

Procedure For Preparing The Population To Act In Emergency Situations And Prevent Fire Danger

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Abstract:

In recent years, it can be observed that the number of emergency situations has increased sharply, along with the death of people and serious material damage to the state economy. In this regard, effective protection of the population and territories from emergency situations is one of the urgent issues.

By the 21st century, Uzbekistan, along with other countries in the world, is facing new threats affecting national security, such as diseases such as Covid-19, the problem of drinking water, and global climate change. As a result, the number of emergency situations of various forms, which require prevention by the states, is constantly increasing. According to UN data, 1.6% of the world's population suffered from emergencies in the 1960s, and 3.5% by the 1990s. During the same period, emergency situations with high economic losses (0.5-1.0 billion US dollars) were recorded in 3000-4000 cases per year, with a total of 4 times associated with human deaths, emergencies increased by 2.5 times, 4 million due to emergency situations related to earthquakes and floods. People died and the world economy lost 600 billion caused economic damage in the amount of dollars. Based on the questions discussed in this article, the prevention of natural, man-made and ecological emergency situations determines the stability of the national security of our republic and its unique place in the development of this system. Prevention of emergency situations, protection of people's life, health and material wealth, as well as ensuring the stable operation and safety of economic objects are considered to be the main factor. Based on the above, a systematic analysis of political-legal and

objective problems in the same field, identification of their causes, showing ways to eliminate them, and improvement of this system is considered as an urgent scientific problem.

Keywords: fire, population, training, civil protection, training, instruction and visual aids.

Introduction

In recent years, the Oliy Majlis has adopted a number of laws guaranteeing the safety of the population in the new century, defining the legal basis for the responsibility of citizens and the development of society. "On traffic safety", "On the safety of hydraulic facilities", "On the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus infection", "Protecting the population and territories from natural and On protection from man-made emergencies", "On civil protection", "On protection of agricultural plants from pests, diseases and weeds", "Radiation Laws on Security", "On Combating Terrorism" are among them.

The main part. Due to the geological-geographic location and climate of our country, protection of the population and territories from possible natural and man-made emergency situations, safety of people's life activities, health care and ensuring the safety of the country's population are of special importance, therefore this field, like other fields, is one of the priority directions of our state's policy.

Here a question arises. How is the work of preparing the population to act in emergency situations? How effective is fire safety training and awareness?

Fire protection (hereinafter - promotion) and training in fire safety measures (hereinafter - training) is one of the forms of fire and death prevention.

For the organization of promotion and training in the district and city territory, a responsible official is appointed by the relevant normative document, regardless of the form of ownership, rural settlements, organizations, institutions, educational and pre-school educational institutions. The procedure for monitoring and accounting the work carried out by the leaders is determined.

Fire prevention promotion and residential training is provided through:

- thematic exhibitions, reviews, conferences, contests;
- printed media - special literature and advertising products, leaflets, reminders; publications in newspapers and magazines;
- radio, television, television and radio broadcasts, films, editorial meetings;
- oral campaign-lectures, lectures, conversations;
- visual propaganda tools, posters, panels, pictures, booklets, albums, computer technologies;
- to work with creative associations (journalists' association, artists' association, composers' association, etc.) to promote fire prevention knowledge.

Fire prevention promotion among schoolchildren can be carried out in the following forms:

- thematic creative contests among children of any age group;
- sports events on fire and practical sports among students and students of higher, secondary special educational institutions and vocational educational institutions;
- organize tours of fire and rescue units with an open lesson on equipment and life safety;
- organization of thematic texts, "Fun and clever", thematic games, quizzes;
- organization of work at summer health camps;
- creating groups of young firefighters;

- design of fire safety corners.

An official of the local self-government body responsible for promoting fire protection and educating the population on fire safety measures shall maintain all necessary documents for the planning and accounting of the work, it is supervised by the heads of local self-governing bodies of settlements, city districts, organizations.[1]

Local self-government bodies are the main organizers and executors of fire protection and training of residents on fire safety measures in the area where they live.

Fire protection and training of residents on fire safety measures is carried out continuously and regularly.

Training citizens on fire safety measures in the form of a fire briefing:

1) by place of residence, residential area - employees of management organizations (in multi-apartment residential buildings), members of housing owners' associations or boards, regional public trained in fire-technical regulations together with representatives of self-governing bodies;

2) together with members of horticultural societies trained in fire-technical minimum in horticultural societies.

Management organizations, housing owners' associations, horticultural societies have the right to organize fire prevention briefings of citizens independently, as well as with the involvement of specialized organizations on the basis of contracts concluded with them.

Conducting a fire briefing includes introducing citizens to:

1) the main causes of fires and methods of their elimination;

2) actions when signs of fire or burning are detected;

3) fire safety requirements for settlements, residential buildings, horticulture societies;

4) fire safety requirements during the use of stove heating, installation and operation, electrical networks and electrical household appliances;

5) measures of responsibility for violation of fire safety requirements.

Conducting a fire briefing is recorded in the fire briefing log of citizens.

Training of citizens on fire safety measures at the place of residence is carried out in the following forms:

1) placing educational information on the prevention of fires and the necessary actions in the event of their occurrence in the mass media;

2) fire briefing;

3) fire-technical lectures, talks, screening of educational films, etc.;

4) distribution of printed products on issues of compliance with fire safety requirements.

Instructions on fire safety measures are developed on the basis of regulatory documents on fire safety based on the specific characteristics of the fire hazard of buildings, structures, technological processes, technological and production equipment.[2]

The instructions for fire safety measures should reflect the following questions:

a) the procedure for maintaining the territory, buildings, structures and buildings, including evacuation routes;

b) measures to ensure fire safety of technological processes during the use of equipment and the production of fire-hazardous works;

- c) procedure and norms of storage and transportation of combustible substances and combustible substances and materials;
- d) procedure for inspection and closing of buildings at the end of work;
- e) smoking, using open flames[3]

Summary. To the fire protection units involved in extinguishing fires and carrying out the first emergency rescue operations related to them, the information necessary to ensure the safety of personal content is processed at the facility or informing about stored dangerous (explosive), explosive, highly toxic substances;

Upon the arrival of the fire department, the fire chief shall be informed of the structural and technological characteristics of the object, neighboring buildings and structures, the number of substances, materials, products stored and used in the object, and their fire hazard characteristics to inform about and convey other information necessary for successful elimination of fire;

Organizing the involvement of the facility's forces and means for the implementation of measures related to the termination of the fire and the prevention of its development serves to increase the efficiency of work.

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