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DESCRIPTION, CLASSIFICATION OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. SCOPE OF EMERGENCIES OF NATURAL, TECHNOGENIC, ECOLOGICAL COLOR.

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Annotation: *Emergency situations have a slight negative impact on people's health, material and spiritual wealth, regardless of whether they are man-made, natural or ecological.*
Key words: *Emergency situations, tectonic earthquake, hydraulic engineering, people*

Natural disasters are disasters that occur outside of human consciousness and activity. They occur quickly or slowly, disrupting the normal living and working conditions of people, the death of people and agricultural animals, and the destruction of material wealth. are events that end with extinction. Natural disasters: landslides, floods, strong winds, fires, droughts, landslides, avalanches, rains.

. Some natural emergency situations lead to the development of man-made emergency situations. According to the cause of the earthquake, it is divided into the following:

- Tectonic earthquake;
- Volcanic earthquake;
- Overturning, shaking earthquakes;
- Man-made (with human activity-engineering) earthquakes, more than 100,000 earthquakes (points of different levels) are recorded by seismic instruments (seismographs) every year. About a hundred of them cause the destruction of tragic buildings and structures, the appearance of cracks on the earth, and the death of people.

According to the depth of the earthquake, the surface can be up to 70 km, on average 70-300 km, the depth can be below 300 km in the mantle layer. Earthquakes with a surface of 70 km occur in our republic. The main indicators of an earthquake are the following: the depth of the earthquake center, the amplitude of the earthquake, and the intensive energy of the earthquake. Earthquakes that occurred in the 20th century were observed in the following countries (places):

- 180 thousand people in China in 1920;
- 100,000 people in Japan in 1923;
- 110,000 people in Ashgabat in 1948;
- 12 thousand people in Morocco in 1960;
- 16 thousand people in Iran in 1968;
- 66 thousand people in Peru in 1970;

- 66 thousand people in Thailand in 1990;
- 18 thousand people in Turkey in 1999;
- In 1988, 25,000 people died in an earthquake in Armenia.

Since 2000, earthquakes with magnitudes of 6.9-7.9 have occurred in Indonesia and caused all the destruction.

Landslide damage is the movement of rock layers along a slope under the influence of hydrodynamic and hydrostatic seismic forces. In this case, houses will be destroyed and crops will be buried under the soil. Push speed is divided into slow, medium and strong types. In a strong landslide, there is a huge loss, the mass reaches several million and sometimes billion cubic meters. The Ohangaron landslide of 700 million cubic meters occurred in 1987, the Sharora landslide in Tajikistan in 1991, and the Ohangaron landslide in Jigaristan.

- The presence of water basins and fountains to prevent and extinguish fire;
- The distance between the buildings should not harm a person when the building falls;
- Obsolescence of hydraulic construction equipment;
- Hydraulic construction design errors;
- Improper use of hydraulic facilities.

People should not make mistakes in flooded areas, should not drink water, should be careful with electricity. To end the complications of flooded areas, the following works are carried out:

- Drainage and drying of flooded areas;
- Removing water from houses and basements;
- Restoration of places damaged by floods, household energy networks, roads, bridges;
- Demolition of houses that cannot be restored;
- Cleaning of fields from water.

3 stages of landslides are observed:

Stage 1 is the stage of preparation for pushing;
2nd stage pushing odd rocks;
3rd stage is the last stage of pushing.
Anticipating Landslides:

- Formation of cracks, cracks in the walls of houses;
- Landslide prevention;
- Not to carry out construction works on steep places;
- Do not increase the speed of transport on slopes;
- Protection of plants growing on the slopes;
- Do not carry out irrigation and plowing works on the slope.

Activities are developed based on this. Due to strong wind and drought, the wind speed reaches 30-90 meters per second. In Central Asia, it reaches 40-60 ms. As a result of 50-60 ms in Bekobad districts, power lines and crops will be destroyed. During the drought disaster, the ecology of the island was damaged. The water level dropped by 17 meters. In 1960, the water level was 53 meters, and in 2000 it was 36 meters. There are 136 cities in our republic, 13 of them are large cities. Constructions in cities should be carried out according to 5 categories, and they should be marked with ring marks, regardless of their size. Because in emergency situations, citizens should be directed to move only through transit roads (including ring roads). Therefore, it is necessary for every business manager to know the main measures to reduce the consequences of earthquakes. These are as follows: - Seismic map of the area, which shows the places where there is a possibility of an earthquake and its location:

-Building earthquake-resistant houses and industrial structures:

-Explanation of how the population behaves and behaves in the event of an earthquake:

- Organization and implementation of continuous duty at seismic stations.

-Organization of accurate notification and communication system about earthquakes:

-Rescue, making power tools ready.

- Development of safe and timely evacuation of the population:

- Organization of material and technical support (water, food, medicine) reserves:

-Explaining and using the warning signs about the earthquake to the population in a short time.

Earthquake warning signs are:

- Changes in the physical and chemical composition of underground waters (determined in the laboratory):

- Disturbance of birds and domestic animals, smell of gas, lightning in the air and appearance of light:

-Sparks from electrical wires that are close to each other but not touching, appearance of blue spots on the inner walls of houses and spontaneous burning of fluorescent lamps:

A citizen who knows these signs or hears news about an earthquake should act without confusion and confidence. Before leaving the house, turn off the gas and other heating devices, help children and the elderly, take necessary items, food, he should take medicines and documents and go out.

If the earthquake starts unexpectedly, then it is necessary to stand in the doorways or under the supporting pillars. As soon as the initial shaking shock stops, it should go out as fast as possible. It should not be forgotten that the most delicate and unreliable places of high-rise buildings are stairs and elevators. Therefore, it is not recommended to run up the stairs during an earthquake and it is forbidden to use elevators. Businesses

and institutions are stopped during an earthquake. Electricity, water, gas and The fumes will be stopped, the workers and employees of the civil protection units will be gathered in predetermined places, and others will be in safe places. During an earthquake, you should wait for the complete stop of public transport and let off children, disabled people and the elderly first. but in necessary cases, it is appropriate for the population to help.

Flood and its damages; Floods are considered the most dangerous natural disasters. Floods mean the sudden rise of water levels in rivers, lakes, and ponds, resulting in the submergence of land in certain areas. Floods are caused by various factors;

-Due to heavy rain (hail, flood):

- As a result of chronic melting of snow:

- As a result of strong wind;

-Collection of glaciers in flowing rivers and creation of artificial dams:

- As a result of weathering, sliding of rocks or damage to water storage reservoirs due to other reasons.

As a result of heavy rains, the water level rises sharply, cannot reach the rivers and lakes, and as a result, crops, residential areas, and roads are flooded and washed away.

In addition, electricity, communication transmitters, meliorative systems will fail, livestock, agricultural crops will disappear, raw materials, fuel, food, mineral fertilizers and other important products will disappear. it becomes unusable or disappears completely. In this case, a huge amount of material damage can be seen and it can destroy people's ability to live a good life. Floods occur frequently in various places, including Uzbekistan. For example, in 1992-1995, in many regions - Khorezm, Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and other places, very large cultivated areas were flooded, and as a result, a lot of material damage was caused. As a result of heavy rains , floods were also observed in European countries in 1993, 1994, 1995, 2000, 2001, resulting in not only material damage, but also incalculable moral damage - human death. Flooding can occur as a result of the formation of barriers (dams) against the flow of water in flowing rivers. This type of flood was observed in 1992 in the three districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan where the Amudarya flows. As a result, the ice dams were melted by aircraft blasting, and the danger of flooding the region was eliminated.

Flooding can also be observed as a result of failure of canals and reservoirs for various reasons. In general, canals, water reservoirs, water power, waterways and water itself are built for use. Currently, there are about a thousand reservoirs with a water capacity of more than 1 million cubic meters in the CIS countries, and their water level is 116,000 kilometers per cubic meter. (of which 53 reservoirs are located on the territory of Uzbekistan) more than 55.5 billion cubic meters of water are stored in these reservoirs, through which agriculture is supplied with water and a great economic benefit is obtained. However, if such hydrotechnical structures are damaged for some

reason, it will cause serious damage to the environment, people, and agriculture. For example, 2.1 km/cubic meter of water is stored in the Charvoq reservoir, and if it breaks, there is a risk of flooding three districts of Tashkent region with a speed of 46 km/h. Similar large water reservoirs can pose a threat to Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Bukhara, and Samarkand regions.

Therefore, all kinds of precautionary measures should be taken to protect water reservoirs from various disasters. In particular, the construction of primary and secondary storage platinum, each platinum should be made of reinforced concrete mixtures. Hydrotechnical structures can be damaged for the following reasons.

As a result of violent natural events: a) earthquakes, b) landslides, c) strong floods,) washing away from heavy rainwater:

- As a result of wear and natural decay of the equipment of hydraulic facilities:

- As a result of mistakes made in the design and construction of hydraulic structures:

- Due to improper use of hydraulic facilities and violation of rules

In general, the factors used against floods are as follows: increasing the consumption level of water in the river, plowing the land to prevent flooding, and raising the banks of the river. Timely notification of the population when there is a danger of flooding, evacuation of citizens' material resources, farm animals to safe places is considered one of the most important tasks. Before evacuation, every citizen should make the houses he lives in safe (turn off the gas, water, electricity networks, close the windows and doors) and take with him the necessary documents, money and jewelry, enough food for at least three days. it is necessary to get food and drinking water.

People caught in the flood should not take any risks and swim (move) towards the coast with a low level of water. During a flood, it is necessary for a certain number of people (rescuers) to stay in the area of the disaster and do the work as much as possible. Residents should not eat or drink water left in the water. They should not use electricity in residential areas, as it may cause a fire. After the danger of flooding has passed, citizens will start measures to eliminate the consequences of the flood when they return to their permanent places of residence. They consist of:

-Extraction and drying of water in flooded areas:

- Draining the water from the basements of the houses

- Demolition and cleaning of buildings and houses that cannot be restored.

- Cleaning of fields from water.

The above activities are carried out under the leadership of the civil protection headquarters and its systems, with the participation of the public.

Landslide, its causes and damages.

The movement of rock layers along a sloping surface under the influence of its own weight, hydrodynamic, hydrostatic, and seismic forces is called landslide or landslide. It

is very important to study the laws of occurrence of landslides and their dynamics. This is an important factor in determining the conditions for carrying out construction works and maintaining human life of national economy structures. Cultivated fields will be completely unusable, entire villages and cities will be destroyed, thousands of people will be left homeless and perish. possible In particular, there are slow, medium and strong types of rock sliding speed, in the first one, the sliding is several centimeters, the average sliding is several meters, and in the strong one, the rock is pushed several kilometers per hour. As a result of landslides that occur at such a speed, great disasters occur, many people and other animals are killed. Many landslides have been observed in the territories of the Central Asian Republics. For example, in 1973 in the Ohangaron valley of our republic, a large landslide called ATCHI occurred on December 7, 1987 in the village of Sharora, Tajikistan, in 1991 in the Ohangaron valley, on April 16, 1994, in the Black village of Ohangaron district, Jigaristan. It can be said that there are landslides. In these places, it caused a large amount of material and moral damage to the state and the population. The following factors cause the occurrence of landslides. - Disruption of the natural condition of the foothills of the mountain slopes due to the influence of running water reservoirs and unplanned construction works: properties and characteristics of the mountain bodies scattered on the slopes, changes in the level of strength, irrigation works, snow and rain. Extreme increase in humidity under the influence of ground water: Influence of underground water (hydrodynamic) and surface water (hydrostatic) pressure on rock bodies:

- Violation of rock density and strength as a result of drilling and mining works:

- Effect of tectonic and seismic forces. Climate and hydrogeological conditions of the region, etc. Climatic conditions are one of the most important factors in the movement of rocks along a sloping surface, and it is widespread in areas with continuous rainfall. The reason for this is that rainwater seeps into the bottom of the rocks and reduces the viscosity between the particles, as a result, it accelerates the sliding. That's why the landslides usually start in March, when the snow melts and rainfall increases, and stop in May and June. As a result of precipitation, melting of snow and glaciers, the rise of the water level in rivers and reservoirs causes washing of the river banks, i.e., disturbance of the equilibrium conditions on the slopes. As an example, we can mention the movements observed on the banks of the Amudarya and Zarafshan rivers, around the Chervok reservoir.

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