ISSN NO: 2770-4491
Date of Publication:20-05-2022

Timely And Quality Notification Promotes A Significant Reduction Of Human Satisfactions And Material Damage

Khusanova S.I.
Doctor of Pedagogy, Associate Professor
Professor of the Department "Planning and Management of the State Emergency Service"
Institute of Civil Protection at the Academy of the Ministry of Emergency Situations
Republic of Uzbekistan
Phone: +998936229166 E-mail: Sumbula_fmi@mail.ru

Annotation: One of the main measures to protect the population from natural and man-made emergencies is the timely notification of the population about the danger that has arisen in the situation in the danger zone, as well as informing about the correct behavior in emergency situations. A very important factor at the initial stage of the development of emergencies is the clear, prompt, concise and informative operation of the local emergency warning system. Timely and high-quality notification contributes to a significant reduction, and sometimes to the complete exclusion of victims and material damage.
The article draws attention to the observance of all fire safety measures in educational institutions (particularly in schools) and the timely communication of information about the fire and evacuation of participants in the educational process, observing the identified rational parameters when compiling messages, has a high safety organization efficiency. In other words, the damage from a particular emergency is minimized.

Key words: emergency, protection of the population, timely notification, communication of information, organization of security, correct behavior, reduction of human casualties, material damage.

There are many constant environmental factors that affect the safety of participants in the educational process. Their influence, as a rule, has a harmful effect on a person and is not an immediate threat to health, i.e. danger. Unfortunately, people tend to quickly forget the negative emotions previously caused by incidents or accidents. In order to minimize the dangerous damaging factors of the source of an emergency (hereinafter referred to as the emergency), affecting students in schools and their employees, one should in no case forget about preventive methods of protection and organization of security in crowded places, which are educational institutions of various levels .

One of the main measures to protect the population from natural and man-made emergencies is the timely notification of the population about the danger that has arisen in the situation in the danger zone, as well as informing about the correct behavior in emergency situations. tions [1].

The mobile complex for informing and alerting the population is a modern means of informing and alerting the population, which allows it to fully cope with the task.

The main way to alert the population in any kind of emergency is the supply of speech information. During notification, all types of communication can be used: television, radio broadcasting, special equipment and means are used to supply sound and light signals. The approximate time of the beginning of the emergency is stipulated, instructions are immediately given on the procedure for the population to act.

A very important factor at the initial stage of the development of emergencies is the clear, prompt, concise and informative operation of the local emergency warning system. Timely and high-quality notification contributes to a significant reduction, and sometimes to the complete exclusion of victims and material damage. Also an important part of the notification is the qualitative interaction of all types of notification (notification with the help of loudspeakers, screens such as "creeping line", etc.). The need for this interaction arises due to the fact that the use of only one type of notification does not guarantee that information about the threat of emergencies will be communicated to all participants in the educational process that fall into the zone of a possible emergency. In other words, notification must be considered as a single, integral system [3]

The most frequent emergencies (in the total volume of incidents) in schools are fires in classrooms, laboratories and building collapses. It is worth paying attention to the fact that educational institutions do not always meet safety requirements, including fire safety.

The relevance of fire safety problems in educational institutions (in particular, in schools, lyceums) is due to the fact that, despite all the measures taken to prevent fires, they happen with depressing regularity. In some tragic cases, emergencies cause death of people. In this regard, additional measures are needed to ensure fire safety, and, above all, in the classrooms where students study, laboratories and in the territories adjacent to them (public catering establishments, canteens, school grounds, sports and cultural and entertainment facilities on territory of educational institutions), where students and teachers spend a significant part of their time [2].

To reduce the level of danger in such institutions, various state policy measures are being taken to ensure the fire safety of educational institutions. Purposeful work to ensure the safety of educational institutions is carried out by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Also, attention is drawn to the need to annually monitor the readiness of educational institutions for the new academic year in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic, departments and fire safety departments of cities and regions.

The entire system of fire safety and evacuation of people should be interconnected between the educational institution (in this case, the school) and the fire department. Warning and management of the evacuation of people in case of fire should be carried out in the following ways, and preferably a combination of them:

- supply of sound and (or) light signals to all premises of the building with permanent or temporary stay of people;
- broadcasting texts about the need for evacuation, evacuation routes, direction of movement and other actions aimed at ensuring the safety of people;
- broadcasting specially designed texts aimed at preventing panic and other phenomena that complicate the evacuation;
- placement of evacuation safety signs on evacuation routes;
- inclusion of evacuation safety signs;
- switching on evacuation lighting;
- remote opening of emergency exit doors (for example, equipped with electromagnetic locks);
- communication of the fire post, the control room with the fire warning zones [5].

The equipping of educational institutions with automatic fire systems is topical, since only one minute is enough for them to transmit a fire signal to a single duty dispatch service. After such a notification, the signal is automatically redirected directly to the fire department, which is located closest to the object [4].

According to statistics, when an emergency occurs, a person spends considerable time to make the right decision, being in a state of shock. In addition, the time for calling special units is significantly increased, since the recipient of information must first call 101 or 1050 using a mobile phone or other means of communication.

Also, certain difficulties are the perception of messages and the initiation of the correct reactions to messages about emergencies in the participant of the educational process (student or teacher). And the main difficulty lies in the irrational The list of selected message options. Due to the current lack of appropriate methodological approaches, the identification of rational parameters of messages for notifying participants in the educational process during emergencies is relevant [6].

One of the irrational parameters of a text message is the complexity of the semantic blocks of text messages, their availability for correct perception and comprehension. Given the difference in the intellectual abilities and knowledge base of the notified, the message should be as simple as possible to understand, both for the teaching staff and for students of all ages.

An important component is that the message should consist of two blocks: descriptive, giving the necessary information about the emergency, and prescriptive, the purpose of which is to regulate the subsequent actions of the student (teacher). It is quite obvious that the descriptive blocks for different emergency situations will not have large differences in complexity. However, prescriptive blocks may entail certain difficulties in the implementation process, such as the instructions “to seal the room”, “make a cotton-gauze bandage and moisten it with 2% soda solution”, etc.

ISSN NO: 2770-4491
Date of Publication:20-05-2022

Finally, the conciseness of the message and the need to highlight the most significant information in it are of considerable importance. In other words, the message should be as short as possible, but at the same time give the maximum amount of useful information about the emergency.

A certain combination of the specific volume of the message, the number and complexity of its semantic blocks, in which the risk of hitting schoolchildren and teachers is minimal when implementing protection actions in emergencies and is considered rational for specific values of controlled factors. Thus, depending on the types of emergencies with specific scenarios and on the characteristics of recipients (recipients) of information, the following rational message parameters are identified for each type of emergency [5]:

1. Minimal complexity of semantic blocks (simplicity for perception and comprehension);
2. The presence of two semantic blocks (descriptive and prescriptive blocks);
3. Minimum message volume.

So, if all fire safety measures are observed in educational institutions (in particular, in schools) and timely communication of information about a fire and evacuation to the participants in the educational process, observing the identified rational parameters when compiling messages, the organization of safety is highly effective. In other words, the damage from a particular emergency is minimized.

Bibliography

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of August 20, 1999 “On the protection of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies”
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2009 “On fire safety”.
3. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 601 dated August 8, 2007 "On the creation and development of an automated system for warning and informing the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan about threats or emergencies."
4. Security of educational institutions // Analytical Bulletin No. 8 (420). 2011. P.78-84
5. Vereskun A.V., Ayubov E.N., Prishchepov D.Z., The use of modern information and communication technologies in solving the problem of minimizing and eliminating the consequences of the manifestation of terrorism, Scientific publicistic collection "Problems of security and emergency situations." [Text] / All-Russian Institute of Scientific and Technical Information, Moscow, 2013. Issue No. 3. pp. 76-79
6. Ovsyanikov A., In the center of attention - warning and information systems / / "Civil Protection", 2014. No. 1. pp.45-56