

EKOLOŠKE POSLJEDICE POJAVE KATASTROFA UZROKOVANIH ELEMENTARNIM NEPOGODAMA I MJERE ZAŠTITE

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Sažetak: Elementarne nepogode koje se u različitim oblicima dešavaju i na našem području pored toga što dovode do ugrožavanja života i zdravlja stanovništva, uzrokuju i značajne materijalne štete te značajno uzrokuju zagađenje životne sredine. Najznačajniji oblici i profili opasnosti na ovom području su: poplave, zemljotres, šumski požari, olujno nevrijeme i drugi. Svaki od ovih profila opasnosti ima određene i specifične uticaje na životnu sredinu, a prije svega uzrokuju zagađenje voda, vazduha, zemljišta i šumskih ekosistema. Pojave različitih oblika i količina otpadnih i opasnih materija kao posljedica elementarnih nepogoda takođe predstavlja značajan ekološki problem. Da bi se uspješno sprovodile mjere zaštite životne sredine kod prisutnih profila opasnosti odnosno u slučaju pojave elementarnih nepogoda neophodno je preduzeti mjere preventivnog karaktera, konkretne mjere zaštite životne sredine kao i kroz mjere otklanjanja posljedica elementarnih nepogoda. Cilj rada je da se na bazi procijenjenih i potencijalno prisutnih elementarnih nepogoda u lokalnim zajednicama izvrši analiza obima i nivoa ugroženosti životne sredine, organizovanosti i aktivnosti na rješavanju potencijalno prisutnih ekoloških problema te utvrde i predlože neophodne mjere zaštite životne sredine. Za uspješno provođenje mjera zaštite životne sredine u slučaju pojave elementarne nepogode neophodno je u lokalnim zajednicama uspostaviti organizacioni model koji podrazumjeva dobro koordinisanu aktivnost gradskog - opštinskog štaba za vanredne situacije sa organom uprave nadležnim za životnu sredinu i stručno-specijalizovanim ustanovama. Na operativnim aktivnostima na provođenju hitnih mjera angažuju se specijalizovane jedinice za zaštitu i spašavanje, javna preduzeća, ustanove i stanovništvo. Osnovni preduslov za efikasno sprovođenje mjera zaštite životne sredine je utvrđivanje nivoa zagađenosti i utvrđivanja zone zagađenosti na osnovu čega se na predlog stručno-specijalizovane ustanove preduzimaju odgovarajuće mjere zaštite i spašavanja stanovništva koje će u najkraćem mogućem vremenskom periodu otkloniti opasnost odnosno dovesti do smanjenja nivoa zagađenja.

Ključne riječi: životna sredina, elementarna nepogoda, mjere zaštite

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISASTERS CAUSED BY ELEMENTARY DISADVANTAGES AND PROTECTION MEASURES

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Abstract: Natural disasters that occur in various forms in our area, in addition to endangering the lives and health of the population, also cause significant material damage and significantly cause environmental pollution. The most significant forms and profiles of danger in this area are floods, earthquakes, forest fires, storms and others. Each of these hazard profiles has certain and specific impacts on the environment, and above all they cause pollution of water, air, soil and forest ecosystems. The appearance of various forms and amounts of waste and hazardous materials as a consequence of natural disasters also represents a significant ecological problem. In order to successfully implement environmental protection measures in the presence of hazard profiles, that is, in the event of natural disasters, it is necessary to take measures of a preventive nature, concrete environmental protection measures as well as to eliminate the consequences of natural disasters. The goal of the work is to analyze the scope and level of environmental integration, organization and activities to solve potentially present environmental problems, and determine and propose the necessary environmental protection measures based on the estimated and potentially present natural disasters in local communities. For the successful implementation of environmental protection measures in the event of a natural disaster, it is necessary to establish an organizational model in local communities that includes the well-coordinated activity of the city-municipal headquarters for emergency situations with the administrative body responsible for the environment and professional-specialized institutions. Specialized units for protection and rescue, public companies, institutions and the population are engaged in operational activities for the implementation of emergency measures. The basic prerequisite for the implementation of urgent environmental protection measures is the determination of the level of pollution and the determination of the zone of pollution, on the basis of which, on the proposal of a professional and specialized institution, appropriate measures are taken to protect and rescue the population, which will eliminate the danger in the shortest possible period of time, that is, lead to a reduction in the level of pollution.

Key words: environment, natural disaster, protection measures