

Educate the Population on the Types and Causes of Emergencies

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Annotation: Based on the main task of civil protection in emergencies, to protect our people from any internal and external threats posed by the enemy, natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, landslides, avalanches, avalanches) in our country, strong winds, etc.) and its consequences, the protection of citizens, economic sectors, material resources, equipment and technology and nature, rescue of the population in the affected areas and the implementation of urgent restoration work are very important issues.

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An emergency (FV) is a situation in which a catastrophe, catastrophe or other type of disaster in a certain area causes significant material damage to human life, health, the environment, and deteriorates the living conditions of people.

Description of the emergency

Any emergencies are identified by 8 indicators:

1. Name of the emergency (definition of FV);
2. The essence of FV;
3. Causes of FV;
4. Traumatic factors of FV;
5. Risk factors of FV;
6. Predictability of FV (monitoring, forecasting, YU warning, mitigation);
7. Elimination of FV;
8. Detection of material damage;

1. The main types of consequences of PV: death, human disease, damage to buildings, radioactive contamination, chemical and bacterial poisoning.

2. The population, animals, structures, and material resources that are under the influence of harmful and dangerous factors of emergency situations are all called "hotspots". A simple (one-of-a-kind) lesion is defined as a lesion that occurs under the influence of only one damaging factor. For example, explosions, fires, chemical poisoning. A complex (multiple) lesion is defined as the occurrence of several damaging factors. For example, an explosion at a chemical plant can lead to

damage to buildings, fires, chemical poisoning, earthquakes, severe storms, floods, precipitation, power outages, poisoning by toxic gases, and other losses. .

3. According to the description of emergencies (cause and source):
4. FV of natural character;
5. Technogenic FV;
6. Divided into ecological FVs.

Natural emergencies include 3 types of hazards:

- 1) geological hazards: earthquakes, landslides, landslides and other dangerous geological events;
- 2) hydrometeorological hazards: floods, mudflows, avalanches, strong winds (storms), torrential rains and other dangerous hydrometeorological events;
- 3) Emergency epidemiological, epizootic and epiphytotic conditions: particularly dangerous infections (plague, plague, jaundice, fever), infectious diseases, rickettsial rheumatic rash, Brill's disease, zoonotic infections - anthrax, rabies, viral infections - AIDS;

Epidemic - a group of human infectious diseases, their poisoning (mass poisoning with toxins and food); epizootic - mass illness or death of animals; and epiphytosis is the mass extinction of plants.

Environmental emergencies. There are 3 main types of ecological FVs:

Technogenic emergencies include 7 types of emergencies:

- 1) Accidents and accidents in transport - air accidents that require the death of crew members and passengers, complete destruction or severe damage to aircraft, as well as search and rescue operations;

The fire, explosion, damage to rolling stock and the death of people on railway platforms, railway station buildings and city buildings in the area of the accident by railway workers, as well as contamination of the crash site with transported toxic substances (KTZM) led to the poisoning of the area. accidents and catastrophes in railway transport;

Accidents and accidents of motor transport, including road accidents, which cause explosions, fires, vehicle breakdowns, harmful effects of transport KTZMs and death (injury, poisoning);

Accidents, accidents, fires at metro stations and tunnels, leading to the death, injury and poisoning of people, the breakdown of subway trains;

Accidents in main pipelines, which cause gas, oil products spills, open oil and gas fountains.

- 2) Accidents at hazardous chemical facilities:

In case of hazardous chemical objects that deviate from the sanitary protection zone in excess of the permissible maximum allowable concentrations of toxic substances (in case of emergency) affecting the environment, which may or have caused significant damage to people, animals and plants. accidents, fires and explosions.

- 3) Accidents at fire-hazardous facilities: mechanical and thermal injuries, poisonings and deaths of people at facilities where explosive, flammable and other fire-hazardous substances and materials are used or stored in the technological process, loss of major production reserves fires and explosions in emergency areas, leading to disruption of production and human life;

Accidents, fires and rockslides associated with gas and dust explosions in coal mines and in the mining industry, which lead to injury, poisoning and death of people and require search and rescue operations, the use of special equipment and means of respiratory protection.

4) Accidents in energy and utility systems: Boilers at HPPs, GRES, TPPs, electric networks in district heating centers, compressors, gas distribution stations, etc. Accidents at power supply facilities, fires, accidents at gas pipelines, water supply facilities, water pipes, sewerage and other utilities, which lead to disruption of life and health of the population;

5) Accidents involving the sudden collapse of buildings and structures:

Schools, hospitals, cinemas and other social facilities, as well as accidental demolition of buildings, fires, gas explosions and other incidents associated with the death of people and requiring immediate rescue and emergency medical care for the victims.

6) Accidents related to the use or storage of radioactive and other hazardous and environmentally harmful substances:

Accidents at facilities that use radioactive substances in a technological process that results in high levels of radioactivity that can be released as a result of the removal of a sanitary protection zone; accidents during transportation of radioactive materials; loss of radioisotope products; situations related to the release or loss of biological agents in the environment in scientific research and other institutions engaged in the preparation, storage and transportation of biological agents and drugs derived from them.

7) Hidrotehnik inshootlardagi halokatlar va avariyalar:

1. Disruptions in reservoirs, rivers and canals, catastrophic floods caused by floods on high mountain roads and in flooded areas, resulting in deaths, disruption of industrial and agricultural facilities, the lives of the population and requiring emergency evacuation.

2. At present, in addition to the description of emergencies in the United Nations - the United Nations: a) socio-political emergency; b) military-type FV can be included.

3. According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 7 types of emergency situations have been approved in our region:

4. Earthquakes, landslides;

5. Floods, floods, etc .;

6. Accidents and catastrophes at hazardous chemical facilities (release of acute toxic substances);

7. Accidents and catastrophes at explosive and flammable facilities;

8. Accidents and accidents while transporting by rail and other means of transport;

9. The spread of dangerous epidemics;

10. Accidents at radioactive sources.

Emergencies are divided into the following groups depending on the rate of spread of the threat:

a) accidental emergency - earthquakes, explosions, vehicle accidents, etc .;

b) severe FV - fires, explosions with toxic gases, etc .;

c) moderate FV - floods, volcanic eruptions, accidents involving radioactive substances, etc .;

d) smooth FV - slowly spreading hazards: drought, spread of epidemics, soil pollution, water pollution with chemicals, etc.



Emergencies are further divided into 4 groups according to the scale of the spread (depending on the number of injured and the amount of material damage):

1. Local (object scale) FV;
2. LocalFV;
3. Republican (national) FV;
4. Transboundary (global).

Local emergency - refers to an object, the scale of which is limited to the territory of the object. The consequences of such a disaster are eliminated by the power and resources of the object.

A local emergency is limited to a residential area (settlement, city, district, province). As a result of this situation, the living conditions of more than 10, but not less than 500 people were damaged or material damage was more than 1,000 times the minimum wage on the day of the emergency, but not more than 5 million times.

A national (national) emergency is a situation in which the living conditions of more than 500 people are disrupted or material damage is more than 0.5 million times the minimum wage on the day of the emergency. FV, which can spread throughout the country.

A transboundary (global) emergency is a state of emergency that affects the territory of Uzbekistan.

The consequences of such a catastrophe will be eliminated by the internal forces and funds of each country, as well as at the expense of the international community. For example, the Aral Sea problem is a catastrophe not only for the state of Uzbekistan, but also for neighboring Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and other countries. Therefore, in addition to the power and resources of

the state of Uzbekistan, the funds and forces of the entire international community (Ecosan, UNEP, etc.) are being used to solve the Aral Sea problem.

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