



INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO ENSURING LIFE SAFETY

Associate Professor of the Department of the Academy of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan

(PhD), associate professor **Kamolov Lazizjon Aminovich**

***Annotation.** This article provides information on digital technologies and innovative methods used by the Ministry of Emergency Situations in preparing the population of the Republic of the Uzbekistan, the flow of tourists arriving to our country in the field of emergency situations and fires.*

***Key words:** reference, emergency situation, fire, digital technology, carbon monoxide, need social protection, explosion, fine*

The comprehensive reforms that are being consistently implemented in all areas of our country, I think, do not go unnoticed by any citizen. Today, we all know that the provision of production processes with highly advanced technologies, the emergence and complication of negative situations in natural development threaten the health of the population, environmental cleanliness and sustainable development of the economy, while ensuring a safe life has also become an urgent issue.

At the moment, ensuring the safety of the population in our country, protection from natural, man-made and ecological emergencies is one of the priority areas of state policy, and in this regard, I consider it appropriate to draw attention to the urgent tasks put forward in the Addresses of our esteemed President to the Oliy Majlis.

In particular, the Address stated that maintaining the security of the population is the highest priority task, and the need to raise the security of our people to a new level is one of the important directions. Indeed, in ensuring the security of the population, increasing their safe living standards and creating decent living conditions are of urgent importance.

What is relevant for a person and society? In particular, as noted by experts from the United Nations (UN), the vital interests of every person include life and health, well-being, and access to information. In this regard, it is appropriate to emphasize that the concept of "security" is inextricably linked with the absence of various types of threats that cause adverse damage to the vital interests of a person and their prevention.

At the same time, it is important to pay attention to the following issues that await a solution in ensuring the safety of vital activity:

Firstly, the need to support the criteria necessary for human existence within the boundaries of ensuring vital activity. In particular, reducing the level of risk and improving the system of protection by warning, preventing and eliminating the consequences of certain dangers to humans and society is one of the urgent tasks facing the entire world community today.

Secondly, it is important to provide the population with all types of energy resources (in particular, electricity, gas, oil products, coal, water, etc.). In particular, the energy crisis, as one of the important factors that seriously affect the safety of human vital activity, is one of the urgent problems in ensuring the security of any state and society today.

Thirdly, providing the population with all the necessary norms and criteria for material needs of life is one of the priority tasks. At the same time, we all know that the insufficient number of housing, public transport, medical institutions and other elements of the system for ensuring the safety of life for the population in different countries is one of the problems that is waiting for its solution.

Fourth, one of the priority areas for ensuring the safety of life, the physiological basis of which is undoubtedly the satisfaction of the population's needs for food products. In particular, with the increase in the population, the relevance of this problem will increase even more, and if humanity does not develop new promising technologies for producing food products and does not adapt to them in a timely manner, a dangerous situation may arise on a global scale.

Fifth, the rational use of drinking water, its protection from pollution is one of the issues that we constantly pay attention to. In this regard, preventing the negative impact of industrial and household enterprises and their waste on the drinking water use system is also a priority task.

Sixth, the fact that the processes of eliminating, recycling or using industrial waste are inextricably linked with ensuring the safety of life. In particular, this process, especially the annual increase in the amount of nuclear energy, chemical, biological production waste, in turn leads to an increase in potential risks to human life and health. Of course, the emergence of hotbeds of economic, political and social conflicts in different regions of the world, the intensification of natural, man-made or mixed emergencies, the worsening of the environmental and ecological situation, climate change, the acceleration of desertification processes, the loss of biodiversity require that ensuring the safe standard of living of people be included among the most urgent problems.

They drew special attention to the fact that the adoption of the Law "On the State of Emergency", which serves to ensure the peace and security of the population of our country, and the natural and man-made disasters that have occurred in our republic, fires occurring in the autumn-winter season, and many other unpleasant situations require further improvement of the existing system, as well as the need to organize a new system of ensuring fire safety in many large facilities and high-rise buildings being built in our country, and to radically strengthen the material and technical base and human resources of the sector.

These urgent problems arising in the areas of ensuring the safety of vital activities are of a complex nature, and their elimination, prevention require, in addition to strengthening interstate cooperation, and the implementation of appropriate measures in international and national spheres, an innovative approach, the creation of scientific developments and modern technologies from each of us, from each member of our society.

In the words of our esteemed President Shavkat Miromonovich, “Our most important task is to create an environment of innovation in the worldview of our people. Without innovation, there will be no competition or development in any field. If we do not widely promote changes in this area to our people and if we do not develop skills in people, we will not be able to keep up with the intensity of today's era and the unparalleled achievements of science and technology.”

Consequently, thinking in a new way, taking quick steps towards new ideas, and showing initiative are the requirements of today's rapidly developing era. A natural question also arises: in what areas should innovative approaches, scientific developments, and modern technologies be manifested or implemented in ensuring the safety of life?

From our point of view, these are:

firstly, in the formation of innovative ideas aimed at creating modern means of production and improving the system of their use;

secondly, in developing new ideas and technologies to increase efficiency in the areas of emergency prevention;

thirdly, in developing innovative approaches to ensuring the safety of these resources and assets, along with saving material wealth and resources and the criteria for their consumption;

fourthly, in creating innovative developments, inventions and modern technologies to ensure the functioning of life safety protection systems, including their operation both in normal conditions and in conditions of emerging dangers, especially in natural, man-made or other types of emergency situations;

fifthly, in improving the system of educating (explaining) the population, including representatives of the younger generation, from a young age on the basics of ensuring life safety, and in training specialists in new and emerging areas related to ensuring life safety.

It is worth noting that many documents, including legislative acts, have been adopted both at the international level and at the national level of states in the areas

of ensuring the safety of life and creating the necessary conditions for the population. In addition, programs are being developed and implemented in this area, various international organizations, government agencies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and movements are being established, conferences are being held, scientific forecasts are being made, and the conclusion is drawn that “the environment and the development of human civilization are inextricably linked.”

Separate disciplines and areas of scientific research related to the safety of life are emerging as a natural need for the development of society. Also, the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, adopted at the UN General Assembly Summit on Sustainable Development, identified a number of measures aimed at ensuring the security of life, in particular, priority tasks related to the development of science and education in this area, and the creation of the necessary conditions and opportunities for the next generation.

At the same time, the rapidly developing demands of social life require continuous research on the topic being discussed at our conference today, and these noble deeds are both a duty and a duty for all of us.

As we all know, at the initiative of our esteemed President, in recent years, the concepts of "innovation", "innovative development", "innovative approach", "innovative ideas" have been entering all spheres of social life in our country, and legal norms related to the mechanisms for the introduction and implementation of these concepts, the organization of the activities of institutional structures are reflected in legislative acts in various areas. In particular, by the Decrees and Resolutions of the Head of State:

measures are being taken to improve the mechanisms for introducing innovations into sectors and areas of the economy, to increase the efficiency of the system for integrating scientific and innovative activities;

measures are being taken to create the necessary conditions for the comprehensive development and support of innovative and technological ideas in

higher educational institutions, to increase the initiative of professors, teachers, young scientists and students in creating innovative technologies;

the “Leader of Innovative Ideas” badge has been established, which is awarded to young scientists and students, as well as enterprising citizens for their worthy contribution to the development of innovative ideas and technologies in the country;

innovative technoparks, youth innovation centers are being created, international interactive innovation fairs and innovation and investment forums are being held;

mechanisms for financing projects in the field of innovation have been improved, which is playing an important role in the implementation of scientific and technical programs of innovative work in this regard.

We are confident that today's attention to the prevention and elimination of emergency situations, ensuring fire safety, as well as further improving the system for ensuring the safety of vital activities, increasing the efficiency of the innovative approach, scientific developments and the development of modern technologies, and improving national legislation in this area will not fail to bear fruit.

References:

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 22, 2016 No. O'PK-410 "On Amendments and Addenda to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Labor Protection".

2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2019 No. PF-5706 "On the introduction of a qualitatively new system for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations and ensuring fire safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

3. Order of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 25, 2021 No. 300 "On approval of the standards for the training of fire and rescue teams".

4. Kanishevsky S.M. Conceptual foundations and model characteristics of physical training and readiness of rescuers // Actual problems professional-practical physical training: scientific-methodical journal. 2011 No. 1 (2). S. 59.