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Enterprise Management in Emergency and Environmental Disaster Situations

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Introduction.

Management of the enterprise is a systematic influence on the work of all its constituent elements, the purpose of which is to organize coordinated work and, as a result, profit. The goal of enterprise management is to achieve coordinated work of all departments to achieve maximum efficiency. The essence of enterprise management is to establish this consistency. Since the enterprise is a complex production system based on components such as fixed assets, material, financial and labor resources, the task of management is to use these resources as efficiently as possible. At the output, it is necessary to obtain a high-quality competitive product that will help further development of production [1].

In the process of working in emergency situations and eliminating their consequences, emergency response specialists (military, rescuers, firefighters, canine experts, doctors) are involved.

Emergency managers and professionals are exposed to numerous stressors. In such cases, the cost of error is very high. The need to make quick decisions on which people's lives may depend, an irregular work schedule in non-standard conditions and a lack of information are the characteristics of work in an extreme situation.

The condition of people in the emergency zone is subject to the general laws of adaptation to a stressful situation. People's susceptibility to stress factors is determined by individual psychophysiological characteristics, level of stress resistance and work experience. It is good if a person knows what to expect (although not all situations are the same - each is unique) [2].

An emergency situation always disrupts plans, goes beyond the daily rhythm. For those who have experience working in an emergency situation, this situation is not traumatic, but most people usually do not have this experience and it is definitely a stressful factor for them. Knowing the forms of mental response to a stressful situation increases the body's resistance to the effects of stress.

Materials and methods: Based on the method of content analysis, the authors analyze possible ways to solve the problem of the company's management in emergency situations.

Almost any industrial facility has a significant negative impact on the environment. Therefore, ensuring environmental security is an important task of the WRC. Taking into account the technological part of the project, it should be evaluated in terms of the safety of the equipment for the environment. The analysis should begin with the identification of sources of environmental pollution of the object under consideration. Later, an analysis of the enterprise's release into the atmosphere, water, and the formation of solid production waste is carried out. In this case, it is appropriate to quantitatively describe the impact of the object in question on the environment.

An emergency situation is an accident, disaster, natural disaster, epidemic, as well as disruption of the normal living conditions and activities of people in a certain area and object caused by the use of modern weapons by the enemy. Human casualties, damage to health and environment, material losses.

Emergency management involves the creation of a system consisting of a series of subsystems.

The most important are:

- analysis of emergency situations;
- emergency warning;
- localization of emergency situations;
- elimination of consequences;
- development management;
- integrated distributed database.
- The emergency situation analysis system is an information-analytical system of the effectiveness of subsystems:
- localization and elimination of the consequences of emergency situations (typical scenarios of work);
- prevention of emergency situations (measures to prevent emergency situations).

In the development of the analytical system, the following blocks of main tasks are distinguished: Methods of collecting information about emergency situations. It is planned to organize several channels for collecting information: press, survey of participants, computer networks, etc.

Methods of automated control of reliability and consistency of information are provided.

- Emergency database (included in IRBD) and its storage methods. A database should be developed. It includes the following basic information: time, location (latitude, longitude, nearest settlement), type of situation, power at the appropriate scale, video, audio, text materials in original languages and translated into the national language, duration and consequences, errors and gross errors, wasted resources, loss elimination methods and their calculation methods, other parameters [3].

Data is loaded into the database: manual input of text data from the keyboard, input of text data using scanners and converters, input of graphic data (diagrams, photos) using scanners, conversion of visual and audio data. insert with do. digitalization, data entry using INTERNET databases (Reuter, CNN, etc.). The processed data is stored on the INTERNET server, which can be accessed from any place (within the scope of authority) in normal cases.

- Emergency classification system. Analysis and classification are provided: the causes of emergence and spread of emergency situations, factors related to them (weather, time of day, year, etc.), methods of elimination, etc.
- Methods of emergency analysis. Methods of formation and analysis of cause-and-effect relationships, methods of establishing relationships between various (including space and time) factors are being developed.
- Methods of development of typical scenarios of localization and elimination of emergency situations. Methods of creating network diagrams and building plans are defined.
- Methods of forming emergency prevention measures. Methods of analysis, evaluation and selection of measures affecting the elimination of the causes of occurrence and spread of emergency situations [4].

The emergency warning system is the most important and consists of the following:

- organization (structure, functions, connections, mechanisms, order of interaction, etc.);
- a system of measures for the prevention of emergency situations for various types of man-made systems;
- a set of methods for controlling the implementation of rules and measures set by organizations and enterprises;
- carry out work on localization and elimination technical means to increase the consequences of emergency situations;
- training.

Organizationally, the emergency warning system consists of regionally distributed control bodies. In addition to management bodies, there is also a system of technical means for solving the tasks of the relevant management body for the prevention of emergency situations (including for localization and mitigation work). An important role in the organizational structure is played by enterprises (with their own technical means) that are not under the control of the Ministry of Emergency Situations under normal conditions, but can be involved in performing relevant work when necessary. Tasks of prevention, localization and elimination of emergency situations [5].

Organizational design includes optimizing the distribution of functions, rights, responsibilities, and technical tools across levels and regions to ensure mobile access and reliable performance of tasks. Since the development of the technosphere is constantly taking place, a mechanism for adapting the organizational structure of the system to these changes is also necessary.

Emergency warning systems (e.g. transport, construction,energy, etc.) play an important role in emergency prevention.

It is important to develop methods of monitoring the efficiency of such systems, as well as to develop their certification systems.

It is also important to have an effective system for planning and analyzing the operation and development of the disaster prevention system.

The system of measures for the prevention of emergency situations includes the development of standard procedures and rules of work aimed at increasing the reliability of the operation of man-made systems. For many objects, these measures should be developed in a complex manner (heat and explosion safety, environmental safety, etc.).

The set of emergency prevention methods provides for the development of a control planning system, automated methods of direct and indirect management, taking into account the availability of personnel and the complexity (volume) of control procedures.

It is important to establish departmental emergency prevention systems and a remote control and monitoring system for radiation and chemical contamination. The main tasks of such a system are as follows:

- collection of data from geographically distributed sensors of various data;
- collection of information from departmental emergency warning systems;
- processing of data from sensors and departmental systems and presenting it in the required form (textual, graphic);
- comparison of actual data with norms (control);
- Sensors to zoom in on the features of pollution in the non-covered area;
- the impact of various factors on the forecast of the spread of pollution as a result of emergency situations;

- systems for statistical processing of data on pollution and departmental parameters (in time and space).
- the system of technical means of localizing and eliminating the consequences of emergency situations consists of constantly improving systems of machines, equipment, devices, equipment, etc.

The educational system is designed to instill the skills and culture of any facility's employees. It is planned to revise relevant educational literature, to include necessary courses or departments in existing university programs.

Management system for localization and elimination of the consequences of emergency situations. The localization process is aimed at the implementation of emergency measures to stop and suppress the development of emergency situations, which begins immediately after the emergency situation begins and lasts from several days to several months [6].

In addition to creating an organization and developing plans, it is important that the system has effective subsystems that ensure the execution of the plans. These include subsystems:

- task accounting and control;
- monitoring the progress of elimination of the consequences of emergency situations;
- regulating the process of implementation of plans.

The system of accounting and control of the performance of tasks ensures the following:

- taking into account the actual execution of tasks;
- control over the execution of individual work (including document circulation) with a reminding executors of deadlines;
- taking into account the occurrence of unforeseen circumstances that lead to deviations from the planned goals.

The monitoring subsystem allows management to be real-time, regardless of location, on the progress of emergency response information:

- network table with completed, in progress, important work indicator;
- the backlog of work, indicating the reasons and culprits;
- available resources and their use;
- forecast of the development of emergency situations.

The regulatory subsystem enables the implementation of the adopted plans and allows:

- selection of measures to reduce the impact of destabilizing factors on the plan;
- make adjustments to the plan when unexpected situations arise.

Results: Disaster recovery begins after the localization phase is completed and can last from several months to several years.

The proposed system should ensure the efficiency of these works and reduce losses caused by emergency situations.

The management system of localization and elimination of the consequences of emergency situations includes the development of formalized methods of organizing the processes of localization and elimination of consequences, development of work plans.

This system can significantly speed up the work time for localization and elimination of the consequences of emergency situations, as well as reducing losses from emergency situations.

Eliminating the consequences of emergency situations requires the rapid creation of an organizational structure consisting of a headquarters and a large number of enterprises, departments, institutions, local governments, international organizations, etc. In this structure, management bodies, work managers in certain fields, rights and obligations of participants, etc [7].

In addition to the structure, it is necessary to develop work plans for general and separate (not predetermined) directions. Plans should ensure the coordination of the work of all involved participants in the elimination of the consequences of emergency situations, as well as take into account the available resources (material, human, financial, time, etc.). The quality of the plans should be evaluated with a set of feasibility indicators. To increase the reliability of the plans, possible scenarios of the development of emergency situations are developed in advance. For each of the scenarios, several options of plans are formed and the most optimal one is selected according to the set of indicators.

Discussions: Due to the technological pressure, the deterioration of the environment, the increase in the impact of negative factors on the health of the population, the increase in emergency situations and the exhaustion of natural resources and the decline of natural complexes are considered as a threat to the ecological security and sustainable development of the regions. .

In such conditions, the need to transition to sustainable development based on the concept of reducing the negative impact of industrial production on the environment while ensuring the economic growth of enterprises is becoming increasingly clear, which implies the wide distribution of environmentally friendly products management space, nature management and environmental protection.

Both in Uzbekistan and abroad, new promising researches are being conducted on issues of environmental management of industrial enterprises, such as gradual abandonment of traditional command methods and transition to modern market mechanisms of environmental regulation.

Improvement of management of environmental protection can be found in the work of many scientists. They are dedicated to the enterprise, but an attempt at a certain scientific basis, the actual mechanism for the practical implementation of the principles of sustainable development at the level of specific enterprises is still in its development. The problem of forming a new culture, which is becoming urgent for the enterprise, is a special aspect of management based on the principles of environmental efficiency, which involves reducing and preventing the negative impact of production on the surrounding natural environment, and at the same time increasing the financial efficiency of its activities.

The transition to a higher level of environmental management activities in the enterprise requires proper orientation and justification of the management decisions made. in recent years, solving environmental problems in industrial production is related to the introduction of the environmental management system, which is implemented in accordance with the rules of international standards.

Summary: In summary, all decisions in an emergency management system are proactive in that they focus on predicting (modelling) the future in order to influence the future and not acting retrospectively.

It is important to have strong, well-organized databases with various information in the system.

The emergency traffic management system also involves the development of methods and means of creating a flexible global computer network (at the expense of the resources of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and computer equipment of contractors) with a variable structure to effectively solve management problems.

Regardless of the software platform, it is possible to quickly connect to the databases of individual participants of the work, ensure reliable communication taking into account access rights, parallelize computing work, as well as timely completion of planned and organizational and administrative work. should allow transfer documents to the attention of interested executors.

This should be ensured, including using a computer network and an electronic signature.

The development management system is designed to ensure continuous improvement:

- the emergency management system itself;
- machine systems for localization and elimination of emergency situations.

The integrated distributed database developed within the framework of this project should provide information to the personnel of the Ministry of Emergency Situations (quick response teams, strategic research services, etc.).

The database should include the following basic information:

- scientific organizations (indicated by leading experts) and their areas of activity;
- organizations and enterprises (ATP, communal services, fire departments, etc.) that can participate in the elimination of the consequences of emergency situations;
- the list of funds available to organizations and enterprises and when they can be used to carry out work on the elimination of emergency situations.

The content of information on each direction is described in detail in the work process.

The base must be distributed. Each region collects and updates all necessary information. A strong login management system is provided to ensure the reliability of information.

The databases of higher authorities contain general information for their regions. Data transmission is carried out through dial-up telephone channels, including. and using the INTERNET. Access to data is subject to access rights.

To simplify the search for the necessary information, a powerful navigation system through databases and selection of data for complex queries (including undefined) is provided.

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