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Article



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THE NEED TO SAVE THE ARAL SEA

Abstract: This article discusses the changes that have taken place in the Aral Sea region since the 1960s and to the present, as well as the analysis of the tasks set in our state programs to improve the living standards of the people living in the Aral Sea region.

Key words: sand dunes, drought, salt, reform, green belt, variety, depth, salinity, level, pollination, ecology.

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Introduction

It is not a secret to all of us that today the Aral Sea is literally losing its geographical role as a sea and giving way to sand dunes. Today, only a small part of this lake, which was once considered the largest lake in Central Asia, has been preserved. Currently, improving the lifestyle of the people living in this Aral region and planting more drought-resistant plant species in the Aral region remains one of the priority tasks of our country. In this regard, the large-scale reforms carried out by the head of our country are commendable.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We look with confidence at the multilateral trust fund for human security in the Aral Sea region established with the United Nations in order to strengthen international cooperation in solving the island problem. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited the dried-up area of the Aral Sea and saw the situation. Speaking with ecologists and forestry experts, the President said, "We have gained a lot of experience in planting in these difficult conditions. The purpose of my coming here is to continue these works in a scientifically based way," said Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

He conducted scientific research, created varieties suitable for the soil of the region, and gave instructions on the development of animal husbandry at the next stage. The task of developing a 5-year

national program for improving the flora and fauna of the archipelago was set. Tasks were also given to breed drought-resistant plant varieties in the region along the island.

The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4850 dated 06.10.2020 "On approving the concept of development of the forestry system in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" once again confirms that these goals are strategic.

Now let's talk about the history of the Aral Sea. Administratively, more than half of the southwestern part of the island is located in the territory of Uzbekistan (Karakalpakstan), and the northeastern part is located in the territory of Kazakhstan. Until the 60s of the last century, the area of the island with its islands was on average 68,000 km². In terms of size, it was the fourth largest in the world (after the Caspian Sea, Lake Superior in America and Lake Victoria in Africa), and the second largest on the Eurasian continent (after the Caspian). The sea stretches from the north-east to the south-west, its length is 428 km, and its widest point is 235 km (45°N). Basin area. 690 thousand km² of water the volume is 1000 km³, the average depth varies around 16.5 m. Because of the size of its basin, it was called the sea. The island was formed in the upper Pliocene in a depression on the bent surface of the earth's crust. The topography (except for the western part) is flat. In its time, there were many peninsulas and gulfs in the island sea. There were large peninsulas of Ajiboy, Tolliq, Jiltirbas, Kulonli and Moynok at the confluence of the

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Syrdarya. The water level in the Aral Sea has been rising and falling since ancient times. In the next geological period, the water of the Aral Sea periodically poured into the Caspian Sea through Sarikamish and Ozboi. The Aral Sea is not very deep. The deepest places are in the western part. Near Ustyurt, Karakalpakstan, its depth reaches 69 meters.

As a result of the drying up of the Aral Sea, the ecological environment and natural balance have been disrupted in recent years, and the climate has changed negatively is going As a result of the rising of sand, salt and dust from these areas into the air and falling into the environment, the population living in the territory of the Arolbay region, as well as the flora and fauna, are seriously harmed. Secondary salinity is increasing in the lands planted with agricultural crops, orchards and vineyards, which has a negative effect on productivity. The drying up of the Aral Sea remains the most urgent problem, especially for the peoples of the region. According to the data, due to the drying up of the sea and the acceleration of salinization, in recent years, about 50 thousand hectares of arable land has become unfit for agricultural use. In place of the dry sea, the "Orolqum" desert has appeared, occupying an area of more than 5.5 million hectares. If immediate measures are not taken to prevent this environmental damage, the result will be negative and cause incalculable environmental, social and economic damage. There are reports that island salt has also been found in the Arctic. Reducing the negative impact of sand, salt and dust particles rising from the dry bottom of the Aral Sea, effectively organizing the establishment of "green covers" from desert plants - protective forests in these areas, and global climate changes and the Aral Sea in order to mitigate the negative impact of construction on agricultural development and the life activities of the population, as well as to implement the tasks defined in the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 a lot of work has been done.

In the years of independence, special attention was paid to the problem of the Aral Sea, and the production of chemical compounds that harden sand, improve the structure of the soil, and increase its productivity was launched. Scientific research in this direction was organized at a high level, comprehensive measures were implemented and certain results were achieved. In particular, scientific work aimed at the research of chemically stable, mechanically strong structure-forming polymer reagents, synthesized on the basis of local raw materials, containing nitrogen, phosphorus and other trace elements, is being carried out every day.

At the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed to declare the Aral Bay region as a zone of ecological innovations and technologies. The initiative received global support, and in May of

this year, the UN General Assembly unanimously approved the relevant resolution. At the same time, in order to fulfill the tasks, it is necessary to have a complete picture of the current state of the ecological disaster area and the changes taking place there. In this regard, the joint project "Solving the urgent problems of human security in the Aral Sea region by supporting the development of sustainable rural areas" funded by the United Nations Partnership Trust Fund for Human Security for the Aral Sea Region in Uzbekistan and UNESCO. Within the framework of the joint program, in the fall of 2019 and in the spring of 2020, the Interstate Coordinating Water Management Commission of Central Asia used two expeditions of the Science and Information Center.

In the address of the head of state to the Oliy Majlis regarding the summary of 2020, serious concern was expressed about the worsening environmental situation in our region and the whole world, and in this matter, it is necessary to continue efforts aimed at mitigating the impact of the environmental tragedy of the Aral Sea together with neighboring countries and the world community. done. "In this regard, we will further strengthen practical work within the framework of the Multilateral Trust Fund for ensuring human security in the Aral Bay region, established in cooperation with the United Nations," it was noted. In fact, the drying up of the Aral Sea has become the center of ecological disaster not only in our region, but also globally. At the 72nd session of the UN, the honorable President put this issue on the agenda. At that time, for the first time in history, the President of the United Nations showed the map of the Aral Sea to the whole world community and revealed the depth and complexity of the problem. As a result of these efforts, on May 18, 2019, at the plenary session of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly, a special resolution on declaring the Aral Bay region as a region of ecological innovations and technologies was adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev was adopted unanimously.

In 2017, the United Nations Multilateral Partnership Trust Fund for Human Security was established for the Aral Bay region, which serves as the main platform for the international community to provide practical assistance to the population living in the harsh environment. The fact that countries such as Norway, Finland, Japan, South Korea, the European Union, Germany, the UAE, Turkey, and Switzerland show great interest in this fund shows that it has great prospects. However, it must be said frankly that at the moment the main work is being carried out by Uzbekistan, the costs of unprecedented work are being covered mainly from the republican and local budgets and donations. In 2017-2021, according to the state program for the development of the Aral Sea region, as well as the relevant decisions of the Cabinet of

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Ministers, systematic work was carried out to create a "green belt" in the Aral Sea basin and the Aral Sea

region, as well as in the neighboring Khorezm, Bukhara and Navoi regions.

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