

**PREVENTION OF EMERGENCIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND
THE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT AND PROBLEMS OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE
STATE SYSTEM TO ACT IN SUCH SITUATIONS**

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Annotation: *The article describes the stages of formation of the FVDT system for the protection of the population and the territory from emergencies, the consequences of emergencies, the stages and processes of reforms, as well as the prospects for further improvement of the system.*

Keywords: *emergency, prevention, action, response, civil protection, competent authority, public system, governing bodies, functional and territorial subsystems, Ministry of Emergency Situations, SSES.*

From the first days of Uzbekistan's independence and sovereignty, the creation of a reliable and effective national system for the protection of the population and the territory of our country from natural disasters and man-made disasters has become one of the priorities. The safety and protection of the population has been identified as a key principle of public policy [1]. In this regard, one of the first steps in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergencies was the establishment of the Department of Civil Defense and Emergency Situations under the Ministry of Defense, and then on March 4, 1996 the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Ministry of Emergency Situations is responsible for the establishment of an effective system of protection of the population and the economy from natural disasters, prevention and response to natural and man-made emergencies in the country - the State System for Prevention and Management of Emergencies was tasked with organizing and maintaining its operations [11]. Accordingly, based on many years of experience gained in our country and advanced foreign countries at the end of 1997, a completely new, well-thought-out, modern complex program, radically different from the old approaches and stereotypes of civil defense, was developed to prevent new and emergencies. a state system of action was established [15]. The State System of Emergency Situations (SSES) has combined the forces and resources of its governing bodies, state and economic administration bodies, local state authorities, and other organizations that have the authority to address issues of protection of the population and territories in emergencies. The main activities of the system are aimed at organizing and implementing measures in the field of prevention and response

to emergencies, ensuring public safety, environmental protection and minimizing damage to the state economy in peacetime and wartime [3].

Summarizing the effective measures taken by the SSES over the past period, a solid foundation has been laid for the protection of the population and the regions, the sustainable operation of economic facilities, the lives of citizens, peaceful labor and peace [17]. Over the years, this system includes more than 40 different ministries and departments, all territorial units of the country, the coordination of public administration and citizens' self-government bodies, forces and means to prevent natural disasters and their consequences. provides cooperation. Analyzing the stages of development of the system, it is important to determine the future development of the system in order to further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Republic. Therefore, it is expedient to cover the stages of development, improvement and development of the target complex national state system to date, as well as the expansion of areas of activity.

The stages of development of SSES can be studied conditionally in 3 periods, ie the initial (establishment and operation), intermediate (improvement) and current (new reforms) periods. In order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-1378 of March 4, 1996 "On the establishment of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Cabinet of Ministers of December 23, 1997 Resolution No. 558 was adopted, which approved the Statute of the SSES and its structure, main tasks and activities. According to its organizational structure, the SSES consisted of territorial and functional subsystems, as well as three levels at the national, local and facility levels.

SSES functional subsystems to monitor and control the state of the environment and highly hazardous facilities in ministries, state committees, corporations, concerns, associations and companies, as well as to prevent and eliminate emergencies related to their production activities at subordinate facilities was formed for the state control (inspection services) of the subsystems, concentrated from the bodies, forces and means. Territorial subsystems of the system were created within the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent to prevent and eliminate emergencies within their administrative territories and consisted of districts, cities, towns, villages and auls, respectively.

The functions of SSES functional subsystems in the field of monitoring and control of the environment are determined by regulations developed taking into account the nature of production technologies at high-risk facilities and approved by the heads of relevant ministries and departments in coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Situations. was found. The functions of the territorial subsystems of the SSES, their organization, composition of forces and means, the order of operation are determined by regulations developed taking into account local geophysical and natural climatic conditions, the presence of strong hazardous objects and in coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Situations. , approved by the khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent.

Each level of SSES (republican, local and facilities) - to the governing bodies, day-to-day management bodies, emergency response forces and means, financial and material resources for emergency response, as well as automated reporting, communication systems, management and information systems. The implementation of the specific tasks of the governing bodies, day-to-day management bodies, emergency response forces and means at each level of the SSES has been established. The order of composition, organization, concentration, subordination and interaction of forces and means of emergency response of the Emergency Situations Ministry and their involvement in the prevention and response to emergencies has been determined. SSES as information management subsystem - Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, information and analysis centers of regional and functional subsystems, information centers of

monitoring and control of environmental and high-risk objects, reserve out-of-town and city control points , provided an information-management function, including mobile points of control of emergency response forces and means, communication and information means, including an automated system of control and information provision.

Depending on the state and scale of the forecasted or occurring emergencies, the head of the Civil Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the heads of the relevant territorial civil defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the system functioned in accordance with this procedure. It was decided to create a reserve of financial and material resources of state, departmental, local authorities and facilities, which will be used by the SSES to eliminate emergencies.

Population of ministries and departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the functions of protecting the territories from emergencies, which were then clearly defined for each of the 28 ministries and departments that were part of the system when it was newly established. SSES operated in the mentioned order and composition until August 2011. By 2011, the country had adopted a number of laws and regulations to prevent emergencies and ensure civil protection, and during 1998-2010 they were amended, supplemented and revised - to update the regulatory framework of the system and radically change the system itself. created the need for improvement. At the same time, there is a need to further expand the composition of the ministries and departments of the Republic, which are part of the existing SSES, and to allow them to operate within the system, defining their specific functional responsibilities.

In accordance with the "Roadmap" for improving the activities of the Ministry of Emergency Situations for 2019-2021, approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 10, 2019 No PP-4276 "On organizational measures to further improve the activities of emergency structures" It is planned to develop a draft of the relevant normative and legal document on improvement [9]. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2011 Resolution No. 242 of 24 August approved the activities and functions of the state and economic administration bodies, local state administrations and other organizations in the system of protection of the population and the territory from emergencies. Due to the reorganization of a number of ministries and departments in 2011-2020, changes in the tasks and functions assigned to them and the reorganization of a number of ministries, the SSES has a number of problems in the effective organization and coordination of emergency prevention and response. caused the surface. In particular, due to heavy rains and strong winds on April 28, 2020 in Alat, Karakul and Jondor districts of Bukhara region, as well as on May 1, 2020 in the Sardoba reservoir in Sardoba district of Syrdarya region. imbalances and deficiencies were clearly observed [10]. Therefore, the protection of the population and the territory from natural and man-made emergencies, the development of an effective mechanism for their prevention and mitigation and the creation of a new regulatory framework for its regulation. On this basis, based on the existing problems and shortcomings, the SSES on August 26, 2020 to fill the legal and organizational gaps regulating the activities of the SSES in order to create and implement a legal framework for the implementation of measures in this area on the basis of a unified system. The new resolution was adopted with a number of changes and additions [15]. In particular, the resolution redefined the tasks and functions of state and economic administration and local authorities in the direction of analysis of the problems encountered in the response to emergencies and assistance to victims, and included a number of ministries and departments in the SSES , they have been assigned certain functions and tasks. It is known that volunteering plays a special role in the prevention and mitigation of the consequences of emergencies [5].

Therefore, in the draft of a new normative legal act of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On volunteering" 2019 According to the Law of December 2, the functions of local public authorities

include the organization and coordination of volunteer activities in emergencies. At the same time, the experience of foreign countries in the field of prevention and response to emergencies, in particular the United States, Japan, Russia and Belarus, will be studied, based on the experience of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus and a new system for coordinating FVDT activities has been established. Including:

- The tasks of the SSES include the provision of assistance to the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan affected by emergencies in foreign countries, as well as the implementation of measures to evacuate them and the dead;

- Territorial Emergency Departments and Units, subdivisions of organizations responsible for solving tasks in this area have been included in the local authorities of the Emergency Situations Ministry;

- The composition of the operational and administrative bodies of the SSES was strengthened by the operational management centers of the emergency departments of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, operational management teams of emergency departments of cities and districts;

- Civil protection structures, including the "Mahalla Civil Protection" assembly groups under the citizens' self-government bodies, as well as the volunteers involved were recognized as the forces of the territorial subsystems of the SSES;

- The decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, governors of regions and the city of Tashkent, heads of relevant facilities, as well as issues to be reflected in these resolutions were identified.

The adoption of this decision, along with the establishment of new functions and responsibilities of state and economic management bodies and local authorities of the state system of prevention and response to emergencies in the Republic of Uzbekistan, will ultimately lead to the daily, high contributed to the creation of an effective mechanism for coordinating the activities of the preparedness and emergency regime, the quality of the system and its regulation [15].

Based on the analysis of emergencies in the world and in our country, global climate change and the rapid development of technological processes are leading to an increase in various natural and man-made emergencies. This, in turn, requires the development of an effective mechanism for the protection of the population and the territory from natural and man-made emergencies, their prevention, mitigation of their consequences and the creation of a new regulatory framework [10]. Major natural and man-made disasters in recent years, the risk of earthquakes, floods and landslides in the mountains and foothills of the country, as well as the persistence of cross-border threats in the territory of neighboring countries are effective and threatening. elimination requires a clear and coordinated action of all rescue services and civil protection structures, each rescuer to perform his service duties responsibly.

It is known from world experience that it is better to prevent the consequences of emergencies than to prevent them. For this purpose, first of all, the preparation of the population, the forces and means of the SSES services for emergencies, training them to act correctly when they occur [13]. Because a person who is ready to act properly in an emergency is a semi-rescued person. The state system of emergencies is an integral part of the Armed Forces of the country, and as a provider of civil defense training of the republic, imposes a great responsibility on more than 40 ministries and departments of the SSES in the implementation of clearly defined prospects.

The strength of a society depends on its spiritual-enlightenment, socio-economic criteria. But there will be no stability, no development, unless there is peace, tranquility and tranquility in the first

place. Therefore, the protection of the population and the territory of the country from emergencies, the provision of civil protection remains one of the constant and priority tasks of the Republic of Uzbekistan [2, 3].

At present, the role and importance of SSES is high and necessary in the prevention of emergencies that may occur in the territory of the republic and the elimination of their consequences. The existing problems in all systems and the solutions to them will serve for the improvement and further development of this system. Therefore, it is important and necessary to pay attention to some of the problems observed in the SSES today [10] and to identify issues for their solution, including:

- The plans, normative-administrative and other working documents to be developed and implemented (implemented) in the field of prevention of emergencies and civil protection by the services, organizations, departments and institutions that are part of the SSES are not clearly regulated. As a result, they have inconsistencies in the organization, implementation and interaction of activities in the field, and lack clear perfection. Also, the lack of implementation of internal regulations and working documents in this area by the supreme governing bodies (ministries and departments) of services, organizations, departments and institutions, as a result of which vertical and horizontal management and executive control are not established;

- Lack of normative documents clearly defining financial support in the planning and organization of measures in the field of prevention of emergencies and civil protection, no provision for allocations from the state and local budgets, the mechanism of self-financing of facilities, as well as other sources not prohibited by law. and the lack of a clear procedure for reserve arrangements has led to material and technical constraints on the SSES [14];

- There are not enough staff units in the field of civil protection in the services, organizations, departments and facilities of the SSES, only 10 (ie 23.8%) of the 42 organizations and agencies that are part of the SSES have staff units. In the rest, even the procedure for assigning employees to perform duties on emergencies and civil protection, the procedure for appointment as a specialist is not clearly defined. Due to the lack of additional remuneration or incentives for assigned and assigned employees to perform additional duties, the reluctance of those responsible to do so, even for a long period of time, leads to the appointment of those responsible for these tasks without appointment;

- Insufficient training of existing staff meeting the requirements of the industry in the services and facilities of the SSES, the main reason for this is the fact that they are appointed inappropriately in their specialization, ie mainly in the field of economic affairs, personnel department and the fact that accountants are assigned to positions, are not in a specific position (position) or are not trained in training institutions, are replaced by other categories of employees, and trained employees do not work in the field;

- The most effective way to prepare all segments of the population for emergencies is to take measures to eliminate any shortcomings identified in the analysis of the exercises and to address existing problems the quality, level and goals of the training are not the same affects;

- Early identification, systematic monitoring and control of potential sources of emergencies by public administration bodies, business associations, local authorities and other organizations that are part of the SSES are not organized at the required level;

- Problematic issues such as the lack of a fully automated system of full notification and information delivery to the population in a timely manner in the event of a threat or occurrence of emergencies.

Conclusion

The above-mentioned problems are only relevant in SSES activities, and more and more serious problems can be identified if a more in-depth study of SSES activities and preparations is conducted

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[16]. These problems will be gradually resolved, which will have a positive impact on the further improvement and effectiveness of the SSES in protecting the population and regions of the country from natural and man-made emergencies.

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