

History of Natural Disasters in Central Asia and Their Consequences

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Annotation: Dangerous geological emergencies are as follows, according to resolution 455 of the Cabinet of Ministers:

- earthquake, power, mountain threshing, sinking of the earth's surface . Hazardous geological processes and events play a special role in the occurrence of disasters, emergency situations, so the causes of dangerous geological poles, the laws of space distribution, the laws of space distribution, and various measures will be developed to protect people and public administration from catastrophic consequences. How to legally implement this problem

"On the Protection of People and Territories from Natural and Technological Emergencies"

Articles 21,22,23 of the Law clearly define what documents are needed in such cases. Article 16 of the obligations of citizens to protect against emergencies is outlined in Article 10 of the obligations of local governments to protect citizens.

The earth's tilt also prevents temperatures from becoming so intertyoable for a limited time. In addition, according to information provided in scientific, technical, and specialized publications, the geological environment is influenced by human actions in farming, construction, and military situations. The result is a variety of disasters that are large or small in size.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. During this period, the central cities of several countries had the right to implement an international RADIUS project based on the Tender. The five countries that were given the opportunity to fully implement "RADIUS" under the program were Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Guayakliem (Ecuador), Tixyana (Mexico), and Zigong (China), the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent.

1. Causes, spread and fatal consequences of an earthquake. Written sources know that hundreds of deadly earthquakes have occurred in human history. This is evidenced by the ancient Pompey ruins in Greece. Scientists have found the ruins of many ancient cities at the bottom of the ocean. Along the shores of present-day Istanbul, remnants of ancient mansions, palaces, and fortresses are still preserved and testify to those ancient earthquakes. Among the severe earthquakes that have occurred over the past 50 years are Chile, San Francisco, Tolio, Ashhabot and Spitak, Tashkent, and others, depending on the devastation and the scale of the victims. The worst tragedy after the 1948 Ashhabot earthquake (which killed 100 thousand people, 8-9 balls) was named the Spitak earthquake (in which 30 thousand people died). It happened on December 7, 1988. In the first powerful tremor itself, the 20,000-strong city of Spitak and several surrounding villages were completely destroyed. The 200-thousand-year-stricken city of Leninacan was in an unrecoverable position where more than half of the modern buildings collapsed or could not be restored. The city of Kirovakan, an industrial center of 120,000, and large villages were plagued. In San Francisco, 700 residents were killed in a landslide on April 18, 1906. The current loss is 1.5 billion. the dollar. During the two days of the fire, about 500 quarts were burned to the top, and 350,000 people were killed in all.

A powerful landslide occurred in Japan on January 17, 1995. Its epicenter is located in the center of the large port of Koba, which has led to the destruction of a huge range of engineering and communal facilities and the demolition of homes. As a result of this disaster, five thousand people died under their broken pieces, leaving 500,000 families without housing.

On May 27, 1995, a very powerful earthquake struck Neftegorsk, Russia, with a capacity of 9.2 degrees Fahrenheit [-9.2 ° C]. It is estimated that as a result, more than 95 percent of the buildings in the city were destroyed and destroyed.

The strongest earthquake occurred in The Hague in 1902 (8-9 magnitude). In 1946 in Namangan (named after the Chotqol earthquake), in Tashkent in 1968 and 1966 (7-8 points) (up to 1000 times), in Gazlida 8-10 balls, In Tajikistan, between 9 and 10 balls were destroyed in 1907, some 15 villages were destroyed in Hisor, and some 1,000 people died. The Sarez earthquake struck Pomir in 1911. The mountain was destroyed, and a dam called Usoy was formed. Blocking the Murg'ob River, a lake called seriz formed. The reasons for the magnitude of these destruction are the influence of internal forces in the earth's crust at the emergence of the first, [the power of their strike](#) on buildings on the ground, the poor quality of the vision of residential buildings, businesses, buildings, the lack of fear of earthquakes, the failures to design and build them, and the low emphasis on supervision. To organize the protection of the population and the areas where farm facilities are located from earthquake-related destruction, it is necessary to examine the areas where the earthquake occurred, the causes of occurrence, the genetic types, the classification, evaluate the forces provided to the facility, predict, and consider the composition of the comprehensive measures.

During an earthquake, seismic waves form in the earth's crust.

The center of the distribution of waves is called a hypocenter or an earthquake fireplace. It can reach a depth of between two and 70 km. The center of the earth is called the epicenter. It is reported that seismic waves are divided into three types: longitudinal, transverse, and species. The impact of their forces on populated areas and installations depends on the geological, geomorphological, hydrogeological, and engineering geological conditions of the earth, and engineering geology is involved in studying, evaluating, and predicting them.

Throughout its historical history, mankind has experienced landslides many times, witnessing its consequences. A long historical lesson, namely, the impact of earthquakes on people's spirituality, the demolition, destruction of buildings and installations, and changes that have taken place on the surface of the earth (the formation of cracks and springs at the ground level) have been established to evaluate the strength of the event. As a result, a seismic scale of relative evaluation was formed. Below we describe this relative seismic scale with some changes. In our country and many countries, earthquake strength is [estimated on a 12-point scale](#) and has its own detailed description of an earthquake with each ball. The 8-point Rixter seismic scale is also used in the evaluation.

We have seen two types of landslides:

- long-term duration of 1.5-2.5 minutes;

The high-frequency vibrations last 1.5-2.5 seconds.

In long-term landslides, vibrations accumulate strength slowly— and it is dangerous for multi-storey buildings. Due to the separation of high-frequency landslide energy in a short period of time, the consequences can be obvious, because if slow action is taken, it can lead to a lot of sacrifice. The main indicators of earthquakes are the depth of the center of the earthquake and the duration of the vibration . As mentioned above, its force of influence on the surface of the earth is usually assessed in points.

Here are some changes to this relative seismic scale :

1 ball is recorded only in seismic instruments.

2 ball-Too weak- Some people sitting inside the house may notice (window windows tremble).

3 ball-Weak, not many people notice, a person who is calm in the open air can notice. Hanging bodies vibrate slowly.

4 balls-Average noticeable. People standing in the open air and people inside the building will notice. The walls of the house are shaded. Roller anchors tremble, hanging bodies vibrate.

5 balls-Much stronger. Everyone notices, the sleeping person swallows. Some people run out into the yard. The liquid in the container is poured out, and the hanging household appliances vibrate profusibly.

6 balls-Strong, Everyone senses, the sleeping person wakes up. Many people run out into the yard, pets become unstable. In some cases, books and containers on the shelves of the book are overturned.

7 points-Very strong. Many people are hit by fear, run out onto the street, felt even during movement by car drivers, large cracks appear on the walls of the house, the waters in the basins sway and muddy.

8 balls – Eater. Raw brick buildings are completely destroyed, cracks are also formed in buildings built with a lot of cooking, the moors at the top of the house fall, some trees fall with their entire bodies, are tested, and there are collapses and surges in mountainous [areas](#).

9 balls-Destroyer. Buildings and installations built to withstand earthquakes are also severely damaged, can move from the foundations, become similar, simple buildings are completely destroyed, cracks appear on the surface of the earth, and groundwater can leak out.

10 balls-destroyer. All buildings suffer from major damage.

Railway railroads enter a wavelength and bend to one side, migrations. General concepts, causes of origin, prevalence and destructive consequences.

Another type of natural emergency is migration, which is considered important in lifting the country's economy by studying, evaluating, predicting, and protecting people and public administration. The upper and lower waters of the upper part of the empty mountain ranges, located on the slopes of the sea, lakes, streams, and mountains, as well as its own weight movement, are called migration. The nomads are frequent in the Mountain districts of Qirim, the Caucasus, the Volga, Dnepr, and Central Asia. In the regions of Khumson, Bogotá, Hojakent, Chibargota, and other villages in the Upper Chirchik districts of Oxangaron, Almalyk, Gold, and other regions of Uzbekistan, where the mining industry is prosperous, there may be street poles in the mountainous regions of Surxondary, Kashgar, Samarkand, and Uzbekistan.

In 1911, a 9-magnitude earthquake struck Western Pomir, forming a Usoy landslides. The Murg'op Valley River was moved by a fog of 2.2 m/kv of mountain sex and covered a distance of 2.5 km and blocked a mountain made up of sandstone, arrow stone, gypsum, and other rocks 450-500 m thick, 2 km long, 1km wide. From 1973 to 1975, atche migration, the largest migration of our century, took place in the Oxangaron Valley of the Republic. The level of the street is 80-170 m thick and has been moving since 1975. The resulting rise in sea levels from the meltwater could spell disaster for hundreds of millions of people. On January 25, 1984, a large migration took place in Sharora, a village in the Xisor region of Tajikistan. The width of the bow was 400 m long and 4.5 km thick. As a result, 50 houses were buried, and 207 were killed.

A landslide causes great damage to the public economy. The underground communication of the building and the inshoat road can also cause the strength of the dam, tunil, and bridges to decrease or completely break down. Example: The 9th of October 1963, a street in northern Italy was 265.5 m high and destroyed its sidewalk. As a result, 300 people were killed and a large amount of material damage was caused. The River Zarephath was completely blocked by a mountain breakdown in The Ayniy village of Tajikistan in April 1964. Only thanks to the timely measures taken by scientists, the productive land of villages and cities was saved from flooding.

Reference

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