

PURPOSES AND DUTIES OF CIVIL PROTECTION

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Annotation

The content of the article is that civil protection, citizen safety, Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 202 dated July 8, 2011 "On measures to strengthen the fight against rabies in people and animals in the Republic of Uzbekistan" The decision was explained.

Key words

Civil protection, cold war, democratic, mass extermination, war conditions, national economy, natural and man-made, people's interests, decisions and laws.

The term "Cold War" was coined by British statesman Winston Churchill's speech at Westminster College in Fulton, America, on March 5, 1946, when the Second World War ended and mankind was enjoying the wind of peace. After that, the arms race between the capitalist and socialist camp, which tried to establish its hegemony in the world, escalated. As a result, various types of weapons of mass destruction were created, which began to threaten human life with their horror. Since the 60s of the last century, the main task has been to protect the population of the country from weapons of mass destruction and other means of attack in peacetime and wartime, and to ensure the stable operation of public economy facilities in wartime. the civil defense system began to operate. By the 90s of the 20th century, the threat of the Cold War policy had decreased. However, humanity is faced with various natural disasters, landslides, earthquakes, floods, and in the course of such emergency situations, people are not only materially damaged, but also become victims at the international level, as well as in each country itself. creation of a population protection system in an emergency situation has become one of the important tasks. Civil protection system has been operating in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan since the 60s of the last century. Its main task is to protect the population of the country from weapons of mass destruction and other means of attack in peacetime and in wartime, to ensure the stable operation of national economy facilities in wartime, and to rescue in order to eliminate the consequences of this danger in the places of destruction. and effective implementation of restoration works in a timely manner. By this time, the danger of nuclear war decreased, the use of biological weapons was limited, new types of weapons were discovered, which were not dangerous for people, but aimed at disabling the objects of the national economy. Now, for civil protection, the task of eliminating the consequences of accidents, disasters and natural disasters, carrying out emergency and rescue operations, preventing emergency situations that may occur, and eliminating such situations begins to play a leading role. After the independence of our country, as in other directions, special attention was paid to civil protection in order to ensure the safety of our citizens, to reduce and eliminate the damage caused by natural and man-made disasters. When the rights and freedoms of citizens are protected in society, it becomes a truly legal civil society. Everyone should know their rights clearly and clearly, be able to use them, protect their rights and freedoms. For this, first of all, it is necessary to increase the legal culture of the population of our country. Observance of legal norms by all citizens, compliance with the

requirements of the law, obedience to the law is an indicator of the level of legal culture of a democratic civil society. We are free people who recognize their rights, rely on their own strength and capabilities, approach the events happening around them with an independent and objective attitude, and at the same time put their personal interests in harmony with the interests of the country and the people. we need to educate people who are perfect in all aspects. Most importantly, we need to learn to live by the law, like all legal states. One of the main tasks of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, which was established after the independence of our republic, is to protect the life and health of the population, material and cultural wealth in emergency situations. In carrying out its activities, the Ministry of Emergency Situations works in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws and other documents of the Oliy Majlis, decrees, decisions and orders of the President, decisions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, orders and instructions of the Minister of Emergency Situations, as well as international agreements. . Since the establishment of the Ministry, several decisions and laws of our government have been adopted. Our goal is to get acquainted with these documents. During the study of these documents, in the current conditions, we will consider the requirements of the existing documents in the field of protection against emergency situations; a nationwide approach to the development and implementation of practical measures in the field of protection of the population and national economic objects from emergency situations; knowing how to use the requirements of these documents in the implementation of leadership in ending the consequences of accidents, disasters, natural disasters, organizing and ensuring the readiness of the necessary forces and funds, organizing the implementation of measures to protect against emergency situations and conducting military operations we can One of the bold steps taken in the field of protection of the population and territories in emergency situations - first, the Department of Civil Protection and Emergency Situations under the Ministry of Defense, and then, on the basis of this department, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 4, 1996 "Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan" The Ministry of Emergency Situations was established by the Decree on the establishment of the Ministry of Emergency Situations. The decree specified the main tasks and directions of activity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations:

- development and implementation of state policy in the field of elimination of emergency situations, protection of life and health of the population, material and spiritual values, as well as in the event of emergency situations during peace and war, ending their consequences and reducing their damage; - establishment of the state system for prevention of emergency situations and management of actions in such cases (FVDT) and ensuring its operation; - Leading the civil defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- To coordinate the activities of ministries, departments, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, governments on the protection of the population and national wealth, prevention and elimination of emergency situations caused by accidents, disasters and natural disasters;
- purposeful and scientific training aimed at eliminating emergency situations, protecting the population, the territory of the country, and increasing the stability of the activities of national economy objects in the event of them, as well as preparing the population, officials, and the structures of the state system for the prevention of emergency situations and management of actions in such cases - development and implementation of technical programs;
- to coordinate work on the organization of state emergency reserve funds of financial, food, medical and material-technical resources to eliminate the consequences of emergency situations.

It is to organize international cooperation on issues within the competence of the Ministry.

Even before the establishment of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, great importance was attached to the issues of ensuring the health of the population and protecting the population and territories from emergency situations. In this regard, several decisions have been taken by the government of our Republic. One of them is the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 12, 1994 "On measures to prevent and eliminate catastrophic consequences associated with floods, flood discharges and landslides" decision No. 201. According to the decision, the state authorities of the Republic have acquired certain experience in reducing the risk of natural disasters and ending their consequences. At the same time, emergency situations caused by floods, floods, mudslides and landslides every year cause great destruction, serious damage to the national economy of the Republic, and sometimes cause death of people. For example, at the time when the decision was made, about 400 residential areas and more than 300 objects of national economy were located in dangerous zones in the Republic. The Cabinet of Ministers made the following decision in order to safely drain floods and flood flows, prevent landslides and eliminate their consequences. "The personal responsibility for the prevention of natural disasters and the elimination of their consequences, as well as the organization of work to ensure the complete safety of people, shall be assigned to the governors of regions, cities, districts, ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations." In the decision, the State Geological Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan should develop a system of prevention measures based on the cataloging and passporting of expected natural disasters, determine the areas where measures against floods, landslides and the like should be designed first. the tasks of various ministries and agencies are clearly defined. Every year, meetings are held with the heads of ministries, agencies, authorities and heads of emergency departments on preparation for the season of floods, floods and landslides under the presence of the Minister of Emergency Situations. With the participation of the Ministry of Emergencies, the State Geology Committee, the General Directorate of Hydrometeorology, the heads of local offices, the areas affected by landslides, water and floods will be monitored. For example, in 1999, as a result of inspections, 238 dangerous lakes located in high mountain areas, 46,000 square meters of water and flood prone areas, 27,000 square meters of flood collection facilities, about a thousand water and rivers and streams where floods occur have been identified.

One of the opportunities on the ground is the organization of voluntary emergency rescue structures at the expense of alternate workers, providing them with the necessary clothes, tools and equipment, as well as organizing financial and material technical reserves. Unsolved problems include relocation of residents from landslide and flood-prone areas; predicting floods; not to allow new construction in dangerous places; problems of full use of insurance systems for the purpose of preparing managers and the population for emergency situations and social protection of the population living in dangerous places in these conditions. Resolution No. 202 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 8, 2011 "On measures to strengthen the fight against rabies in humans and animals in the Republic of Uzbekistan."

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