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Prevention of natural and technogenic nature emergency situations includes organizational, organizational-economic, engineering-technical and special measures. One of the important components of the entire complex of measures is work with the population, namely, informing the population about potential natural and man-made threats in the area of residence, as well as preparing the population for protection against emergency situations. The civil defense system is characterized by a clear centralization and focus primarily on defensive military actions. A certain probability of chemical and biological terrorism cannot be excluded either.

In the general system of emergency response measures, priority should be given to a set of measures aimed at reducing the risk of emergencies and mitigating their consequences. The set of measures is based on emergency risk management, which is impossible without information support for the preparation and adoption of management decisions on the prevention and elimination of emergency situations. To manage the risk, monitoring of the state of the natural environment and technosphere objects, risk analysis and emergency forecasting are carried out. [1].

The most important condition for the timely adoption of measures to protect the population in the event of a threat of major industrial accidents and disasters, especially in areas where potentially hazardous facilities are located, is its notification and informing the population. Residents must be promptly informed of danger signals and the necessary information about the situation and the procedure for behavior in conditions through the integrated use of radio, host and television broadcasting systems and other technical means of transmitting information. The experience of developed countries shows that it is also necessary to prepare the population for emergency situations and involve activists in discussing appropriate procedures at a time when facilities are functioning normally.

Thus, the warning system, like civil protection, is aimed at achieving the general goal of preventing human casualties, harmful effects on health and social well-being, preventing the loss of property, and ensuring environmental safety in a given area.

References:

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