

**ENSURING THE SAFETY OF THE POPULATION AND TERRITORIES
IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS**

Borisova E. A.

Senior lecturer Tashkent University of Information Technologies

Building an optimal safety framework involves the involvement and participation of various areas of lawmaking and activity, namely, the system of state regulation, which involves the distribution of the scope of powers of controlling and accountable state and local authorities, licensing of potentially dangerous activities, building and optimizing the system of standards for permissible pollution, creating a base of administrative responsibility and penalties at the level of offenses and others. Analysis of statistical data shows that in world practice, the main causes of emergencies caused by dangerous natural processes and phenomena are: floods-35%; hurricanes, storms, typhoons, tornadoes-19%; heavy or particularly prolonged rains-14%. At the same time, it should be noted that man-made accidents are often the result of natural emergencies related to the aquatic environment, and the source of emergencies in most cases is an anthropogenic factor that causes a violation of the existing balance in the natural environment. Considering the models of man-made accidents and some features of natural disasters in the dynamics of the development of emergencies, we can distinguish the following characteristic periods: the period of occurrence, development, spread and elimination of consequences. The occurrence of emergencies is often a consequence of the manifestation of design flaws, technological defects, personnel errors, etc. At the stage of development, the destructive effect of the initiating event increases many times due to the involvement of the energy-saturated element in the process. water flow. [1, p. 75].

Currently, there is a legal, ecological, economic, scientific and technical problem - the prevention of emergencies and, accordingly, a new type of activity is being formed-the protection of the population and territories from natural and man-

made emergencies (with environmental consequences), as well as the reduction of potentially possible negative consequences.

The negative consequences of emergency situations in the near future will increase under the influence of the following factors: changes in ownership relations, when water management facilities are in the hands of non-state enterprises-owners; unacceptably high wear and tear of technological, transport and treatment equipment; widespread violations of technological discipline caused by the use of substandard raw materials and materials, as well as a lack of qualified personnel; reduced costs of nature users construction, reconstruction and operation of water management and environmental protection facilities and equipment, improvement of technology; violations of the management structure, rules and standards of technical operation due to *неукomплектованностью* understaffing, reduced quality of routine and operational work, lack of financial and material resources.

Ensuring safety in emergency situations is based on the recognition of the need to implement preventive engineering and technical measures that ensure the possibility of managing the development of potentially possible scenarios for the development of situations; on the need to create an organizational and economic mechanism for the interaction of all interested economic entities; on the acceptability of only environmentally compatible and safe facilities, technologies and equipment; on the recognition of the priority of safety in the organization of any type of economic activity. activities [1, p. 122].

The negative consequences of emergency situations in the near future will increase under the influence of the following factors:

- changes in ownership relations, when water management facilities are in the hands of non-state enterprises-owners;
- unacceptably high wear of technological, transport and cleaning equipment;
- widespread violations of technological discipline caused by the use of substandard raw materials and materials, as well as a lack of qualified personnel;

- reducing the costs of natural resource users for the construction, reconstruction and operation of water management and environmental protection facilities and equipment, as well as for improving the technology;
- violations of the management structure, rules and norms of technical operation due to неуккомплектованностью understaffing, reduced quality of routine and operational work, lack of financial and material resources in various areas of industry.

When solving this problem, its hierarchical structure is clearly manifested: the need to solve it at all levels, starting from the state level and ending with the level of an economic entity, is obvious. Structuring the problem of ensuring security is facilitated by the autonomy of the republic's regions, the growth of their sovereignty, and their desire for economic independence. It is at this level that the economic, environmental, social, legal and other aspects of ensuring safety in the event of an emergency are focused.

It is worth noting that there is a need for a comprehensive approach to finding optimal solutions, which is impossible without a thorough analysis of the natural conditions, economic and social interests that do not coincide for different subjects. *акже* We can also highlight the complex and contradictory nature of the interaction of security with other social values, the need to find a balance of interests between security goals and other social priorities in each specific case. The implementation of safety monitoring is necessary not only for the prevention of emergencies, but also for their management. Along with the general principles of environmental policy and features of ensuring safety in emergency situations, it is necessary to study the boundaries of the application of economic methods of environmental management and the features of using socio-economic criteria for justifying safety requirements for economic decisions. Thus, the problem of ensuring safety in emergency situations should be considered as a single, integral one, and the mechanisms for ensuring it should be considered together with the mechanisms for ensuring rational use of natural resources and effective protection of the environment. [2, p. 97].

Literature

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