



THE FIRST STRUGGLES AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article, after the termination of the local air defense system in Uzbekistan, the civil defense system created in its place, highlights the efforts shown in the elimination of various natural disasters that occurred in the territories of our country in peacetime.

INTRODUCTION

There are many concepts in the scientific literature for describing catastrophic events. The most frequently used of them are hazardous natural processes and phenomena. The occurrence of hazardous natural phenomena and processes, depending on their intensity, scale or duration, has a negative impact on human health, life safety, the environment and economic facilities [1]. On the scale, the destructive effects of natural forces can be "emergency", "natural disaster" and "catastrophe" [2].

The main results and findings

In the conditions of the military era, the need arose to create a fundamentally new defense system that would make it possible to rationally use the advantages of the state, scientific and technical achievements, and ensure the functioning of the state. A major reorganization of the domestic air defense system was required, and in July 1961, the country's Civil Defense was created instead. Civil defense headquarters of the former Union were created in all union and autonomous republics, regions, regions, cities, districts and large national economic facilities. The civil defense system covered the entire territory and began to be built on the principle of regional production Management of civil defense activities was carried out from top to bottom through the Councils of People's Deputies, as well as through ministries, departments, enterprises, educational institutions, state farms and collective farms.

A serious test of the combat readiness of civil defense units and non-military structures in peacetime is their active participation in eliminating the consequences of natural disasters and man-made accidents.

On April 24, 1964, on the Zeravshan River, 60 kilometers from Samarkand, rocks collapsed and a dam 200 meters high and 400 meters wide blocked the water. Samarkand, located downstream of the river, was under threat of flooding. The Party Committee of the Samarkand region, the regional executive committee and the civil defense headquarters immediately developed measures to prevent the danger. To evacuate the population, vehicles were mobilized, and large-scale political events were held among the population. Through the efforts of personnel, units and civil defense organizations, a ring canal was built in a short time in difficult high-mountain conditions. Billions of cubic meters of water prevented a breakthrough, and the will of the people prevailed over the natural disaster [3].

On April 26, 1966 at 5:22:52 local time, residents of Tashkent were awakened by a strong earthquake. According to the Tashkent central seismic station, the sources of the tectonic earthquake were located directly under the city center at a depth of 8 kilometers. This caused an earthquake of about 8 magnitude in the central part of Tashkent. As a result of the earthquake, a number of residential buildings in the city center were destroyed, mainly old buildings, hospitals, schools, factories, government and public institutions. The natural disaster could not break the will of the Tashkent people. Thanks to the immediate action of the government, thousands upon thousands of earthquake-affected families were accommodated in tent cities and specially organized dormitories [4].

Together with the builders, dozens of trains with construction materials and various medicines from all the fraternal republics began to arrive in Tashkent. Builders from all Union republics took part in the construction of Tashkent. Many cities of the Union took up the construction of new neighborhoods and microdistricts in Tashkent.

Thanks to the selfless work of the builders of the Uzbek SSR and fraternal republics, the active participation of all organizations and civil defense workers, Tashkent has become one of the most beautiful cities in the country. Turkestan employees were among those who came to the aid of Tashkent residents after the terrible first shock. Together with employees of Civil Defense organizations, they, risking their lives, removed people and necessary things from destroyed buildings, organized round-the-clock security, quickly erected tent cities in destroyed neighborhoods, and helped children's institutions.

The best military builders of the Moscow, Leningrad, Kyiv, Belarusian, Carpathian, Baltic military districts, as well as the Baltic Fleet, arrived in Tashkent. Their work was led by Army General N. G. Lyashchenko, Major General A. V. Debaluk and Major General Engineer A. V. Fedorov. Young men in the military gymnasium stood side by side with factory workers and students in the scorching heat and dust, leveled the ruins and opened sites for the builders of the fraternal republics to begin work. The echelons coming from the fraternal republics were not defeated. Thousands of Tashkent residents remember that the T-34s violently crashed into damaged houses covered them with dust and opened the field for construction. The soldiers fulfilled their duty to the people with honor.

First, a decision was made to build 50 thousand square meters of housing in the Sergeli district in 1966 and the same amount in the first quarter of 1967. However, the city was still shaken by tremors; thousands of people were left homeless. Consequently, in 1966 - 100 thousand square meters. In the first quarter of 1967, it was decided to commission 50 thousand square meters of housing. The builders clearly understood that they had to work with great diligence.

On April 28, 1966, a meeting of Republican Party activists took place in Tashkent. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, who spoke at the rally, spoke about the program for eliminating the consequences of the earthquake, party, Soviet, public and construction organizations for the construction of a new Tashkent. What is more beautiful and durable and can withstand any

earthquake determined his responsibilities [5]. In this regard, meetings of party activists were held in all districts of the city.

The workers of Uzbekistan greeted with great satisfaction the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the former Union "On assistance to the Uzbek SSR in eliminating the consequences of the earthquake in Tashkent."

Emergency crews restored basic communications networks on the second day of the earthquake. Ambulance teams from medical structures, reinforced by sanitary teams, prepared places for 3 thousand patients in newly allocated buildings and tents. Hastily organized mobile pharmacies served the tent cities.

29 medical points were located in tent cities. A round-the-clock duty has been organized for senior students of the medical institute and medical university. More than 3,500 Red Cross and Red Crescent activists helped medical workers. Medical organizations were always ready. After each strong shock, they went to the places where the greatest destruction occurred and provided assistance to the victims. The moral, political and spiritual training of personnel of civil defense organizations was clearly demonstrated during the liquidation of the consequences of the Tashkent earthquake. The personnel acted courageously and valiantly, worked selflessly with great zeal, and showed examples of initiative, courage, high consciousness and discipline. The complexity of the situation, the need to strengthen political influence on people who are fighting a natural disaster day and night, raised the question of the continuity of political work at all levels, the use of the most effective forms and methods of combating it. This work, cross section. Civil defense headquarters set the task of eliminating the consequences of the natural disaster as soon as possible. To do this, everyone had to work selflessly with all their energy, not knowing what time and fatigue were.

On the night of April 27-28, 1967, watercourses in Andijan, Fergana, Samarkand and Surkhandarya regions were flooded. The Andijan stream overflowed its banks, the dam of the South Fergon Canal was overwhelmed by water. As a result of the flood, part of the territory of the Andijan, Lenin, Khojaabad, and Korgontepe districts was damaged. Many buildings and structures were damaged. Many crops were flooded.

By decision of the Andijan regional party committee and regional executive committee, all able-bodied residents of nearby cities and districts were immediately mobilized to eliminate the consequences of the natural disaster. With the help of rescue teams, thousands of families were moved from flooded areas to safe areas. In May 1967, when there was a danger of flooding the settlements of the Fergana Valley due to floods, the irrigation service organizations acted with great zeal and organization. Through their efforts, from May 29 to 30, flood flow in the Markhamat region was diverted to the Karkidon reservoir and flooding of a large area was prevented.

In the same year, a difficult situation arose in the Tashkent region. The Tashkent regional party committee and the regional executive committee took emergency measures to prevent the spread of the flood, provide assistance to the affected population and eliminate the consequences of the natural disaster. In the Urta-Chirchik region alone, 24 rescue teams and DOSAAF rescue teams took part in the work. Government institutions, schools, hospitals and residents were evacuated from dangerous areas. Great preparations have also been made in the area of disaster prevention. For example, in the Khorezm region from January to March 1969, old protective dams were repaired; restored and new ones were built. Personnel of Civil Defense organizations, consisting of workers from collective farms, state farms and other organizations took part in this work. Economic and supply authorities took care of providing workers with mobile cars, warm clothes, medical care and hot meals.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the emergence of the Civil Defense system is one of the eternal and most important human needs, an evolutionary, natural process of ensuring reliable security in the military era. The transformation of the local air defense system into a civilian one marked the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in its development, first of all, the development and formation of a system of coordinated views on the comprehensive protection of the entire population, objects and sectors of the national economy from weapons of mass destruction. Despite the great work done, there were shortcomings and unused resources in the Civil Defense system. First of all, it was necessary to strengthen all types of civil defense with experienced personnel.

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