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CAUSES OF FLOOD AND FLOOD DAMAGE ALSO PREPARE TO DO THE RIGHT ACTION IN THIS EMERGENCY SITUATION

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Annotation: Today, the scale of natural-featured emergencies in our country is increasing year by year, especially with the occurrence of floods and floods. Flood and flood prevention is one of the political priorities of our country.Timely implementation of measures aimed at preventing floods and floods in international practice is one of the most effective ways to protect the population from emergency situations.

Keywords: flood, Population, Commission, emergency, flooding, climate, etc.

Despite the rapid development of scientific and technological progress, complex and perfect technological process, some nodes of the interconnectedness of the "Universe-Earth-Human-Society" are still unresolved. One such problem is floods and flash floods. If we summarize and analyze the recent events in different parts of the planet, we will once again be convinced that floods and floods are increasing year by year and covering large areas.

Research in many countries shows that early warning, forecasting, and development of precautionary measures can not only save economic damage caused by adverse events, but also reduce the rate of injury among people [1].

Relevance of the topic: Lack of research on the causes of floods and floods, as well as the lack of scientific methods for preparing the population for floods and emergencies is one of the most problematic issues today. Therefore, the creation of scientific methods for the preparation and protection of the population from floods and floods is also important for our country and abroad.

Such events may include: overheating or cooling of the air, solar activity, excessive rainfall, landslides, floods, and landslides. This year was marked by an increase in reports of natural disasters in the mountainous and foothill regions of the country compared to the previous year. This year, floods and mudslides occurred in the regions due to excessive rainfall.

Ultimately, this will have a negative impact on the social climate of the local areas. In turn, floods that occur in mountainous areas gradually spread to the valley. The fact is that due to the floods in the short term there is a huge influx of water from the mountain, which can not be used for irrigation in long-term drought conditions. In addition, mudslides fall into floodplains, filling rivers and ditches with mud, making it difficult for water to flow and causing them to become unusable prematurely [2].

However, this is not yet the most significant damage from the flood. Uzbekistan is an agar-industrial country. Fruits are obtained from more irrigated lands, which in our conditions is almost impossible to cultivate without irrigation. At present, only 9% of running water falls on the territory of our country. The rest comes from neighboring countries, mainly Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. :arrow_left: Back

It is obvious that we cannot control the flow of water from neighboring countries. At the same time, climate change is leading us to more aridization, i.e., the need for fresh water, which is mainly needed to irrigate lands, but also for the population and manufacturing enterprises. The once plant-rich areas of the mountainous and foothill regions of Central Asia have been significantly reduced by fragmentation, degradation, and various

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additions. According to the survey, the forest area of the country today is 1.5–2% [2]. The loss of the grass layer on the mountain slopes deprives the soil of protection by tree branches and grass cover. The upper part of the soil becomes almost bare and is unable to absorb the floodwaters and sink to the ground [3].

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In addition to the occurrence of floods, careless actions of a person (plowing, building roads, etc.) can also cause it. If no measures are taken to preserve the grass cover on the mountain slopes, the next flood will create a precipice, making it more difficult to prevent. [4]

Among climate change, the following is expected:

- the number of rainy days increases and their variability increases, which leads to the formation of floods and washing away the surface layer of the soil;

- Drought increases and prolongs the dry hot period, which reduces precipitation and makes it difficult for grasses to recover.

- On the slopes covered with forest vegetation, the humus of tree branches retains a certain amount of precipitation and prevents the increase of water and the formation of floods. [3]

water body - natural (streams, streams, rivers, etc.) in which artificial (open and closed canals, as well as collector-drainage networks) water flows, natural (lakes, rivers, underground aquifers) and artificial (reservoirs, floodplains, ponds) and others), water basins, as well as springs and other objects where permanent or temporary water collects and has characteristic forms and signs of water regime

water flow - a body of water with a permanent or temporary flow of water along the general slope, the flow of water can be permanent - year-round or temporary flow (drying, freezing);

flood - a rapid, relatively short and irregular rise in the water level in any branch of the water flow, caused by intensive, short-term melting of snow and heavy rainfall, and an increase in water consumption;

flood waters - waters flowing along watercourses during floods;

A flood is a short-term flood with a very large (up to 75% of the total flow mass) destructive force, including small mountains and hills.

flood currents - water flowing along watercourses during floods;

safe passage - the passage of water along watercourses without negative consequences for settlements,

irrigated lands, water economy objects and other social objects;

flow stabilization - technogenic effects on floodwaters and mudflows for safe passage along watercourses;

protection works - construction, reconstruction, repair and restoration of protective structures, protection works at hydraulic structures, bridges, water pipes, gas pipelines and other social facilities with watercourses, safe passage of flood waters and mudflows, settlement of settlements , planting trees in reservoirs and streams to protect irrigated lands, water bodies and other social facilities;

protective structures - dams, spurs, waterfalls, pits, ditches and other structures regulating ditches, as well as structures to strengthen the slopes, ensuring the safe passage of floodwaters and mudflows;

Reconstruction and construction of protective structures - complete or partial reconstruction and construction of protective structures. After the reconstruction of the protection facilities, their initial design parameters and composition may be partially or completely changed in accordance with the new design;

Repair and restoration of protective structures - works designed to maintain the design parameters of protective structures, water management and other social facilities located in watercourses, including the cleaning and repair of structures and some of their damaged areas, sediments;

Project on ensuring sustainable and safe passage of flood waters and streams - providing for the reconstruction, construction, repair and rehabilitation of protective structures, water management facilities and other social facilities located in floods for the purpose of stable and safe passage of flood waters and streams project;

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Measures to protect the population at risk of flooding Every citizen living in a flood-prone area should know whether his or her household is at or near the level of the flood. Construction of buildings in flood-prone areas is strictly prohibited. [4]

Floods cause the death of people and the destruction of institutions and structures. It can also cause damage to electricity, gas, waterways, bridges, as well as fires, explosions, and poisoning.

Flood currents can only be avoided. After hearing the news of the risk of flooding, you should go out to a safe place for 20-30 minutes. If possible, climb a hill, the upper floors of buildings, or a tree. After the flood, the condition of the walls and columns, gas, electricity and water supply should be checked

Measures to reduce the consequences of floods

It is strictly forbidden to build production facilities and living quarters in the floodplain basins without protective structures and without the consent of the General Hydrometer.

In case of flood risk, a monitoring and notification service will be established and the following agro-technical measures will be taken:

- Transverse tillage in the hills, opening of waterways on the mountain slopes, prevention of sowing of arable crops, anti-erosion measures, organization and maintenance of forestry in riverbeds, mountain slopes.

- Construction of flood reservoirs, their surrounding, flood management and anti-flood hydraulic structures, flood distribution systems. [5].

If we take a systematic approach to solving the problem, the control of water basins should consist of the following:

a) planting of forest vegetation on mountain slopes with high flood risk;

b) control of pastures; c) application of social protection measures;

d) organization of ancillary infrastructure;

e) construction of anti-flood engineering facilities along the riverbed [5].

A government commission is working in our country to protect the population from floods. The Flood Control Commission develops proposals and plans for khokimiyats and governing bodies on prevention and liquidation of emergencies related to dangerous hydrometeorological and geological processes, develops and leads the implementation of measures to reduce the risk of avalanches, safe passage of flood waters and mudflows . [6]

In the course of studying the above, I offer the following:

First, regional flood control commissions will further develop seminars, meetings and roundtables on flood prevention and response in flood-related social institutions and local self-government bodies in flood-prone areas:

second*, to organize the broadcasting of videos, advertisements and presentations on the protection and warning of the population from flood-related emergencies through the media on all television channels during the flood season of the year;*

third, *to provide more extensive coverage in scientific journals, methodological manuals and literature on flood protection;*

In conclusion, it is important to devise and create a more advanced scientific framework for the prevention of floods and the protection of the population from such emergencies. We need to create a new basis for educating the population on the need to create and develop scientific manuals on the basis of well-thought-out measures to protect the population from floods and flood-related emergencies and to develop solutions to emerging problems. For safety reasons, every citizen should know whether their home or workplace is located in a flood zone. The main danger that can occur under the influence of flood currents is the collapse and flooding of buildings and structures, the death of people. In addition, strong water currents can disrupt power lines, gas, water supply and sewerage systems, resulting in the risk of fire and poisoning. Even after the rain has passed, there should never be any rush to descend into the mountain valleys, as the latter are likely to be repeated after the first

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flood. Preparing the population to act properly in the event of floods and floods should be one of our main goals, including the development of measures to build the population's ability to defend themselves in any emergency.

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