



**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH IN IT AND ENGINEERING

Volume 10, Issue 12, December 2021

ISSN: 2278-6244

IMPACT FACTOR(2021): 7.436



# GREENFIELD ADVANCED RESEARCH PUBLISHING HOUSE

14. **MEASURES TO TRANSFER THE POPULATION FROM DANGEROUS AREAS TO SAFE AREAS** 93-97 [pdf](#)  
Nabiyev A.B  
G'anibaev G.'G'
15. **LESSON QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY** 98-100 [pdf](#)  
Botirjanov A.A,  
Usmanov M.A,  
Nabiyev A.B
16. **STUDY OF THE EFFICIENCY OF METHODS OF RECONSTRUCTION OF SHAPED FACES** 101-112 [pdf](#)  
A.M. Gafurov  
S.SH. Raxmonov  
A.A. Musajonov
17. **THE CONTENT OF VOCATIONAL ORIENTATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AND THE INTEGRATION OF DIDACTIC RESOURCES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF TEACHING TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE)** 113-121 [pdf](#)  
Makhkamova Dilafruz Alievna.
18. **INVESTIGATION OF THE DIFFERENTIAL RESISTANCE OF HETEROSTRUCTURES BASED** 122-125 [pdf](#)  
Babakhodjaev Umar Samsaxodjaevich  
Nabiyev Azamjon Botirjonovich  
Usmanov Mukhammadjon Abdukhalilugli
19. **THE IMPACT OF VENTURE CAPITAL ON THE DIGITAL ECONOMY** 126-135 [pdf](#)  
Shodiev Sanjar Ruzikulovich,  
Chulliyev Suhrob Rabbonaqlovich,  
Negmatov Samariddin Karshiboevich,
20. **INFLUENCE OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS ON ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING MODERNIZATION OF SCHOOLS.** 136-152 [pdf](#)  
RAJABOV ZARIF NURMUHAMMADOVICH  
USMONOV ERKIN TOYIROVICH  
FAZILOVA MAVJUDA DJAMILOVNA
21. **MOTIVATION OF THE STUDENTS THROUGH THE COMMUNICATIVE-COGNITIVE METHOD.** 153-155 [pdf](#)  
Fayzullo Begov
22. **DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SODIUM BICARBONATE, BURKEITE AND AMMONIUM SULFATE FROM SULFATE SALTS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN** 156-166 [pdf](#)  
Koshanova B. T.  
Erkaev A.U.
23. **"EXPEDIENCY OF PROCESSING SHAFTS AND STEPPED SHAFTS WITH THRUST CUTTERS"** 167-170 [pdf](#)  
Akramova Dilafruz Shukhrat qizi Usmonov, Rustambek Davronbek ugli, Fathullaev Alisher Abdurashid ugli  
Erkaev A.U.
24. **"INCREASING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF MANUFACTURING BODY PARTS BY DESIGNING TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSING ON CNC MACHINES"** 171-174 [pdf](#)  
Ergashev Akmaljon Tokhirjon ugli , Umaraliev Abdulamid Farkhod ugli, Tykhtabaev Ulugbek Rakhmonali ugli



## **MEASURES TO TRANSFER THE POPULATION FROM DANGEROUS AREAS TO SAFE AREAS**

**Nabiyev A.B - Namangan State University, PhD**

**G'anibaev G.'G'. - is a student of Namangan State University**

---

**ANNOTATION.** *Information is provided on resettlement, types of resettlement, problems in resettlement and their solutions.*

**Keywords.** Population relocation, disaster, limited relocation, local relocation, regional relocation, general relocation, partial relocation, transport, pedestrian, mixed.

**A set of measures** -to evacuate the population from the area of a natural, man-made emergency, where there is a possibility of relocation or occur, by transport and on foot, and temporary accommodation in pre-arranged safe, ie non-emergency areas .

Protection of the population from emergencies of various kinds is one of the main tasks of the heads of all facilities, organizations and institutions. It was noted that bases should be prepared in advance in order to transport and accommodate people.

Therefore, even today, depending on the scale of the emergency, one of the best ways to protect the population is to evacuate the population as much as possible, ie to carry out evacuation measures. It is important to increase the preparedness of all government agencies, to pay special attention to training citizens on how to act.

It will take some time for special services to arrive at the scene. If not acted upon quickly, emergencies can have tragic consequences.

For example, an earthquake in Turkey in 1999 killed 30,000 people. Or the 1995 earthquake in Kobe, Japan, which killed more than 6,000 people and caused \$ 100 billion in damage. As a result of an emergency at a rock processing plant, 20,000 tons of highly toxic substances leaked into the tributaries of the Visheu and Tisa rivers. Floods, forest fires, and strong winds in Brazil, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and a number of European countries have also led to emergencies of varying magnitude.

It calls for risk prevention preparedness, monitoring and improvement of communication and media readiness, and timely medical care for evacuation plans.



In addition, training and retraining of the population, responsible persons, the rapid arrival of rescue forces to the scene of the disaster, training them to act properly will lead to a higher level of preparedness.

In 2005, 450,000 people were evacuated in the U.S. state of Novo-Orleans due to strong winds.

According to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-279 of February 9, 2006, floods, land protection 6,277 people from 1,251 households were relocated to safer areas. Depending on the time and duration of the event, there will be 2 types of resettlement;

- preliminary transfer;
- urgent (urgent) transfer.

Preliminary evacuation is carried out when reliable information is received that there is a high probability of an emergency (disasters or natural disasters at dangerous sites). This is based on the prediction that an emergency could occur in a period of tens of minutes to several days.

Emergency evacuations are carried out in the event of a man-made or natural emergency that endangers human life and health, and disrupts the livelihoods of the population, as described in the brochure.

There are three types of resettlement, depending on the development of the emergency and the number of people evacuated from the emergency zone:

- restricted (local) transfers;
- local relocations;
- regional relocations.

Restricted (local) resettlement is carried out when the number of evacuees does not exceed several thousand people, without exceeding the boundaries of the probable zone of damage of the source of the emergency situation in a small urban district or rural settlement. In such cases, evacuees are usually relocated to areas adjacent to the emergency zone or to undamaged areas of the city (outside the zone affected by the source of the emergency).

Local relocations are carried out in medium-sized cities, separate districts of large cities, rural areas in case of emergency. The number of evacuees can range from a few thousand

---



to tens of thousands, and they are usually housed in safe areas adjacent to the emergency zone.

Regional resettlement is when the risk factor is spread over a large area, including one or more densely populated areas, including large cities. In the case of regional resettlement, people evacuated from the emergency zone by truck (on foot) can be relocated farther away from their place of residence.

There are two types of evacuation options, depending on how many people in the emergency zone are covered by the evacuation measures;

- General relocation;
- partial copying.

General evacuation means the evacuation of all categories of people from the emergency zone.

Partial evacuation is carried out when it is necessary to evacuate the disabled from the emergency zone, preschool children, students of schools, vocational and technical schools.

These resettlement options are selected based on the scale and nature of the threat, the reliability of the forecast, and the prospects for the farm's use of production facilities in the area affected by the emergency.

The threat to human life and health is the basis for the decision to relocate.

The right to decide on resettlement belongs to the heads of local self-government organizations (heads of civil defense) of the authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, where a state of emergency has arisen or the threat of an emergency is predicted.

Depending on the scope of civil protection and the urgency of the evacuation, emergency (premature) or pre-evacuation of a local or regional nature shall be carried out in accordance with the instructions or orders of the relevant civil protection authorities.

In cases where a decision is required without delay, emergency evacuation of a limited nature may be carried out on the instructions of the head of the dispatch service of the potentially dangerous object. The direct organization and conduct of resettlement activities is supervised by resettlement commissions (groups) formed by regional, city, district administrations and economic bodies.



Resettlement measures require careful planning and preparation of transport, roads, evacuation organizations, safe places to go, as well as comprehensive preparedness of the population in the event of an emergency.

Such training is organized and conducted by the heads of local authorities and economic entities, including the head of civil defense.

Resettlement is planned, organized and carried out on a production-territorial or territorial basis.

The industrial-territorial order consists of workers, employees, students, pupils, enterprises, organizations, institutions, educational institutions, and other population not working in the field of production and services through the housing authorities. transportation (on foot) by locations.

In some cases, resettlement can be done on a territorial basis, ie at the time of resettlement, directly from the place of residence.

There are 3 methods of resettlement, depending on the method of resettlement:

- in transport;
- on foot;
- mixed method.

The mixed method is the most efficient and optimal method, which is based on bringing in the rest of the population at the same time as possible with as many workers as possible using the available transport. At the same time, it is planned to evacuate the population, who are unable to walk.

The mixed method is well suited to the requirements of the evacuation of the population from the FV zones as soon as possible.

The evacuees will be relocated to safer areas by special order.

If there are relevant interstate agreements, the resettled population of the Republic of Uzbekistan may be resettled in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other neighboring countries. In turn, the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be given to the population imported from other countries. The interaction of the competent authorities of the partner countries is based on the norms of international law, bilateral and multilateral agreements, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other countries.



The sheer volume, complexity, and complexity of resettlement activities place increased demands on the establishment of resettlement agencies and their timing and preparation for resettlement.

The planning, organization and conduct of resettlement is the direct responsibility of the resettlement organizations, authorities, emergency departments and units of the city, district and region.

Relocation organizations include:

- resettlement commissions;
- resettlement admissions boards;
- meeting places for evacuees;
- Relocation Reception Centers;
- evacuation spaces;
- control teams on the roads for pedestrians;
- Rapid evacuation teams.

There are also many problems with resettlement today.

One of them is the low level of knowledge of evacuation personnel. That is, what to do in case of an emergency, what to do, what to tell the population. It is necessary and necessary to increase the knowledge of each employee by teaching them how to act in case of an emergency.

Another major problem is that the evacuation regulations are very old. They need to be redesigned.

Preventing an emergency is less harmful to the population or less harmful to the population than an emergency. Therefore, it is advisable to study and prevent such and similar problems before an emergency occurs.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. G.Yormatov, ORYuldashev, ALHamrayeva "Safety of life"
2. I. Nigmatov, M. Tojiev "Civil protection in emergencies" Tashkent 2011
3. A.Kudratov, T.Ganiev, O.Yuldashev, G.Y.Yormatov, N.Habibullayev, A.D.Hudayev "Safety of life activity" Tashkent 2005
5. O.Kudratov, T.Ganiev "Safety of life" Tashkent 2004