CAUSES OF FLOOD FLOW AND FLOOD AND ITS DAMAGE FACTORS

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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.*

No matter how rapidly the scientific and technical development, complex and perfect technological process develops, some knots of the organic connections between "Universe-Earth-Man-Society" still cannot be solved.One such problem is flood and flood disasters. If we summarize and analyze the events happening in different parts of our planet in the future, we will once again be sure that flood and flood disasters are increasing year by year and covering large areas.The research conducted in many countries shows that the preliminary study of possible events, prediction, and the development of warning measures based on it, not only save the economic damage caused by unpleasant situations, but also lead to a decrease in the number of injuries among people [4].

Due to the development of information technologies, the population of the country has the opportunity to quickly receive urgent messages of the FVV and Hydrometeorological Service regarding natural disasters.The relevance of the topic: Studying the causes of floods and floods, as well as the lack of proper action in the event of this emergency situation, the lack of development of scientific methods for preparing the population to act in floods and floods and protection from emergency situations is one of the problematic issues today. Therefore, it is important for our country and foreign countries to prepare the population to act in floods and floods and to create scientific method mechanisms for protection.Such events may include: extreme warming or cooling of the air, solar activity, excessive precipitation, landslides, floods, and landslides. Compared to the previous year, the current year was characterized by a large number of reports of natural disasters in the mountainous and sub-mountain regions of the country. This year, floods and floods occurred in the regions due to the rainfall exceeding the norm.

The material damage caused by the flood is huge, but its damage is not limited to this. It washes away the fertile soil layer on the surface of the land and reduces its productivity, which means it also limits the possibilities of its use. As a result of the

washing away of the fertile layer, it also affects the biodiversity, and then it leads to a decrease in ecological efficiency as a result of turning into dry land [2]. This, in turn, directly affects the country's food security. That is, in districts where floods occur, ecological and economic conditions deteriorate significantly and cause many problems.Ultimately, this will have a negative impact on the social climate of local areas. In turn, the flood that appeared in the mountainous regions will gradually spread to the valley. The fact is that due to the flood, a large flow of water comes from the mountain in a short period of time, which cannot be used to irrigate crops during a long drought. In addition, the silt of the flood falls into the reservoirs, fills the rivers and ditches with mud, makes it difficult for water to flow, and causes them to become unusable before their term [5].

However, this is not the most important damage caused by floods. Uzbekistan is an industrial country. Most of the fruits and vegetables are obtained from irrigated lands, so in our conditions there is almost no possibility of farming without irrigation. At the moment, 9% of the flowing water falls on the territory of our country. The remaining percent comes from neighboring countries - mainly Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

It is clear as day that we cannot control the flow of water from neighboring countries. At the same time, climate change will lead us to more aridization, that is, the need for fresh water, which is mainly for irrigation of land, but also for the population and production enterprises, will increase.

That's why we need to be more economical with the growing need for running water in the regions of our country. The water lost during floods can be estimated as damage to agriculture. One of the main causes of floods is that the soil loses its fertile layer and turns into a barren land where no trees and plants grow [3]. The once-vegetated areas in the mountainous and foothills of Central Asia have shrunk significantly due to fragmentation, degradation, and various accessions. According to the results of the survey, the forested areas of the country today are 1.5-2%[2].

Man and his economic activities are the main reason why plants do not grow and become bare in mountainous areas. For example, black juniper and pistachio trees were cut down in large quantities because coal was needed for the development of the local metallurgical industry, and wood products were needed for construction. The cultivation of arable land has led to the destruction of forest vegetation on the foothills. Due to the development of pastoralism and the continuous increase in the number of domestic animals, the uncontrolled grazing of them has led to the degradation of not only the natural meadows in the mountains, but also the forest areas. is doingLoss of grass cover on hillsides deprives the soil of protection by tree branches and turf. The upper part of the soil becomes almost bare and prevents the flood from percolating into the ground [6].

Floods can also be caused by other unthinking human actions (plowing land, building roads, etc.). If measures are not taken to preserve the grass layer on the

mountain slopes, the next flood will create a ravine, making it more difficult to prevent it.[10]

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

- the occurrence of drought increases and the duration of the dry hot period increases, which reduces rainfall and makes it difficult for grasses to recover.

It is cheaper to prevent a flood than to eliminate it. Moreover, its preventive measures can bring significant income. Floods can be prevented only by preserving and restoring the grass layer [9].

The forestry experience of the world and our country shows that preserving the forest layer on the mountain slopes, organizing forestry is one of the most important factors of moderating mountain landscapes, including reducing and even eliminating floods:

- on the slopes covered with forest vegetation, the humus of tree branches itself captures a certain part of the precipitation and does not allow the water to increase and create a flood. Due to the humus formed from the shedding of leaves, conifers and other plant branches, a specific layer - the surface layer of the soil consisting of plant humus - is the most favorable factor for absorbing moisture. A part of the bed mixed with the ground not only enriches the soil composition with fertilizer, but also changes the physical and mechanical properties of the upper layer of the soil in a positive direction, expands its volume and structure, and increases the filtration of water in the soil. In addition, such bedding is considered essential food for more fauna, including earthworms and rats, and their activity increases water infiltration;

If we take a systematic approach to the solution of the problem, the control of water bodies should consist of the following interrelated:

a) planting forest plants on mountain slopes with a strong flood risk;

b) taking control of pastures;

c) application of social protection measures;

d) organization of auxiliary infrastructures;

e) construction of engineering devices against floods along the riverbed [6].

In our country, the government commission for the protection of the population from floods and floods operates.

The commission to fight against floods develops proposals, plans and measures to reduce the threat of avalanches, prevent and eliminate emergency situations related to dangerous hydro-meteorological and geological processes to hokimias and management bodies, and leads the implementation. The flood control commission is established in order to protect the population and territories from emergency situations related to floods, torrents, avalanches and landslides.

The documents of the flood control commission include the monitoring of floods and floods in the area, the meeting of the commission, the implementation of tasks and

reports, annual work plan and organizational instructions defined in the minutes of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan-Chief of Civil Protection.[11]

In the course of studying the above, I offer the following as a suggestion:

First, regional flood control commissions to further develop the holding of seminars, meetings and roundtable discussions on flood prevention and action in social sphere institutions and local self-governing bodies in populated areas with a high risk of floods and floods. ;secondly, during the season of the year when floods and floods may occur, to start broadcasting video clips, advertisements and presentations on all television channels about the protection and warning of the population from emergency situations related to floods and floods;third, to create more extensive coverage in scientific journals, methodological manuals and literature on the protection of the population from floods and floods;In conclusion, it is worth noting that it is necessary to think up and create more advanced scientific bases for preventing floods and floods and protecting the population from such emergency situations. It is necessary to create a new basis for educating the population on the need to create and develop scientific methodological manuals on the basis of well-thought-out measures to protect the population from emergency situations related to floods and floods and to develop solutions to the problems that arise. From the point of view of safety, every citizen should know whether his house or workplace is located in the zone of flood movement or not. The main danger that can occur under the influence of flood flows is the erosion and submergence of buildings and structures, and the death of people. In addition, strong currents can disrupt electrical networks, gas, water supply and sewage systems, resulting in the risk of fire and poisoning. Even after the rainfall has passed, there is no need to rush into the mountain valleys, because after the first flash flood, there is a possibility that the next ones will be repeated. Preparing the public to deal with a flood emergency should be one of our main goals, including developing measures to build the capacity of the public to protect themselves in any emergency.

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