

Introduction Of Innovative Technologies Into The Activities Of The New Uzbekistan's State System Of Prevention And Action In Emergency Situations

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This article addresses current efforts to strengthen and develop the State System of Prevention and Action in Emergency Situations (SSES). The State Emergency Service is regarded as a social system in continual and methodical growth in response to changing hazards, with intensive and comprehensive modes of development separated.

The Republic of Uzbekistan's State Emergency Service, like all other societal systems, is constantly and methodically evolving. The environment is changing rapidly, and as a result, views about how to preserve people and territory are evolving. Its new forms are still being formed. This process takes into account scientific study, legislative issues, ways and methods of safeguarding the people, financial and material assistance, the formation of forces, the development of technological means, and so on.

The development of the State Emergency Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan is due to: the constant increase in the number of natural, man-made, and environmental emergency situations, the magnitude of their consequences for prevention and elimination of which necessitates the concentration of efforts of the entire republic, the organization of interaction between management bodies, forces, and means; and, in general, the need to formulate and implement state policy.

In recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan's State Emergency Service has done significant work on its formation and development: a regulatory legal framework for the system's operation, its forces and means, reserves of financial and material resources at various levels have been established to eliminate emergency situations; technologies for conducting rescue operations have been developed, and so on.

Currently, the importance of safeguarding the people and territory from emergency circumstances is not diminishing, owing to the large number of natural and man-made catastrophes, diseases, and social upheavals that occur, resulting in countless fatalities and massive damage. [1,2].

Intensive development occurs through the application of more efficient high-tech technologies, advanced forms and methods of labor organization, and information support; and by activating the so-called human factor, i.e. by "investing in a person" in the development of his general cultural and professional levels.

Extensive development happens as a result of a quantitative rise in human resources, the employment of obsolete technology, forms and methods of work organization, and a simple growth in the amount of information without its qualitative processing. Simultaneously, investments in the human aspect are inadequate, leading to growing exploitation of "living labor."

A long and extensive development process, in general, leads to resource depletion, the conservation of routine forms of labor, the entire system of economic relations, a deterioration of the

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environmental situation, an increase in social tension, and, ultimately, a general and deep crisis of the entire social system. Furthermore, comprehensive and intense forms of system growth do not exist in their pure form in real life; they are linked and interact with one another.

Extensive expansion has natural limitations. The subject of accelerating system development will unavoidably emerge.

One of the directions for the development of the State Emergency Service is to strengthen the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan's leadership role and organize the work of the central apparatus's structural divisions in their areas to improve interaction in accordance with the provisions on the Central Asia Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The requirements for the reaction of territorial subsystem forces and assets have not altered in the last 10-15 years and require optimization and reduction.

Modernization of the State Emergency Service to assure its capabilities to safeguard the people and territory is one of the most feasible approaches to improve it.

It's connected:

the unity of physical principles underlying the dangerous natural events, catastrophes, and disasters;

with respect to the influence of these elements on people, economic items, and infrastructure;

with the integration of the system's target functions for peacetime and wartime (prevention of catastrophes, reduction of potential losses and damage, and elimination of their repercussions);

related to the unity of aim functions, with the commonality of duties in peacetime and wartime;

has the ability to address issues in both peacetime and warfare using almost identical control bodies, troops, and techniques;

having parallels in the technique and structure of monitoring, control, situation evaluation, and elimination of the repercussions of diverse emergency situations in peacetime and wartime [3,4].

Improving the State Emergency Service at this time will allow:

to establish, if feasible, a single regulatory legal, organizational, information, and methodological field on issues of organizing civil protection throughout the republic's territory;

have unified control bodies, communication systems, warning and information support, forces and means for peacetime and wartime, which will ensure better advance preparation for civil protection in wartime, a smooth transition of the system, if necessary, from peacetime to wartime, and certain cost savings on system operation;

to focus the efforts of the State Emergency Service's functional and territorial forces and means on solving joint problems, to develop uniform operational and technical (tactical and technical) requirements for the creation (modernization) of various technical, including automated, systems and means for solving civil protection problems [5,6].

The interaction of control bodies and the forces of the State Emergency Service is defined as the activities of control bodies, forces, and means that have been agreed upon in terms of goals, objectives, location, time, and ways of completing tasks to achieve certain goals. Joint coordinated actions of public authorities and authorized departments with functional subsystems of the State Emergency Service, local executive authorities, self-government bodies, administrations of organizations and institutions in the field of emergency protection of the population and territories are carried out in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, plans of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, and the city of Tashkent on issuance.

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The decision of the head of the management body coordinating interaction on issues of avoiding and eliminating the repercussions of emergency circumstances serves as the foundation for organizing interaction. The decision is documented in the relevant administrative document [7,8].

In the case of a threat or emergency, the management body's leader takes a decision based on the present circumstances and explains interaction difficulties.

Interacting control bodies can dispatch operational groups (representatives) to each other and exchange papers to control the operations of the engaged troops if necessary.

Action plans (interaction) are being established for the Republic of Uzbekistan, ministries and departments, local government bodies, and other organizations in order to arrange interaction. The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides methodology and suggestions for formulating action plans (interaction) at all levels of the State Emergency Service.

In general, any system evolves via the implementation of scientific and technological programs, equipment development, novel technologies, more effective resource use, and advanced training of workers at all levels. To strengthen and expand the State Emergency Service, it is important to:

introduction of innovative technologies for emergency situation early warning based on the use of high-speed programs for processing large amounts of data and artificial intelligence, allowing to improve the quality and reliability of forecasting the current situation, as well as the efficiency and timeliness of decision-making;

execution of bilateral international agreements with advanced developed nations in the sphere of developing and deploying a system for space monitoring of emergency circumstances based on the Republic of Uzbekistan's own space stations;

To improve the effectiveness of defending the people in harsh natural and climatic circumstances, unmanned aircraft units will be formed and outfitted with contemporary multifunctional unmanned aircraft systems of domestic manufacture with control stations based on off-road vehicles.

introduction of GIS technology in the field of monitoring and predicting natural and man-made disasters;

Consideration of issues in the field of acquisition and implementation of mobile robotic systems, unmanned aerial vehicles, underwater robots, aviation rescue systems, modern airmobile hospitals, mobile medical groups, medical helicopter modules, modern fire-fighting equipment and equipment in the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking into account the republic's ongoing large-scale construction work.

The resolution and execution of the aforementioned suggestions will enable us to carry out effective steps to safeguard the population and regions from natural and man-made calamities at this time.

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