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# POPULATION PROTECTION MEASURES DURING FLOODS AND FLOODS

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**Abstract:**
According to the geographical location of our country, the likelihood of emergencies of Hydrometeorological nature is very high and remains high. In particular, analysis has shown that the occurrence of floods and floods increases from year to year. This causes economic damage to the population and its material and spiritual resources in the aftermath of floods. It is also causing widespread destruction to the environment and wreaking havoc around the world. In turn, it shows the relevance of preparing the population to act correctly in emergency situations associated with flood flows and floods. This article expresses the opinion on the measures and methods of action in emergency situations when floods, floods, as well as their types, as well as floods and floods occur. It is also dedicated to studying the measures necessary to protect the population during natural disasters such as floods and floods. The article cites extensive and accurate information about this topic.

**Keywords:** flood, flood, population, protection, measures, natural phenomena, danger, protection, environment.

## INTRODUCTION

Flooding is the temporary flooding of a place as a result of an increase in the level of river, lake or sea water. The river water, for the most part, floods when the air temperature rises sharply, and snow or glaciers melt in large quantities in a short time, pouring a harsh scourge. A flood also occurs when ICE gets stuck in the river bed. Flooding also occurs during an earthquake on the sea coasts and islands, or as a result of a surge in the ocean when a volcano is fired. The largest floods in the world occurred in the Altai Mountains of Siberia 18 thousand years ago. According to some data, the depth of the main stream is 490 m. had reached and had a top speed of 160 mph. Based on the commission of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a permanent headquarters was established to prevent emergency situations related to flood flows, floods and Avalanche events. According to the decision of the head of State No. 426 of November

18, 2022, the anti-flooding government and territorial commissions were formed and their main tasks were established.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Floods are divided into four:

It is observed once in 5-10 years on low – level Dars. Field fields near the coast are flooded when such flooding occurs. Not so much material damage is caused in this, and the life activity of the population is not disrupted. High-occurs once every 20-25 years, flooding large areas of the Dar valleys. In some cases, it is well – known to move people to safe places-once every 50-100 years. It covers the Dar basins, economic activity stagnates, serious material damage is caused. The population is subject to mass displacement.

Fatal-occurs once every 100-200 years. Each style changes completely. Such floods lead to the sacrifice of a large number of people, it is necessary to hold special events for the protection of important farm facilities.

To prevent flooding, reservoirs are built and excess water is diverted into it, a solid dam, dams are built on the floodplains. Various factors contribute to flooding;

-As a result of heavy rainfall (jala, flooding;

- As a result of chronic melting of snow;
- As a result of strong winds ;
- The collection of glaciers on flowing rivers and the formation of an artificial dam;
- As a result of irradiation of mountain rocks, surges or other reasons for the violation of reservoirs.

In the Natja of heavy rainfall, the level of waters rises sharply, does not fit into rivers, lakes, and, as a result, floods the cultivated areas with residential massifs, roads and disables them. Over the past 100 years, more than 2,500 flood flows have been observed in the Respubli-kasi area of Uzbekistan. Of these, more than 1,400 are muddy, more than 350 are water-Stony, more than 650 are mixed floods. Flood flows are often observed in the Fergana Valley of the Republic - Miz, in the regions of Tashkent Aldi. Flood flows occur on the territory of our Republic in the spring season and in the first month of summer. The reason for this is the natural conditions of the region in which our territory is located, and the presence of strong jala in the spring months, rains, hot arrival of temperature, rapid melting of glaciers and snow in the mountains, the size of the river ozani slope from 3-50, loose rocks, the particles of which are not connected in the water collection area, are Reasons for the coming of the flood. Heavy and continuous precipitation, active melting of snow and glaciers as

a result of rising temperatures, The Kissing of large volumes of soil on the riverbed, earthquakes and human activity are the reasons for the occurrence of flooding.

Table.1

| Type | Primary cause | Spread and occurrence |
|---|---|---|
| Rainy | Jala, heavy rain | Associated with Rock Wash and Avalanche formation |
| Icy | Sharp melting of snow and ice | Associated with the hit-and-run of melting glacial waters in high mountain areas |
| Seismogen | Strong earthquakes | In areas with high seismic activity |
| Direct human influence | Accumulation of man-made rocks, poorly constructed dams | Washing and shifting of man-made rocks, breakage of dams |
| Indirect human influence | Violation of the soil, vegetation cover | Forest, grasslands in United fields, rock and grass washes |

Table 1. Causes of flooding arrival.

Disaster risk awareness is the general level of knowledge of actions that a person or a group of individuals can take individually or collectively to reduce the risk of disaster, factors that lead to disaster, and vulnerability to hazards. It also includes the need to build and enhance knowledge and understanding on many issues of Disaster Risk Reduction, and to increase the capacity people learn and teach about disaster. Changes in human behavior and decision-making patterns at all levels of government and society can lead to a significant reduction in the risk of natural disasters. In this context, recent experience has shown that population awareness of natural disasters and education to reduce the risk of natural disasters is the basis and necessary condition for effective management of natural risks – impacts, Corrections and sustainability strategies at the country and regional levels. More importantly, by influencing human actions and perceptions by adapting to society's behavior and behaviors, information and education can increase flood risk awareness and play a more effective role in reducing disaster costs associated with natural hazards. In addition, electricity, communication transmitters, melliative systems fail, livestock, agricultural crops disappear, raw materials, fuel, food, mineral fertilizers and other important products become unusable, or completely disappear.These hatija have a very large amount of material damage, which can prevent people from living a good life. Flooding is frequent in various places, including Uzbekistan. For example, in 1992-1995, many provinces-Khwarazm, Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and other places-were flooded with very large arable land, resulting in enormous material damage. As a result of heavy rainfall, flooding was also observed in European states in 1993,1994, 1995,2000, 2001, resulting in not only material damage, but incalculable moral damage-human deaths.

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In flowing rivers, the level of water covered by glaciers can also be flooded by the formation of barriers (dams) against the flow of water. This flood in Khil was observed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 1992 in three districts where Amudarya flows. As a result, the ice was melted by blowing up the dams from aircraft, eliminating the risk of flooding the region. Flooding can also be observed following the failure of canals and storage tanks for various reasons. In general, canals, reservoirs, water power, waterways, as well as water are built for the purpose of self-use. Currently, in the CIS countries, reservoirs with a water capacity of more than 1 million meters /cubic are close to a thousand, with a water level of 116,000 kilometers/cubic. (of which 53 reservoirs are located in Uzbekistan) these reservoirs contain more than 55.5 miliard meters/cube of water, through which agriculture is supplied with water and a great economic effect is achieved. But such hydrotechnical structures cause serious harm to the environment, people, agriculture living around them if they are disrupted by any reason. For example, 2.1 km/cubic water is stored in the Chorvoq reservoir, and if it breaks, the 8-meter-thick water threatens to flood the three districts of Tashkent region with a speed of 46 km/ h. Similar large-scale reservoirs can also pose a threat to the regions of Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Bukhara, Samarkand.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A flood is a stream of water flowing from a mountain in combination with large amounts of rock, sand and rocks of soil, which can lead to regular jala pouring (in 85% of cases), melting of mountain snow (in 4% of cases), kissing of banks of mountain water bodies, reservoirs, frozen water bodies (in 1.3% of cases) and other causes (in 9.7% ).

Diagram 1.

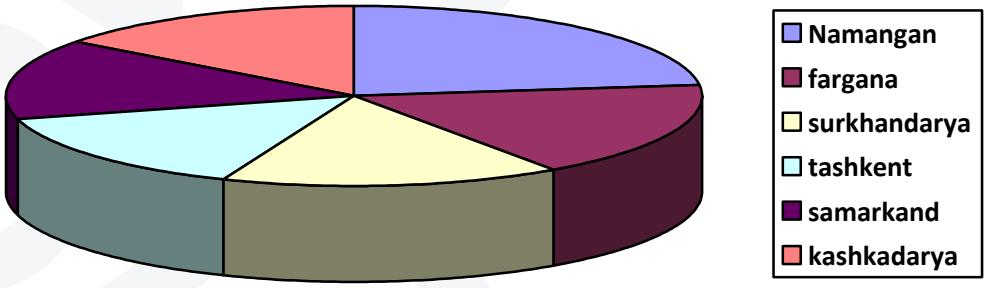


Diagram 1. Areas at risk of flooding, flooding.

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Regions of the Republic Namangan (19%), Fergana (14%), Surkhandarya (13%), Tashkent (12%), Samarkand (12%) and Kashkadarya regions (12%) are considered to be areas of flood, flood risk. Floods can also be observed in rivers in mountainous regions, including the rivers and streams of Uzbekistan, due to the rapid melting of snow or glaciers as a result of a sharp rise in air temperature, as noted above. In the "flood" card (Figure 1), developed by specialists of the Department of terrestrial hydrology, the main focus in highlighting the problem from a scientific and practical point of view is on the following two cases:

1. Investigation of flood-causing causes;
2. To study the distribution and recurrence of floodplains by area. As a primary source in the preparation of the card, the data recorded in the collection of the "Annals of Sellar", which is stored in the fund of the Hydrometeorological Service Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is taken as a basis.

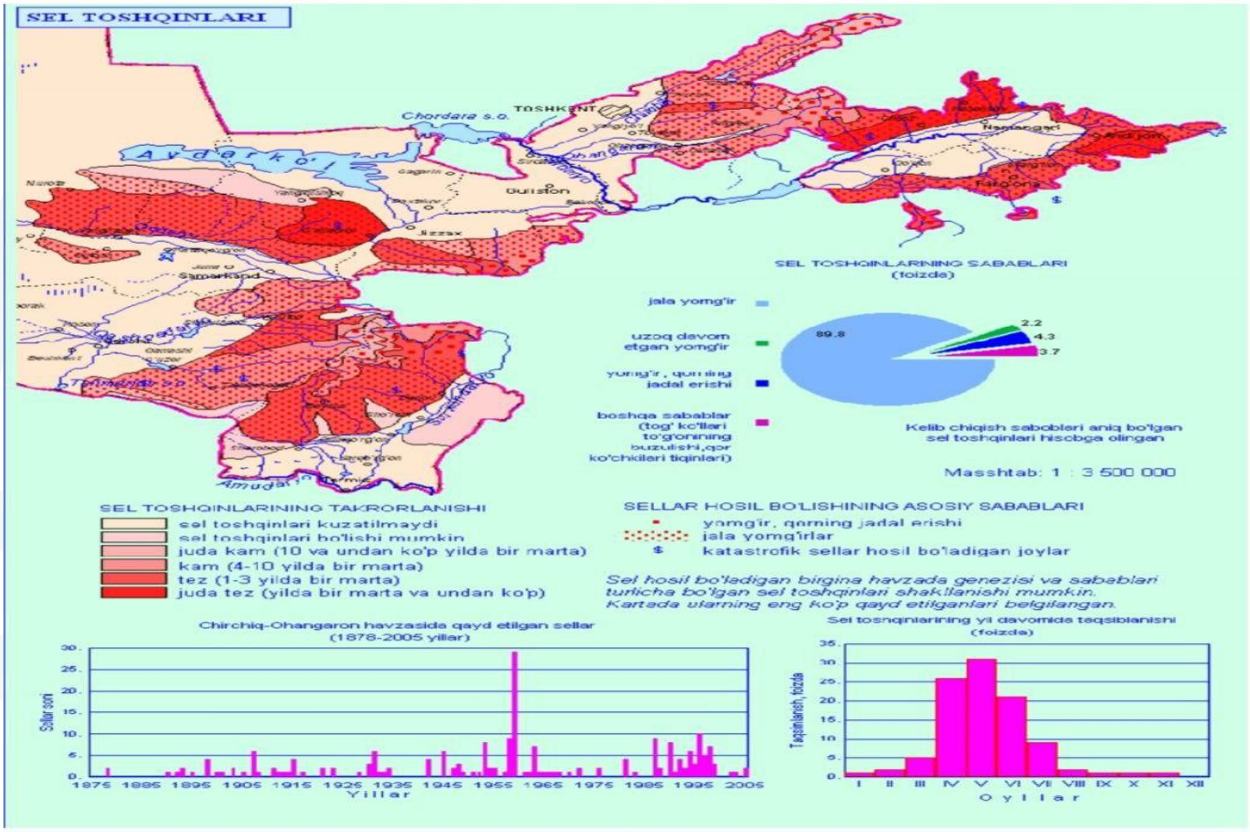


Figure 1. The flood card of Uzbekistan.

On the card, the territory of Uzbekistan is divided into the following sections according to the recurrence of floods: 1) areas where floods are not observed; 2) areas where floods can occur; 3) areas where floods are very rarely observed (1 time in 10 years); 4) areas where floods are poorly observed (1 time in 4-10 years); 5) areas where floods are observed quickly (1 time).

Monitoring and monitoring of Hydrometeorological phenomena is carried out by the Uzgidromet and its units through identification, inspection and field observations of zones with the possibility of floods and snowdrifts in the khuzur of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to field observations, in recent years there has been an increase in the number of structures located in the danger zone. Over the course of many years of observations, the probability of flooding in the territory of Uzbekistan was recorded at some point in April-June, and the events that occurred were distributed as follows: 30% in April, 36% in may, 14% in June.Tashkent, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Surkhandarya in April-may. There are floods on the slopes of the kashkadarya regions and the Fergana Valley. Flood floods in June-July in the mountainous areas of Namangan and Fergana regions, flood movement is maintained. There is also a possibility of flooding in Tashkent, Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions.

## CONCLUSION

The Prevention of floods and floods and the elimination of their consequences is the responsibility not only of state bodies, but also of every citizen. Therefore, a systematic approach, planning and cooperation in this regard are considered necessary. These measures serve to reduce the damage caused by natural disasters and ensure the stability of the community. To get ahead of these disasters and reduce the consequences, it is necessary to carry out comprehensive measures.

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