

**INTERCONNECTION OF THE FIRE WARNING SYSTEM WITH TECHNOLOGICAL  
AND ELECTROTECHNICAL EQUIPMENT AND OTHER SYSTEMS IN BUILDINGS AND  
STRUCTURES**

*Teacher: Yuldoshev Shakhboz Khoshimjon  
Abdurahmanova Shukrona Farhodjon  
Namangan Engineering Construction Institute*

**Annatation:** *To study the requirements of the normative documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan on fire and explosion safety, to create a database on the Law on Fire Safety, etc.*

**Key words:** *Fire safety, legal, warning, emergency situations*

The most basic of all planned measures to protect citizens from emergency situations of this type can be divided into 3 types.

legal, organizational, engineering-technical

Legislation - work carried out in accordance with various laws and regulatory documents, from the design of buildings to the completion of the building, is the observance of construction standards and regulations, and plans to follow the rules and regulations during their use. (Organizations with the possibility of fire and explosion).

Plan of measures to warn the organization-population and organizations of the territories, as well as to draw up a plan of measures to eliminate them in the event of an emergency

Engineering-technical: work plans - implementation of non-hazardous technologies instead of hazardous technologies in organizations with a possibility (danger) of fire and explosions in production processes

Hundreds of enterprises with fire, explosion and chemical hazards are operating in our industrially developed country, ensuring their safety and stable operation is considered one of the main directions of state policy.

Basics of fire safety.

Law of ensuring fire safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan

the basics are:

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Fire Safety" September 30, 2009 ORQ-226.

2. Resolution No. 13 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2010 "On approval of the Regulation on the procedure for recording fires and their consequences, as well as collecting and exchanging information on fires" .

3. Resolution No. 272 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2013 "On approval of the State Fire Control Regulation".

4. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 21, 2013 "Fire-prevention inspection of objects belonging to business entities" order No. 136.

5. Decision PQ-2992 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 23, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally improve the activities of fire safety units of internal affairs bodies".

Basics of fire safety. The legal bases of ensuring fire safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan are as follows:

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Fire Safety" September 30, 2009 ORQ-226.

2. Resolution No. 13 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2010 "On approval of the Regulation on the procedure for recording fires and their consequences, as well as collecting and exchanging information on fires" .

3. Resolution No. 272 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2013 "On approval of the State Fire Control Regulation".

4. Order No. 136 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 21, 2013 "On the procedure for fire prevention inspection of objects belonging to business entities".

5. Decision PQ-2992 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 23, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally improve the activities of fire safety units of internal affairs bodies".

Above, we considered the legal basis for ensuring fire safety. First of all, it is worth noting that today the managers of every enterprise, organization and institution know the rules of fire safety perfectly and ensure it.

In the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 23, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally improve the activities of fire safety units of internal affairs bodies" No. PQ-2992, state and economic management bodies, local state authorities bodies, self-government bodies of citizens and heads of other organizations are charged with personal responsibility for compliance with fire safety requirements in the facilities and territories under their control.

Determine that the above-mentioned officials must hold quarterly meetings on issues of fire safety, within the framework of which they must conduct a critical analysis of the fire prevention situation of the objects and areas under their control. folded In this regard, for the first time in the fire safety system, every Wednesday of the week was marked as "Fire Prevention Day".

- Purpose of this Law

The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations in the field of fire safety.

- Laws on fire safety

Legislative documents on fire safety consist of this Law and other legal documents. If the international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Fire safety" of the Republic of Uzbekistan

if other provisions than those stipulated by the legislation are established, the provisions of the international agreement shall be applied.

(Collection of legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2013, No. 14, Article 178)

In connection with the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Fire Safety", unifying the efforts of citizens in the prevention and extinguishing of fires, and the wide participation of engineers and technicians, workers and servants in this work. involvement, further improvement of the system of training the growing generation to use fire safety measures and to act correctly during a fire, as well as departmental and volunteer fire protection service units The Cabinet of Ministers decides to ensure the necessary accounting and systematization of information about

Regulation on the organization of fire-technical commissions and the order of their activity

In accordance with Appendix

1; Regulation on the organization of volunteer fire protection service units and the procedure for their operation

In accordance with Appendix

2; Regulation on the organization of young firefighters' groups and the procedure for their activities

In accordance with Appendix 3, the regulation on the procedure for registering departmental and volunteer fire protection service units should be approved in accordance with Appendix 4.

2. Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city administrations, state and economic management bodies, self-government bodies of citizens, other interested organizations volunteer fire protection service in settlements and facilities in the organization of units and their activities, in taking into account volunteer and departmental fire protection service units, as well as young people in general secondary, secondary special and vocational educational institutions they should help in all possible ways in the organization of firefighting teams and their activities.

3. State and economic management bodies, as well as other organizations, should harmonize departmental normative legal documents with this decision within three months.

4. Approval of the regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers on "Volunteer firefighters, young firefighters' groups, fire-fighting and technical commissions" on" Decision No. 243 of June 29, 1995 shall be considered null and void.

5. Supervision of the execution of this decision is under the supervision of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan B.I. Let Zakirov be responsible.

In order to widely involve engineers and technicians, workers, servants, students in the work of fire prevention and fire prevention measures

The Cabinet of Ministers decides on volunteer firemen's groups

1. Voluntary fire brigade consisting of workers, engineers and technicians and employees in industrial enterprises, institutions, organizations and other objects, regardless of the form of ownership, for the organization of fire prevention and extinguishing works. groups of rotters are organized.

2. In the objects, regardless of whether there is a fire protection service belonging to the department, volunteer firemen's teams are formed.

3. The control and coordination of the activities of volunteer fire brigades is entrusted to the state fire control bodies, and when they conduct mass education among workers and employees, it is the responsibility of the heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations.

4. Volunteer fire brigades are organized in facilities with more than 15 permanent employees.

5. Depending on the size, structure and local characteristics of the facility, volunteer fire brigades may be general or per section (several in the facility).

6. The firefighting team of the entire facility is divided into departments in workshops, warehouses and other departments of the facility, if necessary, and they are organized according to the number of work shifts.

7. TSex volunteer fire brigades are also divided into departments (combat groups) depending on the number of working shifts.

8. The head of the general object (facility) volunteer fire brigade is elected by open voting at the general meeting of the members of the volunteer fire brigade, the state agreed with the local fire control authorities and approved by the order of the head of the facility (enterprise).

9. Heads of volunteer fire brigades, their deputies and heads of units (combat groups) are appointed by the head of the facility (shop) from the staff of the shop administration in most cases.

Tasks of the volunteer fire brigade

10. Volunteer firefighters are responsible for:

a) control of how fire prevention procedures are implemented and observed at the facility;

b) conducting explanatory work among workers and employees on compliance with fire prevention procedures at the facility;

c) control of the adjustment and combat condition of fire-fighting equipment, primary means of fire-fighting;

g) in the event of a fire, call the fire brigade and take urgent measures to remove people from the dangerous place and extinguish the fire with the existing fire extinguishers in the facility;

d) in necessary cases, participation of members of the volunteer fire brigade in the work of fire engines, motor pumps and combat teams of other mobile and stationary means of fire fighting, as well as being on duty in workshops and other facilities in cases of extreme necessity;

e) to act together with the fire-technical commission of the facility and the local authorities of the state fire control, which introduce new methods of fire detection, prevention and fire extinguishing.

1. Young firemen's groups are voluntary associations of students, which are organized for the purpose of training courage, loyalty to the country, entrepreneurship, community and creativity in students, as well as physical training and vocational guidance.

2. The following are the main tasks of young firefighters' teams:

a) to actively support the school in educating students, developing them in all aspects, forming an active outlook on life in them;

b) providing practical assistance to adults in protecting state property, citizens' lives, health, and property from fire;

c) mastering the basics of firefighting, fire prevention and extinguishing, and first aid to fire victims;

g) preparation of reserves of athletes in firefighting-practical sports.

3. Young firemen's groups volunteer in residential schools, orphanages, boarding schools, extracurricular institutions, vocational and technical schools, colleges, gymnasiums, lyceums and other educational institutions. firefighting societies, public education, fire protection bodies and public organizations are organized from among students.

4. The administration of comprehensive schools, orphanages, extracurricular institutions, vocational and technical educational institutions, boarding schools, colleges, gymnasiums, lyceums and other educational institutions, volunteer firefighting societies and fire with the support of fire protection authorities, they select and approve the public organization working with young firemen's groups from among teachers, educators, as well as employees of fire protection authorities.

Training of public organizers working with young firemen's groups, training of volunteer firemen's teams in fire protection by organizations of volunteer firemen, together with public education bodies It is carried out on the basis of industrial complexes, fire-fighting and technical centers, teacher training institutes and the best schools of the district and city..

1. Involving engineering and technical staff and employees of industrial enterprises, institutions and organizations to participate in fire prevention measures, fire engineering in order to improve fire protection in objects, regardless of ownership forms. commissions are established.

2. Fire-technical commissions based on local conditions, as well as on the proposal of the state fire control bodies, in industrial enterprises, newly built large

facilities, scientific research institutes, educational institutions, treatment, health It is organized in cultural and entertainment institutions, hotels, television and radio transmission centers, large communication networks, airports and railway stations, collective farms, agricultural enterprises and other facilities. Fire-technical commissions usually include chief engineer (chairman), energy engineer, technologist, mechanic, safety engineering engineer, head of fire protection (team), engineer-technical staff and other persons at the request of the head of the enterprise. is entered.

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