

MEASURES TO PREVENT FLOOD AND REDUCE DAMAGES.

Rakhmonov Javlon Zaynitdinovich
teacher at the Life Safety Training Center of the Kashkadarya Regional Emergency
Situations Department.

Abstract. This article provides an understanding of floods, measures to reduce their losses, and the consequences of floods causing various losses and recommendations for their prevention.

Keywords: flood, sea water, dam, reservoir, hydrotechnical facility, rain, evacuation, material resource, natural disaster

Natural disasters have been threatening the inhabitants of our planet since the beginning of human history. These are avalanches, storms, floods, which threaten human life and cause immense damage to economic facilities. All mountainous and foothill areas of the Kashkadarya region are considered to be the most vulnerable to flooding. Therefore, one of the urgent issues is to train the unemployed population living in this region, workers and employees working in economic facilities, institutions and enterprises to behave correctly in the event of such natural disasters, and to take measures to eliminate their consequences in case of their occurrence.

Flooding is the flooding of land as a result of a rise in the water level of a river, lake or sea. River water overflows its banks mainly when the air temperature rises sharply, snow or glaciers melt in large quantities in a short time, or heavy rain falls. Floods also occur on seashores and islands as a result of waves rising during an earthquake or when a volcano erupts in the ocean.

To prevent floods, reservoirs are built to divert excess water, and strong dams and levees are built on the banks of the water. Floods are also considered the most dangerous natural disasters. Floods are defined as the sudden rise in the water level of rivers and lakes, which causes certain areas of land to be submerged.

Various factors can cause floods. For example: as a result of heavy rainfall (floods, floods), as a result of chronic snowmelt, as a result of strong winds, as a result of the accumulation of glaciers on flowing rivers and the formation of artificial dams, as a result of weathering, sliding of rocks or other reasons, as a result of the destruction of water storage reservoirs, etc.

A flood can destroy bridges, roads, buildings and structures, and cause significant material damage. When the water speed exceeds 4 meters per second and the height of the water layer exceeds 2 meters, people and animals can die. The main part of the destruction is caused by the hydraulic impact of the water mass on buildings and structures, which causes ice fragments, various fragments of floating objects, etc. to enter at high speed. A flood can occur suddenly and last from several hours to 2-3 weeks.

As a result of heavy rainfall, the water level rises sharply, rivers and canals cannot cope, and as a result, agricultural fields, residential areas, and roads are flooded and washed away. In addition, electricity, communication transmitters, and land reclamation systems fail, livestock, agricultural crops are destroyed, raw materials, fuel, food, mineral fertilizers, and other important products become unusable or completely disappear. As a result, a huge amount of material damage is caused and can interfere with people's ability to live a good life.

Floods are frequent in various places, including Uzbekistan. For example, in recent years, in many regions, namely Khorezm, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and other places, large areas of cultivated land and residential areas have been flooded, resulting in significant material damage. As a result of heavy rainfall, floods have also been observed in other countries of the world, namely Mexico, India, Pakistan, the USA, and Canada, which have resulted in not only material damage, but also incalculable moral damage - human deaths.

Therefore, all kinds of precautions should be taken to protect water storage facilities from various disasters. In particular, the construction of primary and secondary storage platforms, each of which should be made of reinforced concrete mixtures.

Hydraulic structures can fail for the following reasons:

- a) earthquake, b) landslide, c) heavy flooding, g) washing away by heavy rain water;
- d) As a result of wear and tear and natural decay of hydraulic engineering equipment;
- e) As a result of errors made in the design and construction of hydraulic engineering structures;
- f) As a result of improper use of hydraulic engineering structures and violation of their rules.

In order to support and provide material assistance to the population affected by natural disasters in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 747 dated November 25, 2020 "On approval of the Regulation on the procedure for compensating for damage caused to the population as a result of natural disasters" was adopted. According to it, the organization and implementation of the identification and assessment of damage caused by a natural disaster; compensation for damage caused to persons affected by a natural disaster; Measures such as providing one-time financial assistance to family members of citizens who died as a result of a natural disaster and to citizens who were injured will be implemented.

How to prepare for floods? In case of a flood threat, it is important to inform the population in a timely manner, evacuate citizens, their material resources, and farm animals to safe places. Before evacuating, each citizen should make the houses they live in safe (turn off gas, water, and electricity, and close windows and doors tightly). If your area is often prone to flooding, study and remember the possible flood thresholds, as well as the hills near your place of residence and the nearest roads to them. Familiarize your family members with the requirements for organized and individual evacuation, as well as the rules for proper behavior in cases of sudden, sharp increases in water levels. Remember the location of boats, rafts, and building materials used to make them. Make a list of documents, property, and medicines that will be taken out during evacuation in advance. Pack your valuables, necessary warm clothing, food supplies, water, and medicine in a special suitcase or backpack.

What to do during a flood? Upon receiving a notification of a flood threat and evacuation, leave the dangerous area in a safe area or to the hills in the prescribed manner. Take with you documents, valuables and food supplies for three days or nights. Upon arrival at the destination, register at the evacuation center.

Before leaving the house, turn off the fire in the electrical, gas and heating systems, secure all items that can be carried away by water outside the building or place them in auxiliary buildings. If you have enough time, take valuable household appliances to the upper floors. Close windows and doors, and if necessary and time permits, board up the windows and doors on the first floor from the outside

with boards. If the evacuation is not organized, take shelter on the roofs of upper floors and buildings, in trees and on hills until help arrives and the water level subsides. At the same time, regularly give a distress signal (during the day, by hanging or waving a light-colored cloth that is clearly visible from afar, at night - by a light signal and sound). When rescuers approach, move to a floating device. In this case, strictly follow the instructions of the rescuers, paying attention not to increase the load on the floating device. Do not move during the movement, do not sit on the edge of the boat, follow the instructions of the crew members. It is recommended to independently leave the flooded zone only if there are serious reasons (medical assistance to the injured, rising water level, risk of flooding of upper floors). However, if you have a reliable floating device, you can do this only if you know the direction of movement. Do not stop giving a distress signal during independent movement. Help those who are stuck in the water and drowning. If the person is drowning, throw them a life jacket, support their movements, and call for help. When approaching the victim, consider the current. If the drowning person is unable to control their movements, swim behind them, grab their hair, and swim to shore.

What to do after a flood? Before entering the building, check its condition. Ventilate the rooms (gas may have accumulated). Do not turn on electric lights, use open flames, or use matches until the rooms are fully ventilated and the gas supply system has been checked. Check the condition of electrical wiring, gas pipes, water, and household waste networks. Do not use these systems without first checking with specialists that they are in good condition. Open all doors and windows to dry the rooms, clean the floors and walls of debris, and drain water from basements. Do not eat food that has been wet. Clean and drain wells.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that today, not only in our republic, but also in the world, various emergency situations are causing hardships to humanity. No one in the world should be indifferent to this situation. Therefore, our main goal is to prevent such situations and quickly eliminate them when an emergency occurs. Therefore, we need to train the population, employees of economic facilities, institutions and enterprises who are not busy with work, to act correctly in the event of natural disasters, and to organize training sessions at each facility to develop practical skills.

References:

1. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 25, 2020 No. 747 "On approval of the Regulation on the procedure for compensating for damage caused to the population as a result of natural disasters".
2. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 27, 1998 No. 455 "On the classification of emergencies of natural, man-made and ecological nature".
3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9, 2019 No. 754 "On improving the procedure for preparing the population for action in emergency situations and in the field of civil protection".
4. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated

August 27, 2020 No. 515 “On further improvement of the state system of prevention of emergency situations and action in such situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan”.

5. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 1, 2017 No.

PF-5066 “On measures to radically increase the effectiveness of the system of prevention and elimination of emergency situations”.

6. Legal framework for protecting the population and territories from emergency situations (collection of regulatory legal acts). Vol. I-II-III. – 2018

7. Sultanov P.S. “Fundamentals of ecology and environmental protection” 2007.

8. www. LexUz

9. www.ziyo net.uz

10. www.fvv.uz