

The Tragedy of the Aral Sea -The Problem of the Century

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Abstract

Today, the planet is undergoing significant changes in the environment as a result of human activities. In particular, climate change and various natural disasters are felt in all latitudes of the planet. As a result, forested areas are shrinking, polluting the atmosphere, water and lithosphere. The following information proves our point. Over the last 40-45 years, the Aral Sea level has dropped by 22 meters, the water area has decreased more than 4 times, the water volume has decreased by 10 times (from 1064 cubic km to 70 cubic km), the salt content is up to 112 g / l, and in the eastern part of the Aral Sea. Reached 280 g / l. The Aral Sea has become almost a "dead" sea. This article provides some insights into the causes and remediation of the Aral Sea

Keywords: The global problems, regional problem, famine, drinking water shortages, economic, ideological and political whether.



Introduction. The global problems that have been developing around the world in recent years are happening in the recent past, not in the long centuries of human history. The depletion of the ozone layer, which makes it increasingly difficult for human beings to live in the so-called great blessing of the earth, the melting of the world's oceans as a result of global warming, rising poverty, famine, drinking water shortages, economic, ideological and political whether there is an end to problems such as wars, economic crises. Does the so-called human being feel where such problems come from, their consequences today, and where the solution to these problems lies. Is it developing mechanisms to solve problems while realizing the essence of these problems while feeling.

Is the "Aral Sea tragedy" that we today recognize as a regional problem really a regional problem? Perhaps some of the problems we are raising to the level of a global problem are tantamount to the Aral Sea tragedy. The Aral Sea tragedy, which we call a regional problem, has become the biggest problem on the world stage. The President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan are doing everything possible for the present and future of the Aral Sea, starting a new era. This will not only save the Uzbek land and, if necessary, the whole world from a big global problem.

Let's think about the Aral Sea, which once turned away from us and today, as a child, trusts us again and is coming closer to us. Today, the Aral Sea, which we feel sorry for and has become a desert, covered an area of 68,000 square kilometers by the 1960s, and is the largest in the world, the Caspian Sea, Lake Superior (USA) and Victoria (Lake Victoria, Africa). was the fourth lake after. There are more than 300 islands in the Aral Sea, the largest of which were Kokorol, Vozrozhdenie and Borsakelmas. The level of the Aral Sea has been declining day by day since the 1960s. At present, its level is decreasing by 80-110 cm per year. Over the last 40-45 years, the level of the Aral Sea has dropped by 22 meters, the water area has decreased more than 4 times, the water volume has decreased by 10 times (from 1064 cubic km to 70 cubic km), the salt content is up to 112 g / l, and in the eastern part of the Aral Sea. Reached 280 g / l. The Aral Sea has become an almost "dead" sea, with a dry bottom of 4.2 million hectares and a source of dust, sand and salt aerosols in adjacent areas, where 80 to 100 million tons of dust are released into the atmosphere each year. At the same time, land degradation and desertification rates in the Amudarya and Syrdarya deltas are increasing.

Analyzes. So what are the real causes of the Aral Sea tragedy? Who made such mistakes? Who would dare to desert our Island? For some reason, it was the equivalent of building the island. Let's do a scientific analysis of the reason for this. There are two main reasons for the drying of the Aral Sea:

1. Irrigation. Beginning in the 1960s, large-scale development of new lands began to require large resources for irrigation. The Aral Sea has become such a source.
2. Construction of the Karakum Canal in Turkmenistan. Built in 1959-1967, the canal received 300 cubic meters of water per second from the Amudarya. Three large reservoirs have also been built along the canal.

These two reasons are in fact found in many sources. But there is a second side to the issue. Were these two factors the reason for the drying up of the Aral Sea? There was no other reason. The biggest and most fundamental reason was the indifference and indifference of man and society to the greatest blessing called water. Let's face it - it's all over now. Saving the island is now an unattainable dream for us, for the Uzbek people, not only for the Uzbek people as a

whole. A new step and a new movement has begun in this regard. When we took this new step a few decades ago, we probably wouldn't be so upset today.

Today, on May 22, 2019, Mirziyoyev Shavkat Miromonovich, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said: "On measures to increase the effectiveness of work to combat desertification and drought in the Republic of Uzbekistan" PQ-4204 signed the resolution. So what was the reason for signing this resolution, the need for a new era of reform, this reform that the President personally controlled? currently 70% or 31.4 million hectares of the territory of the Republic are arid and semi-arid areas affected by natural salinization, the spread of sand avalanches, dust storms and hurricanes. The Aral Sea tragedy has created the Aral Sea Desert on more than 5.5 million hectares. Due to the drying up of the sea and the acceleration of salinization, about 50,000 hectares of arable land have become unusable in recent years.

Results. The current system of public administration in the field of preventing desertification and combating drought does not allow for effective coordination of work in this area. In order to prevent such problems, the President assigned the following additional tasks to the State Committee for Forestry.

1. Implement measures to prevent desertification, reforestation and increase the number of protected forests in the country;
2. Fulfillment of international obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan on combating desertification and drought;
3. Ensuring effective cooperation with international and regional organizations on combating desertification and drought;
4. Coordinating the work of ministries, departments and local executive bodies involved in the development and implementation of programs and projects to combat desertification and drought in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

In addition, according to this resolution, the State Committee for Forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan together with the relevant ministries and departments to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on combating desertification and drought in the Republic of Uzbekistan 2019 - 2023 The task is to make a "Road Map" for the coming years, to make proposals for changes and additions to the legislation arising from this resolution.

The president's decision was certainly the most important step. The decision of the President in this area, of course, served as a huge foundation. In such a situation, it would be illogical or pointless for the members of the Government to sit side by side while the President is struggling with all his might. On February 15, 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers signed Resolution No. 132 "On measures to accelerate the establishment of" green cover "- protective forests in the arid areas of the Aral Sea." How important this decision was. Due to the drying up of the Aral Sea, the ecological and natural balance has been disturbed in recent years, and the climate is changing for the worse. The release of sand, salt and dust from these areas into the air and into the environment is causing serious damage to the population, flora and fauna of the Aral Sea region. Secondary salinization of agricultural lands, orchards and vineyards is increasing, negatively affecting productivity. Reducing the negative impact of sand, salt and dust particles rising from the dried bottom of the Aral Sea, the effective organization of the establishment of "green cover" - protective forests from vegetation in these areas, as well as global climate change and the Aral Sea. In order to mitigate the negative impact of construction on agricultural development and

livelihoods, as well as to implement the tasks set out in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the Cabinet of Ministers tasks have been identified. "Green coverings" on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea - the creation of protective forests; Approval of the proposal of Uzbekneftegaz to gradually allocate 100 billion soums from 2019 to the Aral Sea Region Development Fund under the Ministry of Finance for the construction of "green coverings" gave. The volume of construction of "green cover" in the spring and autumn of 2019 in the arid zone of the Aral Sea was approved in accordance with the annex. In addition, in accordance with this decision, together with the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it is planned to build "green cover" on a total area of 500,000 hectares in 2019 in the arid zone of the Aral Sea. In 2019-2021, a total of 1.5 million hectares of "green cover" will be built in the arid zone of the Aral Sea. At this point, I would like to draw your attention to one of the views of the President.

In his address to the Oliy Majlis, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed to turn the Aral Sea region into a forest. During the years of independence, about 1,220,000 hectares of forests have been created in Uzbekistan, of which more than 400,000 hectares have been planted in the Aral Sea region. According to a special program, another 500,000 hectares of land in the arid region of the Aral Sea will be planted with salt-tolerant trees and saxauls next year. "Imagine what would happen in 10 years if we planted 500,000 hectares of forest in one year? Imagine what it would be like to do that in 27 years." - said the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. Every Uzbek child who hears these words is filled with sadness and pride. So why are we doing this now, why are we talking now. Why the move has now begun. There's a saying, "It's never too late." Maybe it's not too late, but it's still possible. Maybe the fresh water from the dried bottom of the Aral Sea is a big "warning" for us. Maybe the Aral Sea is telling us, "I'm not dry yet, I'm not finished yet, I'm still alive, I still have to serve you, your children, your grandchildren." Save me, save me, for what I should build, for what I have become a desert today. Can you hear your island today? Do you feel your island today? It is unfortunate that today we cannot restore the Aral Sea to its original state, but we can create new forests on its bottom. Imagine that on the dried bottom of the island, new gardens, green areas, new forests, new plants and new non-drying lifelong areas will appear. Maybe in this way we will somehow wash away our guilt in front of the Aral Sea. If we do not return the island, if we do not stop it, tomorrow we will have nothing to say about our bright future and our conscience. We scratch our own souls. Today is time, today is opportunity, today is confidence. We must also try not to regret tomorrow. It starts early today...

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