



EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION MECHANISM

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Annototia:

In the article we will consider the main tasks of providing communication and notification in emergency situations, mechanisms for organizing communication and alerting the population.

Keywords: Civil protection, GSChS, communication, stable, mobile, reliable, mode, signal, hidden.

One of the main factors for maintaining a high level of constant readiness of civil protection is the organization of stable and continuous communication and notification in the "State System for Prevention and Action in Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (GSChS).

The main tasks in providing communication and notification are:

- timely transmission and reception of signals (commands) for setting the operating modes of the State System for Prevention and Action in Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan (GSChS);
- reception and transmission of signals of departments, directorates, services and civil protection forces;
- reliability of information exchange between civil protection authorities from bottom to top and from bottom to top;
- Submission of warning signals by the civil protection authorities, as well as bringing these signals to the civil protection authorities and the public.

The communication and notification system shall meet the following requirements:

- stable;
- movable;
- timeliness;
- reliable;
- hidden.



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The stability of the communication system lies in the fact that it does not lose operability even under conditions of exposure to harmful factors in emergency situations and is characterized by viability, resistance to external influences, strength.

Stability:

- organization taking into account the impact on communication systems of organizations, potentially harmful factors of emergency situations;
- arrangement of parts of communication units in protective structures;
- by joint use of various means of communication;
- with creation of bypass channels (routes) and backup communication;
- with the creation of reserve forces and means of communication, their correct deployment and timely use;
- timely provision of communication departments and structures with equipment and materials.

O‘z vaqtidaligi:
The timeliness of a communication system is its ability to transmit signals and information at a specified time.

- organizational and engineering measures to prepare communication networks for operation in control rooms;
- reduction of time for deployment and assembly of communication system parts;
- correct allocation and correct use of reserves of forces and means of communication;
- operational interaction with channels, forces and means of communication;
- reduction of the volume of transmitted information and timely transmission of instructions;
- clear organization of the operational and technical service and strict control over the movement of information on communication networks;
- by correct selection of communication means for transmission of various urgent and voluminous messages;

The reliability of a communication system is its ability to provide access to transmitting messages with a set accuracy.



Reliability:

- maintain technical taffsis of communication channels and means in the established (received) parameters;
- with simultaneous transmission of messages via one channel;

Communication system secrecy is its ability to hide transmitted information, information, and where they are transmitted from enemies.

Hide:

- using secret, encryption, coding devices and secret management documents;
- by observing the rules and procedures established when receiving mutual information transmission;
- using as few people as possible;
- correct placement of communication means, strict observance of the order of their operation. Favqulodda vaziyat sodir etilganda aholiga xabar berish.

For example: in the event of an accident at a chemically hazardous facility: "Attention to everyone!! Dear citizens! A strong poisonous substance is an air cloud poisoned as a result of an accident at a chemical plant. It is instructed that people who fall into the poisoning zone immediately leave their homes, institutions, enterprises, educational institutions and, perpendicular to the direction of the wind, the shortest way to go to safe places.

Before going outside, it is better to put on a cotton frying pan soaked in 2% soda solution, and in cases where the poisoned air does not have time to leave the house before arrival, hide in place, close the windows and make them airtight.. "

Three alert modes are established, indicating the degree of danger in the event of emergency situations:

1. Daily activities mode.
2. High alert mode (spring-summer flood period).
3. Emergency mode (during flood and landslide process)

Information sources (sensors) are installed directly in places of avalanche hazard. Arriving at the tracking post, the duty officer at the tracking post by phone notifies local authorities and directly the threatened institutions themselves, and also uses sirens and light signals. At the same time, he informs the duty officer at the



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observation station about the incident, informs the district department of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, district authorities, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the prosecutor's office, the medical service, the fire service and the state service for monitoring hazardous geological processes.

Electrosirena (with the signal "Attention to all!!!"), centralized notification during natural disasters and accidents in peacetime, as well as uninterrupted communication on radio and television.

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