CONCLUSION

Additional tasks have been assigned to the activities of local authorities, state and economic management bodies to develop our country in various aspects, to fulfill the assigned tasks, and to ensure the safety of the population. "Strategy of Actions" was adopted. In paragraph 1, paragraph 6 of the fifth priority direction of the action strategy, "the tasks of improving the system of prevention and elimination of emergency situations" were defined. It is worth noting that along with further strengthening the activities of the state authorities, the tasks of preventing emergency situations arising in the regions were defined as a priority. In addition, local government bodies, state and economic management bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, citizens affected by accidents, catastrophes, natural and other disasters, as well as persons involved in the elimination of emergency situations, should be provided with social, economic and legal rights. additional tasks were defined in the coordination of activities on protection, medical rehabilitation. Also, today, a comprehensive program of measures to further improve the system of prevention and elimination of consequences of emergency situations is being consistently implemented. because

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