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Civil protection in the modern world

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ABSTRACT: At the present stage, threats that pose a threat to civilization and humanity tend to grow; therefore, the study of the problem of civil protection in the modern world is becoming more and more problematic. The problem of protecting citizens from all kinds of emergencies is common to all mankind, since this problem is of a universal nature and in our time it acquires special significance. Currently, the protection of citizens in all countries from all kinds of natural and man-made emergencies, as well as from the dangers arising from the conduct of hostilities or as a result of these actions, is becoming very relevant. The main purpose of this work is to study the issues of civil protection in the modern world and address issues of ensuring the protection of citizens from all kinds of emergencies at this stage and in the future.

KEY WORDS: analysis of the problems of threats that pose a threat to humanity and civilization, issues of protecting citizens from all kinds of emergencies at the present stage and in the future.

I. INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, the issues of civil protection (CP) have been considered relevant and in our time this problem is of particular importance. Under current conditions, the protection of citizens in all countries from all kinds of natural and man-made emergencies (ES), as well as from the dangers arising from the conduct of hostilities or as a result of these actions, has been and remains very relevant. This problem is today recognized as one of the important elements of ensuring the national security of all countries, which is an integral part of the CP of each individual state.

At the present stage, the problem of protecting the human person from emergencies has become multifaceted and universal, but it has reached its greatest acuteness in megacities, where the maximum density of population and means of production is concentrated, which further aggravates the current situation. In this regard, the modern concept of upbringing, which arose in a new, informational - intellectual society, is aimed at the formation of an integral personality, where an important component of which is the process of ensuring the protection of the individual from all kinds of emergencies. Therefore, studying the issues of protecting the human person from emergency situations is relevant.

As you know, the urban environment is an important component of the engine of progress, but at the same time it exposes the environment to severe trials, which poses a potential danger to human existence. Being places of concentration of industry, energy, automobile park, urban population are sources of anthropogenic pollution of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, surface and ground waters, soil, rivers, lakes and oceans. They can be likened to volcanoes that spew out a huge amount of gaseous, liquid and solid substances. All this determines the high likelihood of all sorts of emergencies that pose an increased danger to the health of the population of the entire globe.

In the modern world, approaches to solving international and other problems, including the use of military force, are changing. The development of means of warfare based on new physical principles is underway. At the same time, despite the agreements reached in previous years on the reduction of nuclear potentials, the prohibition and destruction of chemical and biological weapons, the possibility of using these types of weapons of mass destruction in modern wars cannot be ruled out. In the current conditions, the Civil Defense, as the main part of the national security and defense system of each country, must be ready to carry out its tasks in any scenario of unleashing hostilities, as well as in case of large-scale terrorist acts. The focus is on ensuring its preparedness. Proceeding from this, the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) of many countries of the world, including the MES of the Republic of Uzbekistan (RUz), strive to optimize the composition and structure of forces and means, to increase the readiness and level of training of personnel of CP organizations. They must know well and skillfully act in the lesions, and must also acquire practical skills in performing rescue and other urgent work.

Unlike developing countries, developed countries seek to ensure stability in the world by strengthening their dominant position and degrading an underprivileged minority. Currently, they use mostly non-military methods and means. Among them, obtaining access to the natural resources of underdeveloped countries on a contractual basis:

- the formation of an obedient comprador mafia - bureaucratic elite there;



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- reduction of the population of underprivileged countries by 2-2.5 times due to latent genocide (expensive medical services and medicines, imposition of alcohol, tobacco, drugs, destruction of families, unleashing of armed conflicts, etc.);
- Spiritual and moral enslavement through the media, pseudo-culture and informational and psychological pressure. For the same purposes, the world information system "Internet" can be used, in particular, a new disease has already appeared - "Internet addiction".

The above threats can be viewed as an information weapon - one of the varieties of various threats and dangers to civilization. The struggle for the possibility of sole control of information flows is becoming one of the main threats at the global level. This danger is largely predetermined by the properties of the human psyche and the ability to control it with the help of informational means of influence. Propaganda, implanting the elimination of inspiring ideas and confidence in the future, leading to spiritual degradation and immorality, leads to a pathological revival of the biological and physiological inclinations of people inherent in the genes in the early stages of human development, which leads to worsening of the health of the population in several countries of the world.

The International Civil Protection Organization (ICPO) has been operating since 1972. Today, it includes more than 50 countries of the world and 20 more countries as observers. The ICPO is practically the only organization entrusted by the Charter with CP issues at the international level. This is largely facilitated by the signed cooperation agreement between the ICPO and the UN, which has opened up new opportunities in the field of training specialists and the population for emergencies of various nature and level. In 2002, at the regular session of the ICPO, took the initiative to develop a framework convention to assist affected countries in large-scale disasters by forces and means of the international organization CP.

In 2006, at the initiative of the ICPO, March 1 was declared World CP Day. The ICPO to familiarize the public with the tasks of the national CP services, to promote their activities to protect the population, material resources and the environment. For several years now, this organization has been paying great attention to children - back in 2001, it came up with an initiative to include CP issues in the school curricula of all educational institutions of the world. The ICPO called on participating countries and observers to demonstrate in practice the role of the CP in ensuring the safety of children and adolescents. In particular, the message notes that this issue is one of the most important tasks facing humanity in the XXI century. "The duty of the CP structures is to become an integral element of the system for protecting children and adolescents in emergencies, to help increase the effectiveness of efforts undertaken in this area by national governments and civil society, especially in the face of disasters and major accidents," the message says.

International cooperation in the field of CP is developing intensively. It should be noted that the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan extensively cooperates with other states in the field of civil protection. By adopting the experience of each other, countries are increasing the efficiency of using their scientific and technical potential, striving to develop systems to ensure the protection of the population, material and cultural values from various kinds of dangers and threats. The most important areas of cooperation is the formation of a system of CPs of the CIS member states on the basis of mutual rapprochement. In this regard, the government and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan are actively participating in the activities carried out by the ICPO, including the provision of peacekeeping and humanitarian operations carried out by decisions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly. In the context of these tasks (maybe in this regard), the Republic of Uzbekistan participates in the delivery of humanitarian supplies to the PRC, the republics of Afghanistan and Tajikistan, as well as other affected regions of the world.

II. LITERARY RESEARCH

The state of the CP is not yet ideal and does not fully comply with modern requirements. To change the situation, it is necessary to make adjustments to the activities of the CP, in this regard, work is underway to eliminate the existing shortcomings. In modern conditions, a number of factors influence the development of CP. First of all, the presence of conflict situations, or conflict potentials near state borders. And also the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the improvement of conventional weapons, the emergence of means of attack based on new physical principles. Non-military threats are growing, in particular the commission of terrorist acts in many countries of the world. In the past, terrorist attacks in Moscow, Grozny, Beslan, New York, Spain and other regions of the world are proof of this. In the United States, Israel and a number of other countries, unfortunately, terrorist attacks are already becoming a familiar attribute of life.

Nowadays, according to estimates of domestic and foreign analysts, it is becoming a heyday of dangers and threats of a complex nature. The development trend of the modern world shows that soon it is possible to increase natural and man-made emergency situations, the number of criminal actions. The dangers caused by the presence of global problems are



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naturally inherent in all countries, including Central Asia and Uzbekistan. The transition of all countries to a policy of acceptable risk requires anticipating and preventing socially dangerous situations in the surrounding world. With the introduction of ever more powerful, complex technological processes into production, the damage caused to civilization as a result of industrial accidents, catastrophes, natural disasters and other extreme situations leading to irreversible consequences and human casualties increases. A characteristic feature of megalopolises is the high density of the living population, the concentration of cultural and material values, the presence of a significant number of potentially dangerous objects. All this determines the high probability of occurrence and the severity of the possible consequences of accidents, catastrophes or natural disasters, which pose an increased danger to the life and health of the population of the entire globe. Analysis of the study of the risks of peacetime and wartime, as well as methods of protecting the population have common parallels. In these conditions, in the long term it seems necessary to form a unified, built system based on uniform principles, capable of solving the whole range of tasks for countering emergencies in peacetime and wartime. Therefore, in my opinion, it is necessary to develop fundamentally new provisions that meet international standards, where the priority for CP should be to warn the population from all kinds of emergencies, to reduce the number of risks of their occurrence. The report of the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, at the 55th session of the UN General Assembly, spoke about the truly critical problems of the existence of the human race in the era of the greatest scientific and technological achievements, the contrast of which is the deepening of the gap between rich and poor countries, as well as the lack of understanding of the inevitable harmful consequences of this progress, primarily the predatory human activity in relation to nature. All this has created a grave threat to humanity and civilization, which requires immediate joint action by the entire world community, designed to dispel the shadow of a new Atlantis hanging over the world.

A.T. Altunin believes that in modern conditions, when there is rampant terrorism, various kinds of military conflicts arise almost continuously, undeclared wars are waged, during which strikes are struck at potentially dangerous objects, the number and scale of natural and man-made emergencies increase. In the conditions experienced by the country of difficulties, limited resources, there is a need to create a unified system that implements uniform organizational and methodological principles of protecting the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies, as well as the dangers arising from the conduct of hostilities or as a result of these actions, which will allow, with on the one hand, to reduce the costs of maintaining the system, and on the other hand, to raise the potential of the combined system to a higher level. Mainly, the problems considered in the theory of protecting society from disasters are directly or indirectly related to the development of means and methods of protecting the population, material and cultural values, with ensuring the viability of economic objects in natural, man-made and military emergencies.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev "On the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" notes that the large-scale reforms carried out over the years of independence have laid a solid foundation for national statehood and sovereignty, security and law and order, the inviolability of state borders, the rule of law, rights and freedoms human, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in society, created decent living conditions for the population and the realization of the creative potential of citizens. It should be noted that within the framework of the fifth direction - "Ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, as well as the implementation of a balanced, mutually beneficial and constructive foreign policy", along with other tasks, "the organization and development of a public warning system about emergencies" are envisaged. In this regard, one of the main activities of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of emergency prevention and ensuring the safety of the population and territories is aimed at forming a mass "culture of safety" among citizens through the media and the education and training system.

According to the authors V. Guryanov and S. Chernysheva, the issues of nature protection, protection of the population and territories are now becoming more acute and important. They believe that to manage in nature, without taking into account the interrelationships, all its components, means to destroy it, thereby worsening the security of life and health of people, their property and environment. Therefore, during the years of independence, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued many special Laws and Resolutions on the protection of nature, protection of the population and territories, and approved the State Program on Forecasting and Prevention of Emergencies. A lot of scientific work is being carried out in this area, and the interest of the population in the protection of nature, forecasting and preventing emergencies is growing all the time.

According to S. Matismanova and F. Mingulova, in the future, the experience of specialists of the Russian Federation should be widely used in organizing and conducting additional education for the "security school" during the summer holidays, and special programs and broadcasts should be prepared on radio and television channels. Conduct live TV Q&A on CP, game shows, TV shows, etc.



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III. METHODOLOGY

At the present time, the situation on the planet has changed dramatically: the dangers from the vital activity of mankind suddenly acquired a completely unprecedented previously global character. At the same time, not only humanity is in danger, but also the environment, nature, Life itself on Earth. A new phase has begun in the development of civilization, in which the main goal of all strata of the population should be not so much the satisfaction of the continuously growing material needs, as it has always been until now, but the comprehensive provision of the safety of their life. At the present stage, the whole world is marking time, not knowing what to do with the dangers that arise, as if by magic, one after another. The global problems facing humanity and still unresolved today pose significant threats to the security of civilization and humanity.

At the present stage, the problem of protecting the human person from emergencies has become multifaceted and universal, but it has reached its greatest acuteness in megacities, where the maximum density of population and means of production is concentrated, which further aggravates the current situation. In this regard, the modern concept of upbringing, which arose in a new, informational - intellectual society, is aimed at the formation of an integral personality, where an important component of which is the process of ensuring the protection of the individual from all kinds of emergencies. Therefore, studying the issues of protecting the human person from emergency situations is relevant.

Research related to the study of the dangers threatening civilization and its role in human life has lasted for several centuries. The current situation in the 21st century obliges every citizen to take care of his own safety and the safety of his loved ones. If a person knows what to do in a given situation, he has much more chances of surviving than someone who allows himself to panic.

In view of the foregoing, attention should be paid to the process of teaching the discipline in CP. In particular, it is necessary to enrich the knowledge of trainees by the fact that the likelihood of emergencies of a natural, ecological and man-made character in the whole world remains high. The situation in many regions of the world is complex today. They do not bypass Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. Under these conditions, the role of CP is increasing in order to protect the population and territories from all kinds of emergencies. It will be able to ensure the safety of people, the economy, and territories in emergencies in peacetime and wartime when all aspects of its activities are improved, including the training of students of general education schools and secondary specialized educational institutions, university students, as well as the general population in the CP.

The basis of CP training is to instill the knowledge necessary for the implementation of security measures, which are measures taken to ensure the safety of the population and territories, carried out by state, public and private organizations and enterprises based on the laws in force in the country and regulatory legal acts. In my opinion, there is a need to make changes to the theory and practice of the CP at the present stage, in particular, the main provisions of the CP should be as follows:

1. Fundamentals of Civil Protection in the future should have a social orientation, the main target Program of which is the preservation of human life on planet Earth;
2. It is necessary to strengthen in every possible way the protection of nature and the environment - the source of the survival of humanity;
3. Continuous monitoring should be carried out to predict and prevent emergencies in the territories of all countries;
4. It is necessary to strengthen the forces and means of the CP in every possible way for an operational assessment of the situation, as well as timely elimination of the consequences of all kinds of emergencies;
5. In the future, it is necessary to change the principles of protecting the population. For example, instead of mass evacuation of the population from large cities, partial evacuation from the predicted zones of damage and infection should be carried out, when other methods of protection are impossible. Mass evacuation should be considered an exceptional option;
6. With the threat of the use of weapons of mass destruction, measures to protect the population should be carried out everywhere, on the territory of a single country, on a massive scale, with the involvement of all human and material resources;
7. Based on the knowledge and skills gained, anticipate a possible emergency and take all measures to eliminate all kinds of emergencies.

IV. CONCLUSION

Most of the dangers and threats are currently not finding effective solutions. They sometimes reach a critical state and are accompanied by various kinds of disasters. As a result, there is a threat of emergence of dangerous situations of various



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nature and scale, which can lead to destabilization of the conditions of existence of the entire civilization and the human race.

When it comes to CP, they mean the protection of every person in emergency situations - this is the responsibility of the state. The responsibility of citizens is, first of all, in the study of the basics of self-help and mutual assistance in emergencies, the ability to apply this knowledge. A person's ability to defend himself is formed on the basis of training and the formation of a certain type of consciousness, which creates a need to master the appropriate skills and means of protection, as well as motivation for activities aimed at obtaining additional information, determining the appropriate choice in the current situation and participating in risk management at the society level. The formation of this type of consciousness is based on a system of knowledge about risk, and, in turn, is the basis for active, deliberate and purposeful actions

The modern world is characterized by an increase in global threats and dangers, an increasingly obvious manifestation of the crisis of civilization. This makes efforts to ensure its security one of the main priorities for the near future. In conclusion, I would like to note that the most important task in the field of public health at the present stage and in the future is to direct people's minds to achieve the goal of harmonious development of the personality, nature, techno sphere and thereby make a certain contribution to the foresight and curbing of various kinds of emergencies in the future. ... Along with this, it should be noted that every citizen, on the basis of the knowledge gained, must skillfully protect himself and other citizens from all kinds of emergencies, which is an important element in solving the problems of civil protection in the present and in the future.

Thus, in the near future, the CP should be built in such a way that all sectors of the national economy: industry, agriculture, educational institutions, management bodies - should be ready for a quick transition to work according to wartime plans. In this regard, it can be argued that in the future, the CP will take on a territorial nature instead of a departmental one. Each region will become more independent and will solve problems, as a rule, on its own. All this can be considered as the main trends in the development of CP now and in the foreseeable future.

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