

Methodological Foundations of The Use of Innovative Pedagogical Technologies in The Preparation of Rescuers in Educational Institutions

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Abstract: The article emphasizes the importance of the training of rescuers in educational institutions, its status today and the need to use innovative pedagogical technologies in this regard. Also shown are problems in the field and ways to solve them.

Keywords: Emergency, Emergency Response, Emergency Prevention, rescuer, rescue tools, rescue work, pedagogy, innovative pedagogical technologies, methodological foundations.

Introduction: Natural and man-made disasters that have occurred in our Republic in recent years, a fire that is taking place in the autumn-winter season and many other unpleasant situations make it necessary to further improve the existing system in this regard. The organization of a new fire safety system in many large objects and high-rise buildings being built in our country is becoming one of the main requirements of today. We will also not be mistaken to say that the material and technical base of the existing industry and a radical revision of the personnel potential have become the requirements of today.

The effectiveness of the work of emergency prevention, elimination of consequences directly depends on the knowledge, skills and skills of rescuers. Therefore, in rescuers, self-confidence, agility, perseverance and the ability to put into practice the acquired knowledge and skills are an important issue.

If we talk about the work carried out in this regard in our country, first of all, we can cite as an example the competitions of "young rescuers", consisting of the district, city, regional and Republican stages, which are organized among the student youth of schools and secondary-specialized vocational centers in cooperation with them, referring to qualified specialists who are preparing at the FVV Academy. It seems to us that the scope of these works is insufficient in the formation of a culture of rescue in a rapidly

developing country, its ability to bring modern methods and techniques to the general public, as well as the behavioral skills that are carried out in such situations in them.

Let's go through this by answering the question of what is included in the emergency, rescue and related work. Today, there are types of rescue related to Accident-Rescue, Search-Rescue, mining rescue, water-rescue, gas-rescue, as well as firefighting and elimination of the consequences of other natural and man-made characteristic emergencies. We found it permissible to give definitions to certain terms so that the topic is understandable:

an emergency is a condition that occurs in a specific area as a result of an accident, accident, dangerous natural event, natural or other disaster that can cause or lead to the victimization of people, damage to their health or the environment, serious material losses and the disappearance of the conditions of human life activity [1];

emergency elimination – a complex of rescue work and non-delay work carried out in the event of an emergency and aimed at preserving the lives of people and reducing the amount of damage and material losses to the surrounding natural environment, as well as preventing the expansion of emergency zones and ending the impact of dangerous factors;

emergency prevention – a complex of measures that

are carried out in advance and are aimed at reducing the risk of emergency situations as much as possible, and in the event of such situations, preserving people's lives and maintaining health, reducing the amount of damage and material losses to the surrounding natural environment;

rescuer-a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who has been prepared for rescue work under a specific program and has undergone certification in the prescribed manner;

rescue tools-technical, scientific and technical and intellectual products designed to carry out rescue work, including special means of communication and management, equipment, equipment, equipment, equipment, goods, methodological materials on the technology of performing rescue work, video materials, photomaterials, electronic documents, as well as software products and databases for electronic computing machines, other tools;

rescue work-actions aimed at preserving and maintaining the health of people in the emergency zone, protecting the property of legal entities and individuals, the environment of the natural environment, eliminating emergencies and reducing the impact of dangerous factors inherent in them as much as possible;

these include a set of governing bodies, forces and Means, which are integrated into a single system of rescue service – activities, the basis of which is professional rescue structures, designed to solve tasks related to the prevention and elimination of emergency situations.

In our opinion, educational processes should include those related to the elimination of the consequences of Accident-Rescue, Search-Rescue, water-rescue, gas-rescue, fire-fighting and other natural and man-made emergency situations calculated directly from the main areas of rescue. Inclusion refers to the gradual implementation of educational processes taking into account the age, physical condition, intelligence of students. At the moment, the subjects of "safety of life activities", "Civil Protection", which are being carried out in order to increase the theoretical knowledge of the student's youth, while only theoretical knowledge is causing them to form in them, are now also demanding practical behavior from them. As we said above, activities based on education and practical actions in this direction and the Republican scale of the Cabinet of ministers from November 15 to December 15, the "Fire Safety Month" [2] is held. In our opinion, these activities are much less at the expense of citizens of our country whose population exceeds 37 million. In a situation where natural disasters occur, practical

rescue, first aid and similar actions of the population, in particular, young people, become a situation as necessary as water and air for specialists in the field. A vivid example of this is the fact that on February 6, 2023, 7.7 and 7.6 magnitude earthquakes occurred in the Kahramanmaraş[3] region, located in the south east of the Republic of Turkey, resulting in 53,537 victims and 107,213 injuries. As can be seen in such a situation, the redeeming skills of the population and their culture were not highly formed. The existence of this situation, which has become a national mourning for the Republic of Turkey, is manifested in the fact that it is not guaranteed for us that this situation will not happen even in our country, we need to bring into the upbringing of the younger generation a concept of a culture of redemption. At the same time, looking at our legislation, it is necessary to establish the activities of rescuers on a stateless basis, as stated in Chapter 2 (rescue services and rescue structures) Article 7 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 26, 2008 No. 195[4].

So how is this done? Before answering this question, let's dwell on the basic principles of the rights and activities of professional rescuers:

Rescuers have the following rights when conducting emergency relief work:

to take the necessary measures aimed at preserving and maintaining the health of people, protecting the natural environment of the environment;

obtaining complete and reliable information necessary to carry out its tasks;

unobstructed access to the territory, buildings, rooms and any other buildings, residential areas of organizations to carry out emergency work;

access to the border zone-with the permission of the border troops command of the state security service of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

access to the territory of mode objects-with the permission of the heads of these objects;

requiring all persons in emergency zones to comply with established security measures;

provision of special equipment in accordance with the technology of conducting emergency work;

in order to preserve the life and health of people and in the event of a direct threat to the life and health of people, the use of the transport, material resources and other property of the means of communication of organizations in the emergency zone in the manner prescribed by law [5].

The basic principles of Rescue Services, rescue structures and lifeguard activities include:

legality;

humanity and kindness;

priority of the tasks of preserving and maintaining the health of people, protecting the environment of the natural environment in the event of emergency situations;

ensuring reasonable risk and security when conducting emergency response work;

Rescue Services, rescue structures and sole leadership of rescuers;

Rescue Services, rescue structures and the constant shyness of rescuers to act quickly in emergency situations and to carry out work to eliminate them [6].

We want to say from the regulatory legal acts precisely through the reasons we have cited, that it is necessary to formulate certain elements of these rights and obligations as permanent skills in children in the upper class of schools. That is, first of all, it is necessary not to interfere with the activities of professors, to assist them in the implementation of their work, to assist them in the formation of stateless rescue structures when necessary.

In this regard, it is necessary to develop the use of innovative pedagogical technologies and methodological foundations for the training of rescuers in the educational process. In our opinion, for this, it is necessary, first of all, to pay attention to the physical strength and mental stability of students. Teachers preparing students are required to have a lot of experience in this regard, an innovative approach, the ability to use modern methods of pedagogy and be able to apply them.

In the formation of physical strength qualities, it is advisable to direct them to perform certain tasks, taking into account the biophysiological state of each student.

When it comes to mental stability, first of all, their age is limited and they are reluctant to take into account changes in their psyche.

In general, judging by the situation, taking into account each age limit and power capabilities, it is becoming a necessity of today to form stateless lifeguards structures and make them ready when it is necessary to provide support to professionals.

In this case, it is necessary to introduce the subject of "Organization of state-free rescue work" in educational institutions, where their main time in accordance with age limits will pass, directing the main part of the curriculum to practical behavior.

In the educational program being prepared, as we have already listed above, it is necessary to take into account

the biophysiological, nervous mental, physical conditions of students and develop them without considering the possibility of an individual approach using innovative pedagogical technologies.

In our opinion, the creation of this textbook not only helps to firmly learn the basics of life activity, but also plays an important role in the formation of a generation in which a physically healthy, mentally mature, teamwork skill is well formed. Most importantly, it also forms the skill of being able to make the right decisions without losing consciousness in any life situation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in the above cases, it is considered important that the actions of those around them are properly organized. While we analyze such situations in states and their behavior in this regard, we are obliged and necessary to analyze what is being done in this regard in our country.

We have given a comprehensive definition of the concepts of liberation culture and responsibility. We studied the regulatory legal acts adopted in this regard in our legislation and brought some facts. We need to list the shortcomings in it at the same time, focusing on educational processes.

In particular, taking into account the geopolitical, climate changes and human apathy in the world as a result of our proposal, we came to the conclusion that the science of "Organization of stateless rescue work" among young people should be included in the continuous part of the educational system.

We stressed that the teaching of the subject of this science, as in other branches of science, is carried out taking into account the age limit, the biophysiological state of students, their mental stability.

The most important aspect that we propose is that as a result of the introduction of the textbook into practice, a young generation is formed that has the skills to be able to make the right decisions without losing itself even in any life situation.

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