

Conducting Emergency - Rescue Works In Emergency Situations In School And Preschool Educational Institutions

Abdazimov Shavkat Khakimovich *Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Technosphere Safety, Tashkent State Transport University of the Republic of Uzbekistan,*

Yangiboev Khurshidbek Nurmukhammad ugli *inspector of prevention and supervision of emergency situations of the Yunusobod district of Tashkent,*

Saidov Doston Nuriddin Ugli, *assistant at the Department of Technosphere Safety, Tashkent State Transport University of the Republic of Uzbekistan,*

Kambarov Abduvali Khamidovich *teacher of the life safety training center Department of Emergency Situations of the Tashkent region, Chirchik city.*

Abstract:

This article examines the issue of information about a threat or an emergency that has already occurred (accident) being transmitted primarily to educational institutions, children's educational institutions and medical institutions that are located in the area of possible damage.

Keywords: *Signal, danger, emergency situations, student, preschool institution, rescue, emergency.*

Introduction

At all stages of his development, man was closely connected with the world around him. At the turn of the 21st century, humanity is increasingly experiencing the problems that arise when living in a highly industrialized society. Dangerous human intervention in nature has sharply increased, the scope of this intervention has expanded, it has become more diverse and now threatens to become a global danger to humanity. The number of emergencies is growing exponentially and has doubled over the past 20 years. This means that the number of victims and material damage is growing, both in industry and in transport, at home, etc.

But the greatest danger is posed by major accidents, disasters at industrial facilities and transport, as well as natural and environmental disasters.

Taking care of children should always be the focus of adults' attention. Protecting the health and lives of children in any emergency situations is one of the most humane and most important tasks.

We must not forget that in the past few years alone, several million people have died in the world as a result of natural disasters. Every third of them is a child. During emergency situations, children are especially susceptible to injury, illness, the danger of losing relatives and remaining alone, helpless among a large mass of people and therefore need special attention and care (Fig. 1)



Fig.1.

Taking care of their protection is not only the responsibility of parents, but also of all administrative, economic and social structures of the state.

Upon receipt of an alert signal and information about an emergency situation, parents (children's relatives, caregivers, teachers or adults who are near children without parental supervision) are required to take all available measures recommended to the population in order to ensure the safety of children.

For preschool children, a note is placed in their pocket or sewn to their clothes, indicating their last name, first name and patronymic, home address, as well as the last names, first names and patronymics of their parents.

In emergency situations, it is better if children are supervised by parents or other loved ones, as they feel safer with them.

During emergency situations, the responsibility to ensure that children are not separated from their parents or caregivers rests primarily with their family, the educational institution or institution where the children are located, local authorities and the national government (Fig. 2.).



Fig.2. Rescued Children

If, after all, children separate from their parents (relatives), local authorities or the government are responsible for providing children with protection and care. Their responsibilities also include searching for the child's parents or relatives for the purpose of family reunification.

In the event of a natural disaster, accident or catastrophe, children must be provided with the necessary qualified medical care, optimal sanitary and hygienic conditions and nutritious food. During emergency situations, it is especially important to continue breastfeeding infants.

In crowded places, diseases spread very quickly. All children of refugees or children in emergency situations and temporarily living in difficult conditions must be vaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of state sanitary and epidemiological surveillance authorities.

In order for children to feel protected, it is necessary to create familiar conditions for them as soon as possible - involve them in the life of the new community, organize schooling, games with peers, sporting events and other forms of recreation, a constant schedule of meals and sleep.

Explosive objects and unexploded ordnance pose a particular danger. Children should be provided with safe places to play and strictly prohibited from picking up or playing with unfamiliar objects.

Taking care of children should always be the center of attention of adults. Protecting the health and lives of children in any emergency situations is one of the most humane and most important tasks.

Give all explanations to children taking into account their age and psychological characteristics. Under no circumstances should you cause fear in children through your behavior and conversations. This can lead to severe mental trauma.

The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khakimiyats of regions and the city of Tashkent, together with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, until January 1, 2023, at the expense of the fund for the development of military-administrative sectors at the local level and other sources not prohibited by law, to organize in life safety training centers of territorial departments for emergency situations, training complexes for preparing for actions in emergency situations, equipped with modern visual materials and interactive training tools [1].

The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with interested ministries and departments, shall, within a month, bring the regulatory legal acts adopted by them into compliance with this resolution.

Teachers, educational and service personnel of schools must be firmly aware of their responsibilities in the event of an accident or fire near an educational institution, natural disaster, the place of shelter of children, and the route to it. To achieve this, all educational institutions must conduct classes, training, and children's protection days.

1. The teacher's actions in case of accidents, catastrophes and natural disasters should be based on instructions and leaflets developed by civil protection and emergency services in accordance with local conditions;

2. In every classroom, office, training workshop, there should be an evacuation plan for a specific room in a visible place. If the evacuation plan provides for the use of an emergency exit, then it must be free and not cluttered with various objects. If the emergency exit door is locked under building security conditions, then the evacuation plan must indicate where the key to the emergency exit is located;

3. Every office, classroom, and training workshop must have fire extinguishing equipment in the form of a universal or powder fire extinguisher.;
4. All premises of an educational institution must have medical kits with a set of basic first aid supplies: iodine, bandages, rubber bandages, aqueous ammonia solution;
5. All educational institutions must have a local or their own radio point, radio network, through which messages, alerts, warnings or instructions to teachers about necessary actions will be transmitted in case of emergency situations;
6. Under no circumstances should the teacher lose self-control, panic himself, and prevent panic among students. Leaving the premises in the event of an emergency can only be done in an orderly manner. The teacher needs to remember that panic usually creates a crowd, a crush, and evacuation becomes much more difficult and the threat to the lives of students increases.;
7. To make it easier for the teacher to act during an emergency, it is necessary to periodically conduct drills of a certain focus with evacuation from the building;
8. To ensure that accidents are not unexpected, the teacher needs to know which enterprises are located near the educational institution and what types of accidents may occur (explosions, releases of toxic gases, fires with the release of toxic substances, etc.);
9. The teacher also needs to know his further actions after evacuating the building and the location of safe shelters.

Typically, in large-scale emergencies, local civil protection and emergency services notify the population and inform them what actions need to be taken. The teacher must be guided by these alerts and messages in accordance with the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the requirements of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection of the population and territory from natural and man-made emergencies" [2,3];

- students of secondary general education schools - during the school year, in accordance with state educational standards of secondary general education and curricula as part of the educational process - in classes, sports games and competitions, as well as in classes in complexes for preparing for actions in emergency situations of territorial educational institutions centers and out-of-school educational institutions;

- students of secondary specialized, vocational educational institutions and students of higher educational institutions - during the academic year, in accordance with state educational standards of secondary specialized, vocational and higher education and curricula within the framework of the educational process - in classes, sports games and competitions, as well as classes in complexes for preparing for actions in emergency situations of territorial training centers.

The teacher must remember that the evacuation of educational institutions, their students and staff to a safe place is carried out first.

It is mandatory to periodically invite civil protection and emergency response specialists to educational institutions to familiarize teachers and staff with the current situation in the area where the institution is located.

In an emergency situation, the management staff of educational institutions is assigned the following tasks [2]:

- bringing information from the civil protection and emergency headquarters to all teachers and students;
- timely provision of personal and medical protective equipment for them;

- organization and implementation of emergency prevention of students and affected;
- conducting rescue operations.

The peculiarity of rescue work in a school is that it must begin from the moment a signal of danger is received or a disaster begins and be carried out until its complete completion.

If there is a threat of an emergency during a break, the teacher should act as follows [3]:

- having heard the signal “Attention everyone!”, the teacher directs the students to the class in which there should be a lesson according to the schedule;
- he checks the presence of students using the class register;
- clarifies information from the duty administrator: order, direction of movement and meeting place;
- if evacuation is necessary, removes students from school;
- closes the doors after children have left in order to reduce the rate of fire spread throughout the building;
- immediately reports to the head of the school's public health department or the chief of staff of the public health department.

Rescue work in an educational institution can be divided into two stages;

the first stage - from the moment of receiving a signal about danger or an emergency until the arrival of rescuers (civil defense forces, city emergency response units) in the disaster area;

the second stage - from the moment the civil defense units arrive and until they complete their assigned tasks, i.e., the removal (withdrawal) of all students to a safe zone and the evacuation of the wounded to the treatment zone.

Such measures, depending on the situation, may include: evacuation of children along with their parents (adults) from dangerous places, provision of medical care, creation of normal sanitary and hygienic conditions, provision of adequate nutrition, taking measures to search for parents (relatives) of lost children.

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