

**PROSPECTS FOR ORGANIZATIONAL AND PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENT OF
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AND
THE NATIONAL GUARD IN PREVENTING EMERGENCIES**

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This article analyzes the cooperation activities of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the National Guard in preventing emergencies. Organizational and practical aspects of their collaboration are considered, and recommendations for further improvement are provided. The study includes an analysis of international experience and discussions on the application of advanced methods.

Keywords: emergencies, cooperation, organization, practical improvement, National Guard, security.

During the period of independence, our country has been implementing effective measures to protect the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies. An excellent system for combating fires has been formed, and work is being consistently continued to strengthen the material and technical base in this area. In particular, special attention has been paid to the development of local production of fire and emergency rescue equipment and equipment.

At the same time, increasing the effectiveness of the existing system in the field of preventing emergencies and eliminating their consequences, ensuring fire safety is becoming an important issue. It is no secret that in this process, studying and implementing developed foreign experience in practice, conducting them on the basis of scientific analysis, is becoming a requirement of the time. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev dated April 10, 2019 No.4276 "On organizational measures to further improve the activities of emergency response structures"[1] confirms our opinion.

Indeed, in order to further improve the organizational and practical measures that must be taken to prevent emergency situations in the new Uzbekistan today, identifying existing problems, studying international experiences in eliminating them, and providing substantiated scientific proposals by incorporating their positive achievements into national legislation will further enrich the scientific potential of this research.

In recent years, natural disasters in several regions of the world due to global climate change have caused material damage to the homes of thousands of people or disrupted their

livelihoods. In particular, if we look at history[1], devastating earthquakes occurred in Fergana in 838-839, Bukhara in 942 , Urgench in 1208-1209 , Samarkand in 1490 , Namangan in 1494, Akhsikent in 1620, near Bukhara and Samarkand in 1821-1822, and Tashkent in 1966.

In addition, the 1556 Shanxi earthquake in China killed 830,000 people, the 1737 Calcutta earthquake in India killed 300,000 people, the 1923 Kanto earthquake in Japan killed about 143,000 people, the 1970 Peru earthquake killed 70,000 people, and the 1976 Tianshan earthquake in China killed 240,000 people. The total number of people killed by earthquakes worldwide over the past 150 years has exceeded 2.3 million.[2] In addition, a major flood in Shanxi Province, located in the northern part of the People's Republic of China, on June 18, 2023, affected more than one million people and killed 600 people.[3] Four days later, on June 22, floods in the southern regions of Russia , including Stavropol Krai, Karachay-Cherkesy and Chechnya, left more than 300 people injured and 91 dead. In addition, thousands of hectares of forests were burned in the summer of 2003 during the heatwave across Europe. As a result of this disaster, in France alone, About three thousand elderly people were killed, and thousands were hospitalized.

In addition, negative incidents related to air crashes, another form of emergency, are claiming thousands of lives. For example, the Boeing 747 tragedy over the Taiwan Strait, when a China Airlines Boeing 747-209B passenger plane crashed into the Taiwan Strait on May 25, 2002, killing all 225 people on board (206 passengers and 19 crew members)[4] or the Su-27 fighter jet crash into spectators at an air show at Sknilov Airfield near Lviv, Ukraine , on July 27, 2002, injuring 300 people, with 77 fatalities (*including 28 minors*) [5].

In order to prevent such negative situations in the world community, the "Xuog Declaration"[6] was adopted at the conference on disaster risk reduction held in Kobe, Japan , in January 2005. According to this declaration, countries carried out certain activities to reduce the consequences of natural disasters for the population between 2005 and 2015.

Based on the above statistical data, today in the new Uzbekistan the effectiveness of cooperation between state organizations in preventing emergency situations and eliminating their consequences is of great importance. In particular, improving the mechanism of cooperation between the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) and the National Guard is of strategic importance. Since these two structures perform complementary tasks in responding to emergency situations, ensuring the safety of the population and reducing the consequences of disasters.

At this point, a reasonable question arises: what is the need to improve cooperation between the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) and the National Guard in the country? In our

opinion, it is appropriate to cite the following factors as the relevance of strengthening cooperation between these organizations. These include:

a) developing a systematic approach to disaster response – **in this case**, the Emergency Situations Service is the structure responsible for monitoring and responding to natural, man-made and social hazards. The National Guard, on the other hand, is responsible for ensuring public safety, evacuating the population and protecting strategic facilities in emergency situations. Since the tasks of these two structures complement each other, it is necessary **to improve interdepartmental coordination mechanisms** ;

b) ensuring state security and national stability – in the event of natural disasters, man-made accidents or threats of terrorism, the joint action of the National Guard and the Emergency Services is of great importance in reducing risks. In particular, it is necessary **to create interdepartmental emergency headquarters** and improve their working mechanisms;

c) improving information exchange and operational response mechanisms – **currently there is no automated digital information exchange system between the Emergency Services and the National Guard** . In particular, the experience of the USA , Germany and France shows that in emergency situations, information exchange between state organizations through **a unified digital platform** is of great importance. The introduction of such a system in Uzbekistan will strengthen cooperation between the National Guard and the Emergency Services and increase the efficiency of rapid response to emergency situations.

Based on these factors, in preventing emergency situations in the new Uzbekistan **The following problems negatively affecting the improvement of cooperation between the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the National Guard can be listed. These include:**

Firstly, organizational and legal problems – these problems are due to the fact that legal documents on emergency situations in the country are scattered and have not been systematized through the development of a single “ *Code of Emergency Situations* ” . Also, the powers between the National Guard and the Ministry of Emergency Situations are not clearly divided, and national legislation is not fully harmonized with international standards;

secondly, technical and infrastructural problems – these problems include the limited introduction of modern information technologies to strengthen monitoring of natural disasters in the country, the insufficient availability of special equipment and equipment of the National Guard for emergency response, as well as the obsolescence of irrigation and drainage systems, which increase the risk of floods in the country;

Thirdly, problems with personnel training and integration with international experience –

these problems are due to the fact that cooperation with international organizations to improve the skills of personnel working in the country's emergency response system has not been sufficiently strengthened, national training programs and simulation exercises on emergency prevention are being conducted to a limited extent, and cooperation and exchange of experience between employees of the National Guard and the Ministry of Emergency Situations are not sufficiently systematized.

In today's globalization process, countries are paying great attention to creating effective management systems to prevent natural and man-made emergencies and eliminate their consequences. In particular, developed countries such as Japan, the United States, and the European Union have introduced modern systems aimed at responding to emergencies, reducing risks, and ensuring public safety.

Today, in Uzbekistan, there is also a Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) and In order to improve cooperation between the National Guard and prevent threats, it is necessary to study international experience and incorporate it into national legislation. To this end, the following directions can be implemented by analyzing the experience of developed countries.

Japan is one of the countries in the world that has implemented one of the most advanced systems for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness. The country has developed risk management strategies based on the Kobe Framework. Based on this *strategy*, the following main features of emergency management in Japan have been identified. These include:

- This program, adopted in 2005, aims to improve disaster preparedness and response mechanisms;
- that an algorithm of actions in emergency situations has been developed for each state organization;
- the establishment of specific tasks for assessing regional risks and training specialists;
- that emergency preparedness simulation exercises are scheduled to be held annually in Kobe and other regions;
- Schools, government organizations, and government agencies should conduct regular emergency drills.

state program "*Disaster Protection*" for every citizen. developed.

In addition, special centers for information exchange have been established in areas with a high risk of natural disasters. Also, a map of hazardous areas is created using geo-information technologies and is regularly updated. In addition, the "*Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act*" is a law adopted in Japan on November

15, 1961. This law establishes the institutional framework for the prevention and management of emergencies in the country. It clearly defines the organizational structure, tasks, powers and responsibilities of emergency prevention councils at the central and local levels[7]. The law also regulates the procedure for developing emergency prevention plans, as well as the implementation of emergency and recovery measures.

United States of America – The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the primary agency responsible for responding to natural disasters, man-made emergencies, and national security threats. The primary function of the FEMA system is to establish response centers in areas where emergencies occur.

FEMA also uses drones, artificial intelligence, and satellite technologies to monitor emergencies and uses GEO-information systems to identify danger zones in the country's emergency preparedness.

Additionally, the United States has established the National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS), a rapid and automated system for exchanging information during emergencies. This system coordinates regional risk assessment and response processes during natural disasters in the country[8].

European Union – Emergency management in this union is carried out through the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM). This centre aims to coordinate emergency response between European countries. This Union Civil Protection Mechanism The center encourages all European countries to act together during natural disasters and man-made accidents.

Based on the best practices of Japan, the United States, and the European Union in regulating cooperation in emergency situations, *organizational and legal*, The following scientific proposals are put forward to address the problems of *technical and infrastructural*, *personnel training*, and *integration with international experience*:

Firstly, proposals for solving organizational and legal problems. These include:

a) Today, the legislation on emergency situations in Uzbekistan is fragmented and there is no integrated legal framework. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a "Code of Emergency Situations" and consolidate all existing laws, by-laws and regulations into a single regulatory document.

b) The legislation in the field of emergency management in Uzbekistan is still not fully aligned with international standards. To this end, it is necessary to develop risk reduction programs based on the UN international strategy "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction" (2015–2030), as well as the "International Standards for Disaster Risk Management" (ISO 31000): The

ISO 31000 standard establishes general guidelines for risk management, which serves to ensure interagency coordination in emergency situations. In addition, the mechanisms for cooperation between state and local authorities under the Japanese “Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act” (1961) should be introduced into the national system;

secondly, proposals to address technical and infrastructural problems. These include:

a) FEMA of the USA (*Federal Emergency Management Agency*) and NEMIS (*National Emergency Management Information System*) to develop a comprehensive digital monitoring platform;

b) introducing mechanisms for rapid monitoring and analysis of emergency situations using GEO -information systems, artificial intelligence (AI), and drones;

c) develop a "Smart Emergency Management System" platform and integrate all government agencies into this system;

g) Providing modern special equipment and machinery for the National Guard and the Ministry of Emergency Situations;

d) Modernization of special equipment and rescue equipment for the National Guard and Emergency Services in Uzbekistan, similar to the emergency response system under the Japanese Kobe Framework program;

y) Importing rescue equipment and adapting it to local conditions in cooperation with Japan and the European Union ;

o) Modernization of irrigation and drainage systems to prevent floods and financing through UN and World Bank projects.

Thirdly, solving the problems of personnel training and integration with international experience. These include:

a) organize training programs in cooperation with countries such as Japan , the United States , and Germany to improve the skills of personnel working in the emergency response system ;

b) organize special courses for military personnel and emergency personnel based on the French " Sécurité Civile" system;

c) creating a single training center between the National Guard and the Emergency Medical Services based on the experience of the European Union (UCPM);

g) introducing simulation exercises for emergency response;

d) Establish programmed simulation exercises for employees of the National Guard and the Ministry of Emergency Situations based on the Japanese experience;

y) Establish an Institute for Emergency and Risk Management in Uzbekistan, similar to the FEMA Academy in the USA ;

o) introducing a system for conducting simulation training using VR (virtual reality) and AR (augmented reality) technologies.

In conclusion, the implementation of the above proposals will serve to improve the emergency response system in Uzbekistan in line with international standards in the future. Through this:

First, the legislation will be systematized and the "Code of Emergency Situations" will be adopted;

secondly, interdepartmental coordination mechanisms will be clearly defined;

thirdly, digital systems will be introduced to monitor emergency situations;

fourth, personnel training and international experience exchange will be strengthened;

Fifth, cooperation between the National Guard and the Emergency Services will be taken to a new level.

These reforms **will expand Uzbekistan's ability to effectively respond to natural and man-made emergencies and serve to ensure state security and social stability .**

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