

NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF NATURAL DISASTERS

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Abstract: *natural disasters occurred not only in the particular area of the earth but also throughout the geological period. Any natural disaster that catastrophic disasters in the history of human society can lead to disruption of the national economy, the death of many people, or the destruction of life, the destruction of nature, and other adverse consequences. It is important to examine, assess and forecast natural disasters. While studying natural disasters, attention is paid to the nature, causes and processes of the disaster. This article provides information on various disasters, their types, and adverse effects on the planet.*

Keywords: *wind, drought, earthquake, volcanic eruption, salinization.*

ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ ПРИРОДНЫХ БЕДСТВИЙ

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Аннотация: *стихийные бедствия происходили не только в конкретной области Земли, но и на протяжении всего геологического периода. Любое стихийное бедствие, которое приводит к катастрофическим последствиям в истории человеческого общества, может привести к разрушению национальной экономики, гибели многих людей или гибели людей, разрушению природы и другим неблагоприятным последствиям. Важно изучать, оценивать и прогнозировать стихийные бедствия. При изучении стихийных бедствий внимание уделяется природе, причинам и процессам катастрофы. Эта статья предоставляет информацию о различных стихийных бедствиях, их типах и неблагоприятных воздействиях на планету.*

Ключевые слова: *ветер, засуха, землетрясение, извержение вулкана, засоление.*

To understand natural disasters, it is important to understand the processes within the geographic areas and then its components (atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and lithosphere). Natural disasters are closely related to natural phenomena. Although there is no a science that studies natural disasters, it is studied by various fields of science. For example, seismology studies earthquake, tectonics studies volcanic and other tectonic processes, meteorology learns atmospheric disasters, hydrology studies snow flood, flood and other processes.

Geographical sciences, as well as their own methods of investigation and methods, learn these processes. Types of natural disasters are diverse: earthquakes, floods, strong winds, fires, droughts, landslides, and more. Natural disasters of this kind can occur separately or in isolation. That is, a natural disaster can result from other disasters. For example, severe disasters occur at a very large scale and can take up to several hours (rains, shaking, snowfall) for several hours (heavy snow and rainfall), even months (floods and fires). However, natural disasters do not occur anywhere. Particularly earthquakes, landslides are more frequent in seismic zones, tsunamis occur in oceans and seas. Due to heavy rainfalls and snowfall, flooding leads to the loss of living accommodations, industrial facilities, railways and highways, hydropower facilities. Similar effects have also been observed in landscapes, snow muds, droughts, and strong winds, resulting in great physical and material damage to humans. However, not all kinds of natural disasters are observed. Every form of natural disaster has its own origins, its characteristics, power, and influence on the outside world. Thus, a thorough study of such disasters will help to take precautions and prevent many casualties.

Natural disaster is a natural event that changes suddenly, at a rapid pace of human development, resulting disruption of working conditions, human death, and destruction of livestock, material resources. Types of natural disasters are diverse: earthquakes, floods, strong winds, fires, droughts, relocations, and more. Natural disasters of this kind can occur separately, whether or not connected. That is, a natural disaster is the result of another disaster. For example, the origin of fire in the forest causes industrial explosions in the mountainous areas, the use of coal mines, platinum construction, land degradation, snow removal and other disasters.

Natural disasters, which are not related to anything, are very large and can take up to several hours (strong snowfalls and rainfall) or a few minutes (relocations, shaking, snowfall), even days and months (floods and fires).

However, natural disasters do not occur anywhere. Specifically, earthquakes and landslides are observed in mountainous areas that result not only in people, but also residents in the rural areas.

Rainfalls, snowfalls, and floods results citizens' living spaces, industrial enterprises, railroad and highways, hydraulic structures are disrupted.

Similar influences are also seen in landscapes, snow muds, droughts, and strong winds that ultimately lead to great physical, spiritual, and material damage.

While studying natural disasters, attention is paid to the nature of the disaster, its causes and processes. For example, slopes and ground waters are more likely to reach the ground surface. They develop more especially in the northern exposition of the mountains. This is because the northern exposition keeps moisture more than the southern exposition, which causes the rock to slip. Such disassemble is particularly dangerous for transport routes. Therefore, such processes should be taken into consideration when constructing roads. Flood events are caused by heavy rains in mountainous regions. When constructing buildings, it is important to take into account the areas where floods can occur. There are some natural disasters that cannot be predicted where and when they will be. For example, an earthquake.

The most dangerous and terrible thing in natural disasters is the earthquake. Earthquake is a vibration of the underground shock and the surface layer, resulting in natural disasters and technological processes. The source of the underground blow is due to the release of the energy that has accumulated for a long time on the ground surface. The inside of the earthquake is called a central hypocenter; the center is called the epicenter. Earthquakes are subdivided into the following groups: tectonic earthquakes, volcanic earthquakes, swing earthquakes, man-made (human engineering) earthquakes.

Water floods are the most dangerous in natural disasters. As a result of the sharp rise of rivers, lakes, and pools, water floods indicate that certain areas are under water. Water floods are caused by various factors: heavy rains (flooding), as a result of chronic melting of snow, as a result of strong winds, - accumulation of glaciers in rivers, as a result of the destruction of water storage tanks by rock layers, slopes or other reasons. As a result of heavy rainfall, the levels of the water suddenly rise and fall into rivers and lakes and the area of sown areas, and destroys them. In addition, electricity, communications, reclamation systems, livestock, agricultural crops are destroyed, raw materials, fuel, food, mineral fertilizers, etc. disappear.

However, not all kinds of natural disasters are observed. Every form of natural disaster has its own physical meaning, origins, characteristics, strength, and external influence. Regardless of these natural disasters, they are of a general nature. That is, their influence is very large and has a great impact on the surrounding environment and can seriously impact the mentality of people.

Therefore, if these natural disasters are timely detected and their characteristics and causes become clear, the potential for preventing or minimizing these disasters would be somewhat reduced. Thus, it has the capability to deal with natural disasters and the consequences of the disaster. One of the measures to combat natural disasters is the timely awareness of the population. This will reduce the potential for natural disaster damage. In

addition to natural disasters, moral support to the people and the correct organization of primary work are among the most important tasks. Under these circumstances, civilian law enforcement agencies are in the place of disaster (such as the war, the peace process), the protection of the people from these disasters, and the displacement of all people from the disaster. Where there is a high level of discipline and clear-cut measures, there is a great deal of action in all extreme conditions and their consequences (moral loss and material loss).

The occurrence of the Earth's crust is caused by the following factors:

- the displacement of the mountain slopes by the discharge of damaged water, dams, and unplanned construction, the rocks and properties of the rocks, change in irrigation, increase of moisture content under snow and rain, influence of underground waters (hydrodynamic) and groundwater (hydrostatic) pressure on rocks;

- Impairment of rock density and strength during drilling and landing, tectonic seismic activity.

The floods caused by heavy rainfall in the mountainous regions, the rapid melting of glacial and snow and leakage of mountain slopes along the mountain slopes to the plains are called floods. Approximately 50-60% of the mass of the flood layer is composed of various rock types, plant and tree fragments. The duration of the flood can range from 0.5-2 to 12 hours, the speed can range from 5-8 m/s to 12 m/s, and the density of the flood mass is 1.2-1.9t/m².

In conclusion, it should be noted that natural disasters have a major impact on people and the environment. It is desirable to hold special events where frequent repetition of natural disasters occurs. Such activities are even small to minimize the negative effects of natural disasters.

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