

Some issues of civil protection in the modern world

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ABSTRACT

This article considers the problems of protecting citizens in the modern world. The article also analyzes the issues of civil protection, taking into account the increase in the number of threats that pose a danger to civilization and humanity from all kinds of natural, man-made and environmental emergencies.

INTRODUCTION

With the development of civilization, mankind has repeatedly faced a number of dangers, sometimes on a planetary scale. But still, it was a distant prehistory, a kind of incubation period for modern global dangers, which tend to grow. These dangers manifested themselves in full measure already in the second half and, in particular, in the last quarter of the 20th century, that is, at the turn of two millennia. All these dangers were associated with a number of circumstances, which were largely reduced to the predatory activity of the human population.

At the present time in the life of mankind, global problems associated with overcoming various crisis phenomena that arise as the earth civilization develops are becoming more and more relevant. This is due, first of all, to the growing number of emergency situations (ES), leading to the occurrence of various kinds of disasters, large human losses and huge material damage.

Civil protection (CP) is one of the most important functions of the state, part of defense construction, ensuring the country's security and the peaceful existence of the population. The security of the population, the process of sustainable functioning of all sectors of the national economy depend on it. Currently, all CP units are actively involved in the aftermath of large-scale natural disasters and man-made disasters, gaining experience so as not to repeat the lessons of the past when they were not ready for major emergencies. Recently, largely thanks to the efforts of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan (MES RUz) and executive authorities in the center and in the field, the attitude towards public protection, the preparation of the population, is changing for the better. But until now, many believe that its problems relate only to the dangers that arise in wartime. Nevertheless, the CP units are actively involved in the aftermath of natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes. In addition, at the end of the twentieth century, humanity faced new types of threats - environmental disasters that cause great damage to the human population and terrorism in all its manifestations.

LITERARY RESEARCH

The development trend of the modern world shows that in the modern world there is an increase in natural disasters, environmental and man-made disasters, the number of criminal actions. Threats caused by the presence of global problems that threaten civilization and humanity at the present stage are characteristic of all countries. The world community faces a number of problems and dangers that threaten the existence of mankind and civilization. This is, first of all, a demographic problem generated by overpopulation, migration, aging and is one of the root causes of a number of other global problems.

Since ancient times, the issues of public protection have been considered relevant, and in our time this problem is of particular importance. In the current conditions, the protection of citizens in all countries from all kinds of emergencies of a natural, man-made and environmental nature, 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 country.

In the report of the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan [1], at the 55th session of the UN General Assembly, it was 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 gap between poor and rich countries, as well as the lack of ideas about the inevitable harmful consequences of this progress, primarily the predatory activity of man in relation to nature. All this has created a serious threat to humanity and civilization, which requires immediate joint action by the entire world community, designed to dispel the shadow of the new Atlantis hanging over the world.

A.T. Altunin [2] believes that in modern conditions, when there is rampant terrorism, various kinds of military conflicts almost continuously arise, undeclared wars are being waged, during which attacks on potentially dangerous objects are inflicted, the number and scale of natural and man-made emergencies are increasing. In the context of the difficulties experienced by the country, limited resources, there is a need to create a unified system that implements unified organizational and methodological principles for protecting the population and territories from natural, environmental and man-made emergencies, as well as dangers arising from the

conduct of hostilities or as a result of these actions, which will allow , on the one hand, to reduce the cost of maintaining the system, and on the other hand, to raise the potential of the unified 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 for protecting the population, material and cultural values, and ensuring the survivability of economic facilities in natural, man-made and military emergencies.

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev [3], “On the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, it is noted that the large-scale reforms carried out over the years of independence have laid a solid foundation for national statehood and sovereignty, ensuring security and law and order, inviolability of state borders, and the rule of law , human rights and freedoms, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in society, created decent living conditions for the population and the realization of the creative potential of citizens. The material of the fifth direction of the strategy says: “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, “organization and development of a system for alerting the population 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 creating a mass “safety culture” among citizens through the media and the education and training system.

In the research of the author [4], it is noted that health protection and the fight against the most dangerous diseases is one of the global tasks of mankind, since it is central to the preservation of life on Earth. Among the factors that shape the health of the population, a decisive role is played not only by a healthy lifestyle, the state of the environment, heredity and the level of health care, but also by the cultural and spiritual potential of society. The core of every civilization is the spiritual culture in all its uniqueness. Technogenic civilization poses a real threat not only to the physical, but also to the spiritual and moral degradation of man. It carries serious diseases, has a damaging effect on the human body, especially on the health of the younger generation.

As noted by UN experts at the World Water Forum in Brazil [5], the world is on the verge of a water disaster. Along with this, it was stated that every tenth inhabitant of the Earth is experiencing an acute shortage of drinking water, and this is almost 884 million people. According to UN experts, by 2050 the need for water will increase by 20%. Many countries have already reached the limits of water use. And in the near future, the problem of lack of water resources will turn into a political problem, UN experts point out. If nothing is done, then by 2030 almost 5 billion people (about 67% of the world's population) will remain without satisfactorily purified water. The lack of water in desert and semi-desert regions will cause intensive migration of the population. This is expected to affect between 24 million and 700 million people. In 2017, over 20 million people around the world fled their homes due to a shortage of drinking water.

As a rule, for the successful implementation of tasks focused on the correct actions of a person in the event of a collision with all kinds of emergencies, appropriate upbringing in emotional terms will be required. This category is manifested in whether a person knows how to empathize with other people: to feel someone else's pain as his own, other people's joys and sorrows as his own, whether he is able, in the words of A. Radishchev [6], “to grieve to a person

and have fun with him”.

I would like to note that the symbols of the 20th century were technical progress, expanded reproduction, and an extensive growth rate. In the 21st century, the main thing should be the sustainable development of all countries, the safety, quality and health of the population. In my opinion, we should focus our attention on human capital, without which it is impossible to solve any problems of modern society, i.e. protecting human life and interests should be a top priority. From this point of view, in order to solve the problems of CP, not only a scientific system of views on ways to manage the risks of disasters and emergencies is required. Therefore, in order to implement the tasks of the CP, it is necessary to develop specific programs to reduce the risks and mitigate the consequences of emergencies. The relevant state organization for public protection is the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

METHODOLOGY

As is known, the large-scale interactions of mankind with nature have expanded many times over and, moreover, are becoming uncontrollable (lack of fresh water, deforestation and desertification, the spread of diseases, the reduction of biodiversity, waste problems, global warming, an increase in the number of accidents, the threat of nuclear war, the Chernobyl accident and Fukushima, environmental consequences of chemicalization, the threat to the ozone layer, the Covid-19 pandemic, etc.). All this imposes a special responsibility on all of humanity in all matters of life, including in addressing CP issues in the modern world.

As is known, political and scientific circles began to pay special attention to the study of the problem of a threat that poses a danger to the existence of mankind, a huge number of special studies are devoted to it. This in itself is evidence of the awareness of the fact that the survival and development of mankind are exposed to various dangers at the present stage, which it has never experienced in the past. The cause of many of today's dangers to mankind is the result of his own wrong actions. The predatory activity of mankind aimed at changing the environment, as a rule, brings with it the emergence of a number of new dangers, and with the increase in the scale of transformations, the scale of all kinds of emergencies grows. Awareness of the new situation by the world community came after a series of successive scientific discoveries made over the past two centuries. These discoveries showed that people's ideas about the immensity and inexhaustibility of the nature around them must be changed.

It should be noted that in order to fulfill their needs, a person discovered new types of energy sources, but, unfortunately, with tragic consequences. Atomic energy has long been mastered for both peaceful and military purposes. Mankind (or rather politicians) clearly do not intend to limit themselves to peaceful purposes, moreover, atomic (nuclear) energy has entered our century primarily as a military means and a means of intimidating opposing nuclear powers. In this regard, I would like to note the fact that more than half a century ago, in Vernadsky's book "Essays and Speeches", the following was prophetically stated: "The time is not far off when a person will receive atomic energy in his hands, such a source of power that will give him the opportunity to build his own life as he wants. Will a person be able to use this power, direct it to good, and not to self-destruction? Has he grown up to the ability to use the power that science must inevitably give him?". As a rule, the huge nuclear potential is supported by a feeling of mutual fear and the desire of one of the parties for unsteady superiority. The power of the new energy source turned out to be doubtful, it came at the wrong time and hit in the wrong hands.

It is no secret that everywhere there are various kinds of dangers, which, to one degree or

another, pose a certain threat to human existence. Man has always been skeptical of all kinds of dangers, and he mistakenly imagines that if a brick is destined to fall, then it will fly on someone else's head. Mankind is inclined to see the causes of all the disasters of the world in bad luck or an inexplicable set of circumstances, rather than regard them as the result of their own wrong actions. Meanwhile, the observations of experts suggest the opposite: most often we ourselves are to blame for our misfortunes. With all due respect and love for nature, one must firmly grasp that those of its phenomena that at the moment seem to be a blessing, at any time can turn into a tragedy for a person.

Mankind daily faces many harsh natural and other phenomena. According to experts, thousands of thunderstorms, approximately 10,000 floods, over 100,000 earthquakes, landslides, numerous explosions, fires, accidents and catastrophes, volcanic eruptions, tropical cyclones, and not to mention the threatening increase in environmental disasters occur annually on Earth.

In the modern world today, among the various dangers that threaten humanity, is road transport - the most dangerous type of land transport. According to world statistics, road accidents are the main cause of death for people aged 15 to 29 years. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), worldwide, more than 3,000 people die and about 100,000 are seriously injured every day as a result of road traffic accidents (RTAs). According to the WHO at the UN in 2010, 1.8 million people died due to traffic accidents. An analysis of road crashes shows that 90% of fatal crashes occur in low- and middle-income countries (Africa and Asia). This shows that from the point of view of the CP at the present stage, humanity should think about solving this topical problem.

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 to which the Statute entrusts CP issues at the international level. This is largely facilitated by the signed agreement on cooperation between the ICPO and the UN, which has opened up new opportunities in the field of training specialists and the public for emergencies of various nature and levels. In 2002, at the regular session of the ICPO, an initiative was put forward to develop a framework convention to assist affected countries in large-scale disasters with the help and means of the international organization of the CP.

In 2006, at the initiative of the ICPO, March 1 was declared World CP Day. To acquaint the public with the tasks of the national public protection services, to promote their activities to protect the population, assets and the environment. It is not the first year that 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 in the world. The ICPO called on participating countries and observers to demonstrate in practice the role of 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 21st century. "The duty of the public protection structures is to become an integral element of the system for protecting children and adolescents in emergency situations, to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of efforts undertaken in this area by national governments and civil society, especially in the context of catastrophes 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 widely cooperates with other states in the field of public protection. By adopting each other's experience, countries

increase the efficiency of using their scientific and technical potential, strive to develop systems for ensuring the protection of the population, material and cultural values from various kinds of dangers and threats. The most important areas of cooperation are the formation of the CP system 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 those to ensure peacekeeping and humanitarian operations carried out by decisions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly. In the context of these tasks, the Republic of Uzbekistan is involved in the delivery of humanitarian goods to the PRC, the republics of Afghanistan and Tajikistan, as well as other affected regions of the world.

I would like to note that the state of the CP at the present stage does not yet meet the regulatory requirements aimed at protecting citizens from all kinds of dangers. In order to change the situation, it is necessary to make adjustments to the activities of the CP, in connection with this, work is underway to eliminate the existing shortcomings. In modern conditions, a number of factors influence the development of CP. These include all kinds of natural, environmental and man-made hazards that threaten the existence of mankind. As well as the possibility of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the improvement of conventional weapons, the emergence of means of attack based on new physical principles. Threats of a non-military nature are increasing, in particular, the commission of terrorist acts in many countries of the world.

It can be stated that the 20th century was a turning point not only in world social history, but also in the very fate of mankind. The fundamental difference of the last century from all previous history is that humanity has lost faith in its immortality. Looking back at the past and analyzing the current situation of mankind, I began to understand that its dominance over nature is not unlimited and is fraught with the death of itself. In fact, never before has humanity itself grown by a factor of 2.5 in the lifetime of only one generation, thereby increasing the strength of the “demographic press”. Never before has mankind entered a period of scientific and technological revolution, has not reached the post-industrial stage of development, has not mastered space. Never before had so many natural resources been required for its life support, and the waste it returned to the environment was also not so great.

From the point of view of ensuring the CP, there is the following axiom that does not require proof: what profession a person does not have, no matter what he does, he must know and understand, and also be able to act correctly in case of all kinds of emergencies. Achieving such a quality, mastering such skills, the ability to make the best decision, setting yourself up for the right actions, leading to avoiding all sorts of dangers - this is not as simple as it might seem at first glance. To realize such qualities, it will be necessary to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills for correct actions in cases where a person, by coincidence, is forced to face danger face to face. In such cases, a person must correctly assess his abilities and those valuable qualities on the basis of which he must skillfully act, and also know firmly what he is going against.

The focus on the ability to act correctly in all kinds of emergencies, formed in the individual, contributes to making the best decision in order to eliminate the likelihood of a collision with danger. Such an orientation is very important for a person in emergency situations, as it helps to reveal the potential of the individual in the right choice and the necessary orientation. All these qualities make it possible for a person to be in the center of attention of a group of people, as well as to orient citizens to the right actions during and after an emergency

with a strong-willed attitude.

CONCLUSION

As a rule, the process of forming skills and abilities to protect the human person is formed on the basis of training and the formation of a certain type of consciousness that creates the need to master the appropriate skills and means of protection, as well as the motivation of activities aimed at obtaining additional information, determining the appropriate choice in the current situation and participating in risk management at the country level. The formation of this type of consciousness is based on a system of knowledge about dangers, which forms the basis for active, deliberate and purposeful actions.

In conclusion, I want to note that the most important task in the field of CP in the modern world and in the future is to direct people's minds to achieve the goal of harmonious development of the individual, nature, technosphere and thereby make a certain contribution to the foreseeing and curbing various kinds of emergencies in the future. Along with this, it should be noted that each 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 public protection in the present and in the future.

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