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## CARRYING OUT EMERGENCY RESCUE OPERATIONS IN CASE OF EMERGENCY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the issue of organizing information about a threat or an emergency that has already occurred (accident) is transmitted primarily to children's, educational and medical institutions that are in the zone of possible damage.

The issue of the action of the leaders of an educational institution when receiving an alert signal and conveying information about an emergency situation, parents (relatives of children, educators, teachers or adults who are close to children without parental supervision) are required to take all available measures recommended to the population in order to ensure the safety of children.

### KEYWORDS

Emergencies, students, school, parents, evacuation, notification.

### INTRODUCTION

At all stages of its development, man was closely connected with the outside world. At the turn of the 21st century, humanity is increasingly experiencing the problems that arise when living in a highly industrialized society. Dangerous human intervention in nature has increased dramatically, the scope of this intervention has expanded, it has become more diverse and now threatens to become a global danger to humanity. The number of emergencies is growing like an avalanche and has doubled over the past 20 years. And this means that the number of victims and material damage is growing, both in industry and in transport, at home, in the army, etc. But the greatest danger is represented by major accidents,

catastrophes at industrial facilities and transport, as well as natural and environmental disasters.

Caring for children should always be in the center of attention of adults. Protecting the health and life of children in any emergency is one of the most humane and most important tasks.

We must not forget that in the past few years alone, several million people have died in the world as a result of natural disasters. Every third of them is a child. During emergencies, children are especially susceptible to injury, illness, the danger of losing relatives and remaining alone, helpless in a large mass of people, and therefore need special attention and care (Picture 1.).



**Figure 1. Aftermath of the earthquake in Turkey.**

Taking care of their protection is not only a matter for parents, but also for all administrative, economic and public structures of the state.

### **Child protection guidelines**

Information about a threat or an emergency situation (accident) that has already occurred is transmitted primarily to children's, educational and medical institutions that are located in the zone of possible damage.

Upon receipt of the alert and information about the emergency, parents (relatives of children, caregivers, teachers or adults who are near children without parental supervision) are required to take all available measures recommended to the public in order to ensure the safety of children.

Such measures, depending on the situation, can be: the evacuation of children together with their parents (adults) from dangerous places, the provision of medical care, the creation of normal sanitary and

hygienic conditions, the provision of good nutrition, the adoption of measures to search for the parents (relatives) of lost children.

For children of preschool age, a note is put in a pocket or sewn to their clothes, indicating their last name, first name and patronymic, home address, as well as the last names, first names and patronymics of their parents.

In emergencies, it is better if children are supervised by parents or other relatives, as they feel safer with them.

During emergencies, the duty to ensure that children are not separated from their parents or caregivers lies primarily with their family, the educational institution or institution where the children are, local authorities and the national government (Figure 2.)



**Figure 2. Rescued children**

If, nevertheless, children are separated from their parents (relatives), local authorities or the government are responsible for providing children with protection and care. Their duties also include searching for the parents or relatives of the child for the purpose of family reunification. Children who were separated from their families during emergencies cannot be considered orphans and cannot be adopted until the fate of their parents or close relatives is fully clarified.

In the event of a natural disaster, accident or catastrophe, children must be provided with the

necessary qualified medical care, optimal sanitary and hygienic conditions and good nutrition. In emergencies, it is especially important to continue breastfeeding infants.

In crowded places, diseases spread very quickly. All refugee children or children in an emergency situation and temporarily living in difficult conditions should be vaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the state sanitary and epidemiological surveillance authorities.



In order for children to feel secure, it is necessary to create familiar conditions for them as soon as possible - to involve them in the life of a new community, organize schooling, play with peers, sports activities and other forms of recreation, a regular diet and sleep schedule. If the child's stress reaction is prolonged and becomes acute, he should be provided with qualified assistance.

Explosive objects and unexploded ordnance present a particular danger. Children should be provided with safe places to play and should be strictly prohibited from picking up or playing with unfamiliar objects.

Caring for children should always be the center of attention of adults. Protecting the health and life of children in any emergency is one of the most humane and most important tasks.

In the event of an increase in the threat of any emergency event (floods, storms, hurricanes, snow drifts, cold snaps, infectious diseases, etc.), do not allow children to leave home, they must be constantly supervised by adults. If it is necessary to leave older children at home, they should be warned to keep the radio loudspeaker or radio on at all times in case of announcements of alerts or emergency information. Remind them of the strictest observance of sanitary and hygienic rules: mandatory washing of hands with soap and water before eating, drinking only boiled water and milk, washing fruits and vegetables with boiled water before drinking, thorough cleaning of living quarters, washing dishes with soap or other detergents.

Give all explanations to children, taking into account their age and psychological characteristics. In no case should you cause fear in children with your behavior and conversations. This can lead to severe mental trauma.

Teachers, educational and service personnel of schools must know their duties in case of an accident or fire near an educational institution, a natural disaster, a place of shelter for children, a route to it. To do this, all educational institutions should hold classes, trainings, days of protection of children.

### **General rules for teacher behavior:**

1. The teacher's actions in case of accidents, catastrophes and natural disasters should be based on the instruction leaflets developed by the public protection and emergency services in accordance with local conditions;
2. In each class, office, training workshop, an evacuation plan from a particular room should be in a conspicuous place. If the evacuation plan provides for the use of an emergency exit, then it should be free, not cluttered with various objects. If the emergency exit door is locked according to the security conditions of the building, then it is necessary to indicate in the evacuation plan where the key to the emergency exit is located;
3. In each office, classroom, training workshop, there must be fire extinguishing equipment in the form of a universal or powder fire extinguisher;
4. In all premises of an educational institution, there must be first-aid kits with a set of basic first aid equipment: iodine, bandages, rubber bandages, an aqueous solution of ammonia;
5. All educational institutions must have a local or their own radio outlet, radio network, through which messages, alerts, warnings or instructions to teachers about the necessary actions will be transmitted in case of emergency;

6. In no case should the teacher lose his temper, panic himself and prevent panic among students. Leaving the premises in the event of an emergency is possible only in an organized manner. The teacher needs to remember that panic usually creates a crowd, crush, and evacuation is much more difficult, the threat to the life of students increases;

7. In order to facilitate the teacher's actions during an emergency, it is necessary to periodically conduct exercises of a certain orientation with evacuation from the building;

8. In order for accidents not to be unexpected, the teacher needs to know which enterprises are located near the educational institution and what kind of accidents can be (explosions, emissions of toxic gases, fires with the release of toxic substances, etc.). It should always be remembered that many enterprises are currently in a pre-emergency state due to the severe deterioration of the main equipment and treatment systems. In this regard, there may be volley emissions into the atmosphere or into the system of effluents of harmful and life-threatening substances;

9. The teacher also needs to know his next steps after evacuating the building and the location of safe shelters.

Usually, in large-scale emergencies, local public health and emergency services notify the population and tell them what actions need to be taken. The teacher needs to be guided by these alerts and messages with the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the requirement of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection of the population and territory from natural and man-made emergencies."

2 students of secondary general education schools - during the academic year, in accordance with the state educational standards of secondary general education and curricula as part of the educational process - in the classroom, sports games and competitions, as well as in the classroom in the complexes for preparing for actions in emergency situations of territorial training centers and out-of-school educational institutions;

- students of secondary specialized, vocational educational institutions and students of higher educational institutions - during the academic year, in accordance with state educational standards of secondary specialized, vocational and higher education and training programs as part of the educational process - in the classroom, sports games and competitions, as well as in the classroom in the complexes for preparing for actions in emergency situations of territorial training centers;

The teacher must remember that the evacuation to a safe place of educational institutions, their students and staff is carried out in the first place.

At present, cases of fires with tragic consequences have become more frequent in educational institutions, so you need to be extremely careful and careful when handling electrical appliances, do not overload the power grid by turning on several high-power electrical appliances.

On a mandatory basis, periodically it is necessary to invite specialists of the state protection and emergency situations to educational institutions to familiarize teachers and staff with the current situation in the area where this institution is located.

In an emergency situation, the following tasks are assigned to the management of educational institutions:

- bringing information from the headquarters of the CP and ES to all teachers and students;
- timely provision of their personal and medical protection means;
- organizing and conducting emergency prevention of students and those affected;
- conducting rescue operations.

The peculiarity of rescue work in a school is that they must begin from the moment a signal of danger or the beginning of a disaster is received and be carried out until they are fully completed.

Hearing the signal "Attention everyone!", It is necessary to act quickly and decisively. To do this, the school should develop an algorithm of actions for teachers and students in two versions - actions during the break and during the lesson.

In the event of a threat of an emergency during a break, the teacher should act as follows:

- ▶ hearing the signal "Attention everyone!", the teacher directs the students to the class in which there should be a lesson according to the schedule;
- ▶ according to the class log, he checks the presence of students;
- ▶ Clarifies information from the administrator on duty: order, direction of movement and place of gathering;
- ▶ in case of need for evacuation, takes students out of the school;

▶ closes the doors after the children are out in order to reduce the rate of fire spread through the building;

▶ Immediately report to the head of the school's CP or the chief of staff of the CP.

Students, having heard the signal "Attention everyone!" must:

- ▶ go to class quickly and in an organized manner according to the lesson schedule;
- ▶ listen carefully and follow all the instructions of the teacher;
- ▶ organized follow, if necessary, to the collection point (evacuation);
- ▶ Help the teacher quickly conduct roll call.

Similar actions are provided for when a signal is received during classes.

## 2. Rescue work in an educational institution

They can be divided into two stages:

- the first stage - from the moment of receiving a signal of danger or an emergency and until the arrival of rescuers (GZ formations, emergency situations of the city) in the disaster area;
- the second stage - from the moment of arrival of the HC formations and until they complete their assigned tasks, i.e. the removal (withdrawal) of all students to the safe zone and the evacuation of the wounded to the treatment zone.

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