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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AND CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF TRAINING OF PERSONNEL OF CIVIL PROTECTION FORMATIONS

Abstract. The article analyzes the normative legal acts that reveal the main provisions that determine the procedure for bringing civil protection units in readiness to act as intended. Analyzed the reporting materials on the results of the command-staff exercises and trainings with the formations of civil protection. The experience of various organizations on the readiness of civil protection formations involved in the tasks to reduce the consequences of the pandemic in the declaration of a state of emergency in connection with the outbreak of coronavirus is highlighted. A problematic situation has been identified in the field of ensuring the required level of readiness of civil protection units to perform tasks for their intended purpose. Based on the analysis of possible ways to resolve the problem situation, a contradiction in the practice of the subject area under consideration is formulated and a scientific hypothesis for its resolution is proposed. The factors that should be taken into account when solving the scientific task of developing a scientific and methodological apparatus for substantiating a rational way of recruiting civil protection units are identified and systematized.

Keywords: formation of civil protection; reservist; readiness, training, military accounting specialty.

Training of civil defense formations is one of the priority directions of the state policy in the sphere of life safety of the population [1]. This provision is disclosed in a number of normative legal [2, 3], methodological and planning documents. In particular, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – MES RK) is directly involved in the implementation of a set of measures to prepare territorial formations. Within the framework of training by the forces of territorial subdivisions of MES RK a set of coordinated activities aimed at ensuring an increase in the level of training of personnel of civil protection formations.

Civil defense formations (hereinafter – CDF) are designed to carry out rescue and emergency work as part of the civil defense forces in peacetime and wartime [4].

The backbone of the CDF forces is made up of citizens enlisted by order into the formations' staff. Territorial formations shall be manned by the administration of the respective regions, and object formations shall be manned by organizations. These formations are equipped with special vehicles, equipment and gear for effective rescue and emergency operations (hereinafter – EREO) during wartime and states of emergency.

In accordance with the current normative legal acts [5-9], the most important factor that determines the readiness of the CDF to fulfill the intended tasks is the level of training of citizens who complete the formations. The level of training of these citizens depends on a number of factors, the main of which are: the degree of correspondence between the citizen's military service specialty (hereinafter – MSS) and the MSS of the position for which he is intended; the duration of the time interval that has elapsed since the end of

military service; and the completion of military training. It is assumed that citizens in the reserve have a certain minimum level of knowledge, skills and abilities in the relevant military occupational specialties [10]. Military registration specialty should be understood as a category of military registration indicating the military specialty of a person liable for military duty [11].

During the deployment period, in order to improve the level of training of the citizens composing the CDF, their alignment is carried out, which should be understood as a set of pre-planned activities to accelerate the training of personnel to perform duties in a state of war or emergency, coordinated actions as part of the unit to perform tasks as intended [12].

Co-ordination programs are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the initial military training manual. The articles [13-15] analyze the risks that may arise in the personnel of the CDF and consider the fundamental factors and conditions affecting the level of training of citizens, completing the civil defense formations, taking into account the limitation on the time of its implementation. These factors should be taken into account when developing appropriate training programs for personnel of civil protection formations.

It should be noted that at this stage a system for monitoring the level of training of citizens destined for the CDF has been created and is successfully functioning. This system makes it possible to assess the level of training of citizens based on the results of passing norms in the course of command and staff exercises (hereinafter - CSE) and object training (hereinafter - OT). The results of the analysis of the level of training of these citizens show that it does not correspond to the required values for a number of MSS. This conclusion applies, first of all, to acutely scarce and technically complex specialties (in the figure).

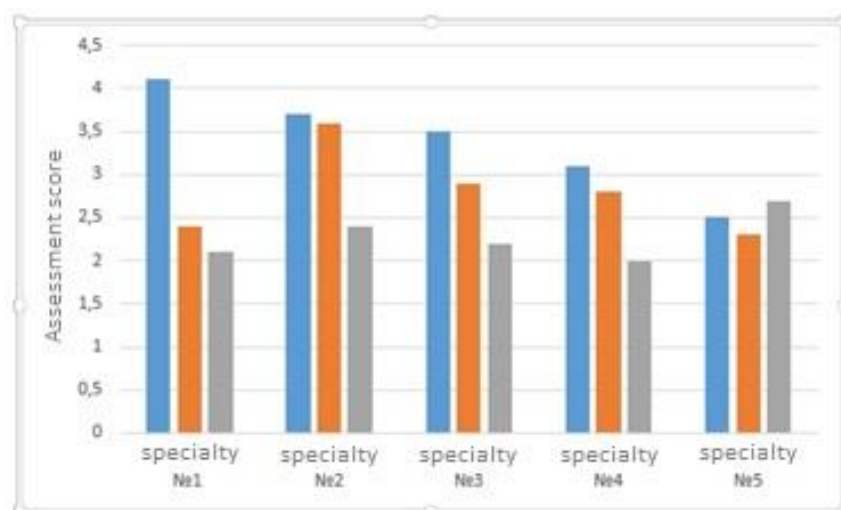


Figure – Assessment of the level of fulfillment of norms by citizens completing the CDF

The lack of training for citizens completing the CDF is evidenced by the results of the coronavirus pandemic mitigation tasks for which the spring 2020 collection was held. In view of the above, a scientific hypothesis can be proposed - the level of readiness of the personnel can be increased by improving the process of staffing of individual positions with their corresponding MSS and the solution of the optimization problem, which consists in the selection and justification of a rational method of staffing the CDF.

According to the draft Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Introduction of Service in the Reserve» (submitted by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan for public discussion on September 6, 2021) [16] citizens in the reserve will have the opportunity to voluntarily join the human reserve of the authorized body.

Determining a rational way of staffing the CDF should take into account the conditions, which it is useful to categorize into five positions.

The first position of conditions includes statistical factors that characterize the infrastructure of the area of responsibility, on the territory of which will perform the tasks of the CDF:

- number of critical and potentially hazardous facilities, their general production and operational characteristics;

- number of population; area of territory; population density; number of cities, districts, rural settlements; building density;

- development of transport infrastructure; length of communications, provision of protective structures;

- climatic characteristics of the area, including: average annual ambient temperature; weather conditions characteristic of the area;

- geographical characteristics of the terrain, including: type of terrain relief; passability of the terrain off public roads; protective and masking properties of the terrain; sanitary and epidemiological situation.

The second position of conditions combines factors of operational and tactical nature, which should include:

- the most critical scenarios of emergencies under peacetime and wartime conditions, taking into account: quantitative and qualitative characteristics of potentially hazardous facilities located in the area of responsibility of the CDF; possible forms and ways of conducting local conflicts;

- possible damage in case of realization of critical scenarios of emergencies under peacetime and wartime conditions; volume of possible destruction of housing and social facilities;

- list of tasks assigned to the CDF units, taking into account possible damage from peacetime and wartime emergencies.

The third condition includes factors characterizing the organizational and staff structure of the CDF, the main ones include:

- nomenclature, quantity and tactical and technical characteristics of weapons, military equipment and other technical means to be equipped with the CDF;

- number of personnel (by category) included in the CDF;

- a list of tasks assigned to the CDF and the period of readiness for their fulfillment.

In the fourth position of conditions it is advisable to include statistical factors characterizing the quantitative and qualitative composition of citizens completing the CDF:

- distribution of citizens, discharges and categories;

- the share of citizens who are staffed with positions in direct military specialties;

- the share of citizens who are staffed in positions with a direct job purpose;

- relative values of staffing of positions in the CDF by reserve categories and MSS groups.

The fifth position of conditions includes resource and economic factors, which may include:

the amount of allocated financial resources for the implementation of possible ways of acquisition of CDF;
regulatory timelines for conducting CDF harmonization;
number of positions in the CDF that can be transferred to the contractual method of staffing.

The conditions listed above should be taken into account when justifying a rational way of staffing the CDF.

As a conclusion, it should be noted that the theoretical provisions and practical recommendations developed to date form, although necessary, but, at the same time, insufficient basis for solving the problem of justification of a rational variant of staffing of the CDF. Thus, there is a discrepancy between the available scientific and methodological apparatus and the possibility of its application to solve the problem. In this regard, the issues of developing a scientific and methodological apparatus for justifying a rational option of manning the CDF are relevant, and the search for their solution represents an important military-scientific task.

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АЗАМАТТЫҚ ҚОРҒАУ БӨЛІМШЕЛЕРІ ЖЕКЕ ҚҰРАМЫНЫҢ ДАЙЫНДЫҚ ДЕҢГЕЙІНЕ ӘСЕР ЕТЕТІН ФАКТОРЛАР МЕН ЖАҒДАЙЛАРДЫ ТАЛДАУ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының тұрғын-үй секторындағы өрт шығу жағдайлары қарастырылды. Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері Қазақстан Республикасының ауылдары мен қалаларындағы тұрғын-үй секторларында өрт шығу жағдайларын зеттеу болып табылады. Зерттеудің әдістемелік негізі интегралды өрт тәуекелдері болып табылады. Қазақстан Республикасының тұрғын-үй секторындағы өрт шығу қауіп-қатерлеріне салыстырмалы талдау жасалды. Республиканың қалаларында ауылмен салыстырғанда орташа өрт сандарының көп екендігі анықталды, ауылдан қарағанда қалада өрт қаупінің кешенді көрсеткіші нашар.

Түйінді сөздер: интегралды өрт тәуекелдерінің теориясы, негізгі өрт тәуекелдері, тұрғын-үй секторындағы өрт шығу жағдайларын талдау, өрт қаупінің кешенді көрсеткіші.

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АНАЛИЗ ФАКТОРОВ И УСЛОВИЙ, ВЛИЯЮЩИХ НА УРОВЕНЬ ПОДГОТОВКИ ЛИЧНОГО СОСТАВА ФОРМИРОВАНИЙ ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ

Аннотация. В статье проведен анализ основных положений, которые определяют порядок приведения формирований гражданской защиты в готовность к действиям по предназначению. Проанализированы отчетные материалы по результатам проведенных командно-штабных учений и тренировок с формированиями гражданской защиты. Освещён опыт различных организаций по приведению в готовность формирований гражданской

защиты, привлеченных для выполнения задач по снижению последствий пандемии при объявлении чрезвычайного положения в связи с вспышкой коронавируса. Выявлена проблемная ситуация в области обеспечения требуемого уровня готовности формирований гражданской защиты к выполнению задач по предназначению. Определены и систематизированы факторы и условия, которые должны быть учтены при решении задачи, заключающейся в разработке научно-методического аппарата по повышению уровня подготовки личного состава формирований гражданской защиты.

Ключевые слова: формирование гражданской защиты; резервист; готовность, подготовка, военно-учетная специальность.

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