

UZBEKISTAN IS ON THE WAY TO IMPORTANT REFORMS IN THE PREVENTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Nizomiy nomidagi O'MPU

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Annotatsiya: mazkur maqola hozirgi kundagi dunyodagi eng global masalalardan biriga aylanayotgan turli tUSDagi favqulodda vaziyatlar va ularning mamlakatimizdagi yechimlariga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada favqulodda vaziyatlarning yuzaga kelishida inson omilining o'rni hamda bu kabi vaziyatlarning Respublikamizdagi oldini olishda shakllantirilgan tizimlar tahlil qilingan.

Аннотация: статья посвящена различным видам чрезвычайных ситуаций, которые становятся одной из самых глобальных проблем современного мира, и их решению в нашей стране. В статье анализируется роль человеческого фактора в возникновении чрезвычайных ситуаций и разработанные системы предупреждения таких ситуаций в нашей республике.

Abstract: this article is devoted to various types of emergencies, which are becoming one of the most global issues in the world today, and their solutions in our country. The article analyzes the role of the human factor in the occurrence of emergencies and the systems developed to prevent such situations in our Republic.

Tayanch so'zlar: favqulodda vaziyatlar, texnogen vaziyatlar, ijtimoiy-siyosiy tizim, kimyoviy moddalar, antropogen omillar, ekologik muammo, seysmik jarayonlar, xalq xo'jaligi obyektlari va b.

Ключевые слова: чрезвычайные ситуации, техногенные ситуации, социально-политическая система, химические вещества, антропогенные факторы, экологические проблемы, сейсмические процессы, объекты народного хозяйства и др.

Keywords: emergency situations, technogenic situations, socio-political system, chemicals, anthropogenic factors, environmental problems, seismic processes, national economy objects, etc.

In the late 20th - first quarter of the 21st century, the threat of emergencies of varying nature was seen to be increasing globally. The main place in the occurrence of such risks is occupied by natural factors, as well as reasons related to human activity. In the late 20th - first quarter of the 21st century, the threat of emergencies of varying nature was seen to be increasing globally. The main place in the occurrence of such risks is occupied by natural factors, as well as reasons related to human activity. In particular, the escalation of socio-political processes that took place.

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struggle. Uzbekistan was in the structure of the former Union, during which a new socio-political system was formed. Therefore, any work carried out on the scale of the USSR directly affected Uzbekistan and its people. particular, at the beginning of the 20th century, the emergence of a new socio-political system further strengthened the idea of dominance in the world. This precipitated a competitive struggle. Uzbekistan was in the structure of the former Union, during which a new socio-political system was formed. Therefore, any work carried out on the scale of the USSR directly affected Uzbekistan and its people. The use of natural reserves on the territory of the Republic, as desired, in the interests of the USSR, was carried out in an inhomogeneous, that is, in a free way. This led to the emergence of certain risks not only for Uzbekistan, but also for the countries of the region and their increased risk effects.

This is due to the fact that since the second half of the 20th century, emergencies of different types have increased both in number and in scale. In particular, the movement towards the development of natural deposits on the territory of Uzbekistan has led to an increase in the amount of radioactive waste, which is considered the greatest source of danger, as well as changes in the environmental environment due to land subsidence and surges of avvvalo, increased industrial emissions and artificial impact on the environment. the fact that since the second half of the 20th century, emergencies of different types have increased both in number and in scale. In particular, the movement towards the development of natural deposits on the territory of Uzbekistan has led to an increase in the amount of radioactive waste, which is considered the greatest source of danger, as well as changes in the environmental environment due to land subsidence and surges of avvvalo, increased industrial emissions and artificial impact on the environment. During the Soviet era, huge sources of danger were artificially created in the territories of neighboring republics. In particular, the establishment of radioactive landfills in the regions of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan, which could have a direct impact on our country, as well as their placement along the banks of water, in areas where there is a risk of landslides, further increased the risk of such emergencies.

The creation of a number of reservoirs, hydroelectric power plants in the territories of the countries of the region during the USSR led to the appearance of the risk of flooding of a technogenic nature. While these facilities were designed in time for the benefit of the Union and intended to benefit greatly from it, the risks they could pose were kept secret from the population. They were not disclosed.

Also, the view of the former USSR as a raw material base in relation to our republic, including the implementation of the policy of cotton solitude, led to the appropriation of natural resources, as well as huge land reserves. This kind of mode of activity, that is, the increase in the impact of human activity on natural resources, in a sense, also contributed to the increase in emergencies of a natural nature. In particular, the transformation of large land resources in the Republic into cotton fields has contributed to the deterioration of the ecological environment.

Also, Cotton solitude caused acute environmental problems in the Republic: contamination of the soil composition with strong toxic chemicals: an increase in zakh lands; an increase in Salt-Salt lands and, as a result, the greatest tragedy of today - the origin of the island crisis. It began to directly affect climate changes in the region. As a result, a new geographical name appeared on the world geographical map, Oryolkum desert, instead of the Aral Sea. From the second half of the last century, the number of emergencies of a different nature with a transboundary character began to rise on a global scale. Many factors have contributed to this, such as



accidents and accidents at large production enterprises, including the AES, toxic gases being thrown into the air, the non-use of cross-border water reserves.

As a result, according to the UN, Emergency sufferers in the 60s of the 20th century made up 1.6% of the population of the Earth, by the 1980s it had increased by 3.5%. In the last quarter of this century, 3.5 million of natural disasters were lost. the man died, 3 billion. more than one person was injured a result, according to the UN, Emergency sufferers in the 60s of the 20th century made up 1.6% of the population of the Earth, by the 1980s it had increased by 3.5%. In the last quarter of this century, 3.5 million of natural disasters were lost. the man died, 3 billion. more than one person was injured . In the last years of the last century, the number of people who died as a result of various disasters grew by 6% a year . Or, according to the data of the Scientific Research Center for disasters in Brussels, in the next three decades, 14 million from natural disasters worldwide. kishi is deceased. The total economic loss was 400 crore. US dollars. If in the 60s and 70s of the last century, an average of 62 people were injured from emergencies of different natural and man-made tones, by the 2000s it was one person out of every 55 .

The various economic crises and financial recessions taking place in the world over the next ten years are also explained by the increasing anthropogenic influence on nature. In particular, looking at the data of the UN World Food Program, the price of food in the world in 2011 was 25% more expensive. he various economic crises and financial recessions taking place in the world over the next ten years are also explained by the increasing anthropogenic influence on nature. In particular, looking at the data of the UN World Food Program, the price of food in the world in 2011 was 25% more expensive. Over the past 40 years, the use of anthropogenic technologies in agricultural production has left one-third of the world's fertile land in disrepair . Ultimately, by the end of the last century, it became a vital necessity to focus on emergency situations in countries around the world. In a word, in the late last century, the implementation of measures to protect against emergencies of different tones emerged as an important direction for ensuring security in countries. Even special attention was paid to this issue at the 44th UN session in December 1989. timately, by the end of the last century, it became a vital necessity to focus on em

For this reason, by the mid - 1990s, special government agencies: ministries, committees and other similar systems were formed in 128 states with the aim of protecting the population and territories from emergency situations. In order to form a similar specially authorized state office in our country, on March 4, 1996, Decree No. 1378 of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on the establishment of the Ministry of emergency situations in the Republic of Uzbekistan” and on April 11, 1996, Resolution No. 143 “on the issues of organizing the activities of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan” were adopted.

Even before the formation of the Ministry of emergency situations in our country with special powers, a huge amount of practical and organizational work has been carried out in this regard. In particular, by the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 2, 1993 No. 169 “on the composition of the commission on emergency situations of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was transformed into the commission on emergency situations of the Cabinet of Ministers under the president of the USSR of Uzbekistan . The resolution outlined the tasks of the Emergency Commission of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the formation of network and facility commissions on emergency situations of ministries, agencies and state committees,



corporations, concerns and associations with potentially dangerous objects of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, in the first years of our country's independence, a special state system was beginning to be needed in our country in order to carry out direct activities in this area, while it occupies a large place in the implementation of certain work on the Prevention of natural and man - made disasters. Because the dangers of emergency situations of a different nature that arose on the territory of our republic during the USSR and from which we were “inherited” also made the formation of such a system a vital necessity.

For this reason, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1378 “on the establishment of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted on March 4, 1996. According to the Presidential Decree “in order to establish an effective system of protection of population and national economy facilities from natural disasters, to prevent and eliminate the consequences of natural and man-made emergencies in the Republic:” on the basis of the Department of civil protection and emergency situations, which is part of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of emergency situations The decree also outlined the tasks and areas of activity of the Ministry of emergency situations. According to him: - development and implementation of state policy in the field of emergency elimination, protection of life and health, material and spiritual values of the population, as well as ending their consequences and reducing their harm in the event of emergency situations in the peace and military period; - Organization of the state system for the Prevention of emergency situations and the management of actions in such cases (FVDT)and ensuring its activities; - Leadership of the protection of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan; - to coordinate the activities of ministries, departments, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the authorities on the protection of the population and national wealth, the prevention and elimination of emergency situations caused by accidents, accidents and natural disasters;

-development and implementation of targeted and scientific and technical programs aimed at eliminating emergencies, protecting the population, the territory of the country and improving the stability of the activities of the national economy in the event of their occurrence, as well as preparing the state system structures of the general-aging population, officials and emergency prevention and actions in such cases; -coordinate work on the organization of state emergency reserve funds of financial, food, medical and material and technical resources to eliminate the consequences of emergency situations. - such tasks as the organization of international cooperation on issues within the competence of the ministry were established. The decree placed the head of civil protection in the country under the responsibility of the Minister of emergency situations. However, given the peculiarities in this area, by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 11, 1998, the head of civil protection was appointed the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

During these years, a number of works have been carried out in order to ensure the peace and security of the population in the country, the stable functioning of objects in the economic sphere. One such work was the formation of the state system of emergency situations based on the direction of activity of all ministries and departments operating in the Republic. However, from the first years of our independence, the question of the formation of a state system in emergency situations was put forward, but it was not being formed for various reasons. The formation of this system was defined by decree as one of the tasks of the ministry. After the creation of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, more than a year later, in December 1997, the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of



Uzbekistan “on the state system of prevention and action in emergency situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan (FVDT)” 558 was adopted.

The resolution provides a wide, clear and clear coverage of the tasks, structural structure of the Fvdt, the management and daily management bodies of the FVDT, forces and Means, reserves of financial and material resources, reporting, communication, management systems, modes of activity. The functions of the governing bodies of the FVDT at the level of the Republic, local and facilities are defined. It also lists the ministries and departments that make up the functional subsystem of the FVDT, defining the functions of each of them for emergency protection. It is worth saying that over the past years, FVDT has also been improved at a constant pace. In particular, this was done by the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1999 and 2011, as well as by the head of our country in the following years. It can be seen on the example of special attention paid to this by Mirziyoev. In particular, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 1, 2017 No. 5066 “on measures to radically increase the effectiveness of the system for the prevention and elimination of Emergency Situations” was instrumental in the further development of the system's activities. In order to more effectively organize the activities of this system, on April 29, 2023, the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 171 “on measures for the effective organization of the activities of the state system for the Prevention of emergencies and action in such situations” was adopted.

One of the important factors that led to the formation of this system in the years of independence and its continuous improvement is the fundamental reforms carried out in the country's management structures over the past years. Because, each of the ministries and departments under the management of the Republic is assigned tasks that must be carried out in the structure of the FVDT, based on their main functions before the state. For this reason, the number of ministries and departments in the FVDT was 36 in 1997, 42 in 2011, 45 by 2020, and 38 by 2023 according to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan “on measures for the effective organization of the activities of the State System of emergency prevention and action in such situations”. In place of the conclusion, it can be said that the increase in the impact on nature and its benefits in the current period in which we live leads to an increase in emergency situations of many types of human activity and other factors, as well as an increase in the amount of losses. Protection from them, on the other hand, is now becoming one of the most fundamental works of every dvlrat and society. Above, it was shown on the example of Uzbekistan. .

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