GEOLOGICAL HAZARDS

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Annotation: *this scientific article aims to study geological hazardous phenomena and their variability. The article covers the problem of total geology and terrestrial hazardous phenomena, the structure of the causes in them, and further information Applied about these phenomena. This article will focus on geological hazardous events and their specific characteristics.*

Keywords: *geological, processes, dangerous phenomena, earthquake, storm, geological phenomenon, volcano.*

Аннотация: *данная научная статья направлена на изучение геологических опасных явлений и их изменчивости. Статья охватывает проблему общей геологии и наземных опасных явлений, структуру причин в них, а также дополнительную информацию, применимую к этим явлениям. В этой статье основное внимание будет уделено геологическим опасным явлениям и их особенностям.*

Ключевые слова: *геология, процессы, опасные явления, землетрясение, шторм, геологическое явление, вулкан.*

Geological hazardous events are part of a system of scientific Sox that remain in practice for land exploration, land development, and the study of

valuable resources. The field includes the study of Earth, Earth zones, Earth flexures, volcanisms, and other geological processes. The science of geological hazardous phenomena is of great importance for strengthening geological processes and determining their variability and the risks in them.

This includes hazardous events, resulting natural hazardous events, and anthropogenic hazardous events. Natural dangerous phenomena occur due to natural causes in the ground, water or weather conditions, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, oscillations and other geological processes. Anthropogenic hazardous events, on the other hand, represent risks caused by humans or human activities, such as leading to the occurrence of value-conscious in basic, human-introduced residential areas.

Geological hazardous events are geological processes in which the Earth is at high risk, as a result of which natural or anthropogenic phenomena are created more than causative ones. It is based on a number of reasons among the intermediate edges of the formation of dangerous phenomena, the growth associated with the northern and southern part of the ground, the change in the more persistent ground climate, natural applications and the areas of formation that lead to the Earth. They require doctrine, monitoring, and establishment of guidelines and strategies that businesses use to learn, share, and reduce risk.

These geological phenomena themselves come to various reasons. Some are caused by activations of natural forces of power, such as earthquakes or volcanic activations. Others include anthropogenic cause-based phenomena, such as surface oil and gas extraction operations, structures, water supply probe work, earth-cutting operations, and other geological activations.

Since geological hazardous events are other hazardous flows of their own, they have their own rules and requirements. They can be in areas of wide-ranging zones and countries, and cause great concern to human life and molality. Protection and prediction from geological hazardous events is carried out by geologists, metrologists and other specialists.

The development of geological learning and monitoring itself is essential to obtain detailed information about geological hazardous events and to act against them. Through this, people know the circle from the preservation of their role models and dangerous phenomena.

It is also very important to get a complete understanding of what types of geological hazardous phenomena exist.

Learning and sharing about geological hazards is important to educators, researchers, and humans who want to illustrate the issue, as these phenomena help explain changes in human activity and the causes that affect humans and the natural environment.

Geological hazardous events are the result of physical processes that pursue physical feeds, road routes, water, oil, gas Commerce, and hazardous Islands. These phenomena are associated with aspects of energy transferred to the Earth, tectonic movements, the Earth's mirror, and Geodynamic systems.

Geological hazards in Uzbekistan are usually detected using geological surveys. Geologists use data collection, idea analysis, monitoring systems to identify geologically hazardous areas. Geological hazardous events usually include such types:

1. Ground losses: these dangerous events usually occur along the first parts of the quarry, the Maghreb volcanoes and nearby lands. These dangerous phenomena are caused by the action of variable risk factors.
2. Scalars and rock crevices: Geological hazardous events occur over conditions where the mean value of scalars or rocks varies, such as weather conditions or hairstones gavhar. These phenomena are used to provide information about the structure and properties of scalars or rocks.
3. Geological activities: Geological hazardous events include information about geological processes such as active volcanoes, ground changes,

white rocks or geological migrations. These phenomena are usually generated by ground high temperatures, capacities, etc.

4. Dangerous phenomena for geological researchers: Geological dangerous phenomena occur among people, which are usually foreseen for geological investigators. They should receive information on geological changes and activities and possibly prevent dangerous geological events.

There are many types of geological hazardous events, and they are related by geological sciences, structure, and financial activities. Such phenomena perform their functions to prevent risks and damage, analyze and research geological changes, create geological models and identify their most important things.

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