

TRAINING THE POPULATION FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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Annotation: *the safety of buildings is essential to protect residents from emergencies. It is possible to prevent or effectively manage possible emergencies by implementing proactive measures and taking an integrated approach. This article provides instructions on how to avoid emergency situations in buildings and thus ensure the well-being of residents, staff and guests.*

Keywords: *emergency situations, assessment, prevention, qualification, Natural Resources, responsible agencies.*

Аннотация: *безопасность здания имеет решающее значение для защиты жителей от чрезвычайных ситуаций. Выполняя упреждающие меры и применяя комплексный подход, можно предотвратить или эффективно управлять возможными чрезвычайными ситуациями. В этой статье даются инструкции о том, как избежать чрезвычайных ситуаций в зданиях и, таким образом, обеспечить благополучие жителей, персонала и гостей города.*

Ключевые слова: *чрезвычайные ситуации, оценка, профилактика, квалификация, природные ресурсы, ответственные агентства.*

There are many situations associated with temporary protection during the emergency time that can occur in economy buildings. How these situations are protected will depend on the external appearance of that building, the materials being used, the location and type of building, among others.

Many standard risk reduction conditions are used freely and inconsistently.

Basically, it has three main elements:

1. Predicting events and issuing warnings.
2. Taking precautions in response to warnings.
3. Improving response by organizing and strengthening timely and effective rescue, assistance and assistance delivery capabilities.

Therefore, disaster preparedness has two main goals: to help people avoid impending disaster threats; and to place plans, resources, and mechanisms to ensure that victims receive adequate support. It is assumed that some people and property, despite mitigation measures, will remain vulnerable to disasters, and in doing so, the agencies responsible must deal with the effects of the natural disaster.

The main components of disaster preparedness are presented in the following framework.

Vulnerability assessment: the starting point of planning and preparation is related to long-term mitigation and development measures and disaster preparedness.[1]

Planning: disaster preparedness plans are agreed and implemented and are relatively guaranteed by commitment, resources.

Institutional framework: a well-coordinated disaster preparedness and response system at all levels with commitments from relevant stakeholders. Roles and responsibilities are clearly defined.

A disaster preparedness plan can take several forms, from a broad mitigation and preparedness strategy to a detailed emergency plan to respond to a particular risk.

Operational priorities in many plans include saving human life, meeting people's emergency needs-mostly medical care, food, shelter and clothing, and restoring facilities needed for health, safety and welfare-such as hospitals, water and sanitation,

electricity, and transportation. Rehabilitation and reconstruction can be included in more strategic plans, but in practice they are poorly integrated with emergency response. [2]

Whatever the content of the plan, it should have the following characteristics:

1. Goals and activities should be defined clearly, logically and systematically.
2. It should be realistic based on existing structures and systems and recognizing their strengths and weaknesses. A high level of flexibility is required during natural disasters. Planning problems that may arise in response organizations and places. Creating a preparedness response system that can solve the full spectrum of disasters that a community may encounter will take a long time, depending on the resources available. Planning should reflect this.

3. Most preparation plans involve loosening and restoring, but this can only be for the form. In practice, the ability of emergency systems to perform these complex, long-term tasks is generally lacking although it is necessary to combine preparedness plans with long-term development and disaster management plans. Where there are weaknesses, it is necessary to strengthen existing structures, rather than create new ones.

The latter approach reinforces bureaucracy and creates confusion among organizations with similar mandates. The arrival of international aid groups after a major disaster often leads to the creation of special parallel structures that further confuse the situation, overcoming local agencies and their systems.

In addition, the necessary material resources include search and rescue equipment, boats and vehicles and supplies of relief goods such as fuel for their use, food, medicines, water purification and oral rehydration tablets, emergency shelter materials, blankets and cooking utensils. [3]

The range of potentially useful materials is very wide, and it is necessary to think carefully about the likely needs and how to deliver them. There must be systems that ensure that there is sufficient funds to pay for emergency response operations.

The necessary human resources include trained emergency management personnel and volunteers who are able to distribute alerts, assist with evacuation, carry out emergency response activities such as search and rescue and first aid, and manage needs assessment and distribution of assistance.

The qualifications of medical personnel, police, firefighters, engineers, architects, scientists, media professionals and others will also be necessary. Training courses should include all professional groups that can participate in disaster response, except emergency managers, staff, and volunteers. Good preparation includes having these resources or installing mechanisms that quickly put them in place when necessary.

The standard component of most community-level prep programs is the organization of a volunteer cadre. The effectiveness of such communities depends on the number of volunteers, how common they are. The number of volunteers will have to increase and develop over time, their skills will also be a long-term process. However, the task of establishing a single volunteer is to provide basic training and equipment support group can be carried out within a short period of time.

Volunteers trained in disaster management, three boats and several items were provided with basic equipment such as ropes, first aid kits, megaphones and lighthouses. Regardless of the scale of the program, its organizational structure should be solid.

By taking a proactive approach, carefully evaluating construction layouts, and implementing integrated fire prevention and emergency response plans, buildings can reduce the likelihood of emergencies. Providing clear communication channels and regular training will further increase preparation. [4]

Putting safety first is essential for all residents, to protect life and minimize possible damage. In order to manage the premises and ensure a safe environment for everyone, it is necessary to constantly evaluate and improve security protocols.

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