

THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL PROTECTION AND FIRE SAFETY

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Hryn D. - PhD in Public Administration, Doctoral Candidate at the National Aerospace University "Kharkiv Aviation Institute" named after M.Ye. Zhukovsky, Kharkiv

ORCID: 0000-0003-1687-6923

SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE STATE REGULATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC SUPPORT SYSTEM OF THE LIFE SAFETY OF THE POPULATION

The article analyzes the state of state regulation of the economic provision of the system of life safety of the population. The study of the main theoretical provisions of the methodology of state regulation of the development of the life safety system was carried out and it was found that currently the theories of its economic support are in the stage of adaptation to the modern conditions of the country's development, increasing the level of its competitiveness on international markets. It was determined that the national economic system is created and developed slowly, which leads to the deterioration of the economic situation in the country.

Keywords: livelihood security, economic security, socio-economic security, emergency situation, crisis situation.

Formulation of the problem. The question of the methodology of state regulation of economic development should be aimed at the development of the socio-economic system, taking into account the changing factors. When developing and adopting normative legal acts, direct management and control of activities is entrusted to state corporations and public companies. There is a need to formulate the concept of public safety in a broader format, and to conduct an in-depth analysis of the scientific and methodological aspects of the state regulation of the development of the economic support of the population safety system.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issue of state regulation of the economic support of the life safety system was considered by a number of scientists, such as: Migus I.P., Cherevko O.V., Hukalova I.V.

Presenting main material. Modernization of the sphere of life safety of the population can become one of the important drivers of economic growth. It requires not only significant investments, but also effective management, organization of state regulation of all processes. The methodology of state regulation of economic development should be aimed at the development of the socio-economic system, taking into account the changing factors. The development and adoption of normative legal acts, direct management and control of the activities of state corporations and public companies should be carried out. It is important to constantly inform regions and business entities about the situation in the state and its changes in order to develop forecasts and indicative plans for the country, regions, industries and large enterprises.

In the field of life safety system development, it is necessary to apply legal, administra-

tive and economic methods of state regulation, active direct and indirect methods of influencing its subjects. In modern specialized literature, the security of a person, society and the state in various spheres (economic, social, ecological, informational, educational) is defined as a state of protection from external and internal threats and the ability to preserve its essence, signs and qualities in the face of destructive actions taken by other objects, objects or subjects, and even dangerous phenomena and processes.[2]

It seems necessary to formulate the concept of safety of life activities of the population in a broader format. Namely, as a stable state of the environment, which provides optimal conditions for study and work, favorable regimes of human nutrition and rest, which reduce the probability and severity of dangerous influences, contribute to the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities to ensure one's own safety. Let's consider these factors in close relationship with the concept of disaster safety measures, which include prevention, prevention or minimization of the impact of negative factors.

The system of life safety of the population unites anti-crisis management and social protection bodies, respond units, state and regional bodies of executive power, local self-government bodies, public associations and citizens for the purpose of crisis prevention, assistance to victims and social support of the population in various disaster zones value.

The development of the life safety system is the basis of increasing its effectiveness and ensures positive changes in the object of management, obtaining an economic, ecological, scientific and technical or other effect. In general, the modernization of the life safety system is closely related to investment activities and is aimed at bringing the results of scientific research to industrial or research-industrial technologies or the acquisition of ready-made industrial technologies. Let's consider how modern solutions can increase the effectiveness of ensuring the safety of the population. Innovative activity is defined as a system of scientific-technological and organizational-financial measures that stimulate the commercialization of acquired knowledge, their transfer into replicable technologies.[3]

The end result of this activity is new products, goods and services with the best qualities. Innovative activity in the field of public safety is a set of processes aimed at obtaining and using the results of reducing costs for preventive measures, reducing losses and material damages, and obtaining profit from scientific research and development. It provides for a whole set of economic, scientific, technical, technological, organizational, educational, informational, financial and commercial activities that collectively lead to innovations.

The research made it possible to justify the classification of innovations in the field of life safety. The search and implementation of modern forms and methods of reducing the costs of maintenance, repair and maintenance of products, goods and services that ensure the safety of life of the population becomes an important priority for economic growth. Most researchers recognize the need to combine a market competitive mechanism with active state support for basic innovations and expanding the segments of their application.

Let's consider in more detail the basic terminology in the field of life safety, taking into account concepts and definitions. An emergency is an unstable condition that has arisen in a specific area, caused by an accident or natural phenomenon. It causes human casualties, loss of people's health, damage to the environment, significant material damage and disruption of normal living conditions of people. The source of emergency situations can be natural, man-made, biological-social and other.

A crisis situation is a large-scale event that occurred on a large territory, caused by a

global natural, man-made, fire, biological, social disaster. It also causes human casualties, loss of people's health, damage to the environment, great material damage, violation of normal living conditions of people and the functioning of social infrastructure. Crisis situations can be of global, national, regional and local importance.

Measures to prevent and eliminate crisis situations should be defined as a set of predetermined actions aimed at effective prevention and elimination of damage and destruction, fires and other disasters, reduction of the number of victims and losses. These actions are carried out by special fire-rescue and other units. The definition of impact factors includes dangerous phenomena or processes caused by the source of danger and threats. [4] They are determined by physical, chemical, biological, and in some cases organizational influences and are characterized by certain physical parameters. Primary and secondary influencing factors are distinguished. The striking effect of the source of crisis situations is determined by the negative impact of one or a set of factors that affect people, animals and agricultural plants, objects of industrial and social purpose, and the surrounding natural environment. According to the scale of losses and damages, emergency situations are divided into cross-border, state, regional, territorial, local and local.

The risk of emergency situations, fires and other disasters that cause crisis situations is understood to mean a certain probability of the manifestation of negative consequences of the impact of impacting factors. The disaster zone is the territory (water area) within which the tragedy occurred. And the concept of prevention of emergency situations, fires and other disasters, crisis situations means a set of measures aimed at reducing the risk of their occurrence.

Prevention of emergency situations, fires and other calamities causing crisis situations is facilitated by: systematic implementation of preventive measures to eliminate sources of danger and threats; forecasting the place and time of their possible occurrence; personnel training for actions in an emergency situation, including ongoing training; educational work with the population to eliminate the causes and prerequisites for the emergence of sources of danger and threats, as well as to reduce harm from them.[1] Minimizing the risk of emergency situations, fires, and other disasters means carrying out specialized measures to create effective protection of the population, personnel, and material resources from the impact of impressive factors in potentially dangerous territories or objects.

Protecting the territory against various dangers and threats means a set of measures aimed at preventing or minimizing losses. Elimination of emergency situations, fires and other disasters, as well as crisis situations, involves emergency rescue and emergency work. These works include emergency medical assistance to save lives and preserve people's health, minimization of damage to the environment and material losses, as well as localization of the disaster zone and elimination of accompanying emergency situations of dangerous factors. Localization of the disaster zone means measures aimed at preventing the emergence of new negative factors, or at minimizing the impact of a source of dangers and threats that has already arisen.

In the framework of the conducted research, it is proposed to consider innovation management as a process of continuous improvement of all aspects of the system and organization. It includes technical, technological and other aspects, including the constant orientation of employees to effective activity, the involvement of an increasing number of participants in it, which leads to qualitative changes in the nature of the system and organization. In addition,

innovation management involves researching market needs (determining the necessary share of new products, works and services; products that require modernization in the field of public safety). The modern scientific approach requires the development of basic definitions in the spheres of population safety and economic security in the form of dynamic, differentiated concepts at different levels and stages of structuring objects and research methods. [2]

In the formation of the economic security of Ukraine, the need to develop new directions for its provision in the conditions of increased internal and external risks associated with global socio-economic processes is becoming more and more relevant. These processes are followed by a qualitative transformation of the institutional environment, manifested in the redistribution of property rights and an increase in the share of the public sector, in the aggravation of contradictions between existing and reformed institutions.

In this regard, a comprehensive analysis of the economic security system, supplementing the theory and expanding its conceptual foundations is necessary. It is necessary to improve the national policy, which ensures sustainable and stable development of the national economy and its protection from all kinds of challenges and threats. Economic security is considered as an acceptable level of negative impact of economic danger factors on a person, society and the state at the state and regional levels.

We consider the tools of economic security, which include a system of measures that ensure, with a given probability, an acceptable degree of negative impact of factors of economic danger on a person, society and the state. At each level of economic security, the tools consist of standard modules that logically complement each other and make up a single working mechanism. This is a complex economic assessment of the territory, economic monitoring and management decisions.

A comprehensive economic assessment of the region is based on: identification and assessment of economic risk factors found on its territory; zoning of the territory in terms of resistance to the manifestation of factors of economic danger; development of a model of negative impact on economic and financial and economic objects; identification and assessment of economic risks; compilation and maintenance of the inventory of regional challenges, dangers and threats; selection of sustainable development indicators. At the same time, the monitoring of the economic security of the regions involves the normalization of the effects on the subjects of economic activity, the control of the state and dynamics of changes in the sources of influence on the economic security, the monitoring of economic risks and indicators of the sustainable development of the regions. [4]

On the basis of the proposed approaches, it is proposed to define environmental security not only as a state in which the level of load on the natural environment from human economic activity does not exceed its ability to self-recovery, but also as a set of natural, social and other conditions that ensure safe life and activity this territory of the population, protection of the natural environment from the possible negative impact of economic and other activities, emergency situations of natural and man-made nature, their consequences. In general, environmental security is becoming an important factor of state, national and economic security.

Economic security should be considered from the point of view of internal and external economic threats related to the leakage of confidential economic information, violation of commercial secrets, the possibility of economic sabotage and a number of other factors.

Optimizing the economic mechanism in the sphere of the safety of life of the population should be understood as the improvement of conditions and the effective implementation of

measures to protect the population and territories from cataclysms with appropriate financial and resource support while maintaining the balance of the economic interests of the regional and national economy as a whole. The system of economic incentives provides for economic responsibility in the form of imposing fines for violations of safety requirements, charging penalties for their late transfer and warnings for improper implementation of the budget process. The study made it possible to formulate the main types of economic stimulation of compliance with safety requirements and to justify the main directions of activity of institutional structures.

Research shows that in modern conditions, various methods of diagnosis, identification and analysis of risks are used. Taking into account a significant number of factors, at the first stage it is advisable to apply traditional risk analysis tools, with the help of which to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the system of prevention of challenges and dangers, the possibilities of the system of response to threats of crisis situations. At the second stage, it is necessary to assess the risks of an economic, social, technological, educational, legal, and environmental nature and, based on the results of the analysis, create a list of possible threats. Working groups were formed to analyze risks in each direction, and the results of the work were achieved by the "brainstorming" method. In some cases, a survey of the widest range of specialists who have the appropriate competence was used. In the course of research, audits and inspections, investigations into the causes of destructive events were periodically conducted.

These approaches to the diagnosis of key risks of crisis situations require solving the problematic issues of developing the theoretical aspects of the strategy of forming the system of life safety of the population in modern socio-economic conditions.

First, to investigate possible scenarios of the development of unfavorable trends, taking into account the interrelationship of all areas of the system's development strategy. All possible combinations of potential risks were consistently considered and compared with the expected effectiveness of measures to reduce them.

As the analysis showed, internal sources of challenges, dangers and threats for the population, economy and natural environment of Ukraine arise as a result of the growth of global risks, the scale of natural disasters, man-made accidents and their consequences. As a result, material losses reach 2-3% of GDP, causing serious disruptions in the work of social infrastructure. In addition, when assessing challenges, dangers and threats, it is necessary to take into account the social significance of the changes taking place that disrupt the usual comfortable conditions of life. [3]

Secondly, to apply planning methods for the continuous development of the system of life safety of the population. At the same time, consider typical threats: epidemics, fires, floods, earthquakes, power outages, hacker attacks and other dangers. In addition, specialists should analyze regional features, take into account traditional administrative pressure, negative information attacks, corruption factors and other regional problems.

Thirdly, the processes of improving risk assessment, reducing the probability of occurrence of operational risks are considered. When investigating the causes of crisis situations, it is necessary to take into account the synergistic factors of the relationship between safe technologies, safety equipment, social conflicts and man-made accidents, social and natural cataclysms in the form of the so-called paragenetic level of organization.

Fourth, to identify the risks associated with the peculiarities of the regions using the

above methods, including when assessing the progress of the implementation of regional projects, determining the achievement of their goals, as well as potential losses. In general, the analysis of external and internal threats indicates the relevance of the problem of adequate perception of the threats of cataclysms. It consists in achieving a comprehensive vision of them, but also in ensuring an effective response to emerging threats, the exclusion of a dangerous development of the situation, and, if necessary, the elimination of threats by all possible means and methods. This leads to the need to establish priorities for the formation of the population security system on the basis of regional characteristics, to justify effective economic security tools.

Fifth, to evaluate the characteristics and analyze the duration of action of the main impressive factors affecting the formation of the population's life safety system. It should be carried out taking into account expert and statistical methods, developed methodical approaches to the diagnosis of key risks. It has been proven that the impact on people of most emergency situations, fires and disasters lasts from a few seconds (minutes) to several days. In this regard, the implementation of measures to prevent disasters becomes a mandatory condition for ensuring the safety of the population.

Formation of economic conditions for the prevention, prevention and liquidation of cataclysms should be carried out in advance. However, the number of threats in each situation is difficult to determine in advance, and it is even more difficult to identify areas of overlapping and non-overlapping threats, given the complex synergistic effects.

In order to reduce the uncertainty of the field of threats, it is necessary to identify the most significant (according to their priority), informative signs and characteristics of dangers, calculating on their basis the possible consequences of aggregate economic, physical, social and other influences. Solving this task involves understanding the types of impacts, the nature of impacts, and even the effects of factors on people, animals, plants, buildings, structures, and the environment. From this point of view, identification and assessment of possible threats should be considered as two aspects of a single process of establishing sources and risk factors, as well as objects of their potential impact and possible economic losses, the main forms of such impact.

Conclusions. The conducted studies allow us to conclude that the prevention and prevention of emergency situations, fires and other disasters that cause crisis situations is a complex large-scale and multi-purpose task that depends on the time factor and other conditions. Therefore, the development of theoretical and practical foundations of a systemic nature regarding the development of effective disaster response potential becomes an urgent task. Solving this task requires an in-depth analysis of the essence and nature of real dangers and threats, selection of the most complex risk situations arising under the influence of these threats, assessment of the effectiveness of detection and prevention of the causes and consequences of accidents, disasters, and natural disasters.

This is a multidimensional task that is at the intersection of interdisciplinary research in the fields of risk theory, operations planning, mathematical modeling and requires consideration of the human factor with all its uncertainty, calculations of the necessary economic, financial, material and other resources. Therefore, it is necessary to develop mechanisms for economic provision of the safety of life activities of the population. In the course of developing a strategy for the formation of a system of life safety of the population, it is necessary to apply methodical approaches to the diagnosis of key risks of crisis situations. It is necessary

to evaluate the priorities of the development of the life safety system, taking into account regional characteristics and effective tools for the economic safety of the population.

The development of definitions in the field of the safety of life of the population requires the application of modern methods and techniques of economic research in the field of economic safety. Key definitions and terms that define the sphere of life safety of the population must be used when introducing legislative initiatives, developing new regulatory and technical requirements, as well as implementing state programs and plans for the socio-economic development of the country and regions. Diagnostics of the key risks of crisis situations should create conditions for solving problematic issues of the development of the system of life security of the population in modern socio-economic conditions. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to assess the economic potential for effective planning of priority development measures in this field.

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