

The Tragedy of the Aral Sea, the Results of Destruction and Measures to Be Taken

Zaripova Durdonaxon Mirzohid qizi

Bukhara State Medical Institute named after Abu Ali Ibn Sino
2nd year student of the Faculty of Medical Pedagogy
durdonazaripova06@gmail.com
+998995977252

Annotation: This article provides information on the causes of the drying up of the Aral Sea, the decision to prevent the disaster and the work being done.

Keywords: The Aral Sea problem, the tragedy of Aral Sea, international conferences, Green belt, artificial rain.

Introduction

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. Changes in the state of the natural environment due to human activities, strong anthropogenic impact on living and non-living components cause local, regional and global environmental problems. In particular, the Aral Sea problem, which is the most dangerous point of the ecological crisis in the region, has resulted from the fact that the Aral Sea receives water mainly from the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers. Reservoirs were built in the Amudarya and its tributaries, and a large number of canals began to flow into the fields. As a result, Zarafshan, Surkhandarya, and Kashkadarya did not reach the Amudarya. Their water capacity is 16-17 billion cubic kilometers. In the eighties. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Aral Sea was replaced by a desert with a total area of about 3 million hectares, where birds fly. It was called the Aral Sea. thus the Karakum Desert Ustyurt Plain and the Aral Sea connected with the Kyzylkum.

So how did this desert come to be? Simply put, we created it with our own hands. As far as we know, the desert did not come down from heaven or was created by the whims of nature. We have built various dams on the upper reaches of the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers, and under the motto "We will turn the desert into a garden and the world into a flower garden," we have developed the protected areas. As a result, the Aral Sea, a gift of nature, withdrew from us.

Until then, many would not believe that Moynak was a small island in the Aral Sea.

"The four sides of the city, which is now surrounded by land, were once flooded," said Izbasgan Kalbayev, a resident of Moynak. "You know, it happened so fast that the sea retreated for one or two kilometers in one night, and the ships on the shore were stuck in the sand." Improper use of water resources has led to rising groundwater levels in the

upper and middle reaches of the Amu Darya, increased evaporation of soil moisture, and consequently increased soil salinity. In the Aral Sea region, the surface of groundwater decreased and the surface began to be covered with sandy soil. As the Aral Sea's water level dropped, the coastline receded more than 100 km. The seabed has been replaced by the young Aral Desert, which covers more than 4 million hectares. Thus, the misuse of the Amudarya and Syrdarya waters led to a global environmental catastrophe known as the Aral Sea tragedy in the region of more than 3 million people at the end of the twentieth century. The Aral Sea, which replaced the Aral Sea, is covered with fine salt and soil particles. When the wind blows, dust consisting of salt and soil particles rises into the air and spreads over long distances. According to some data, 250 kg of saline dust is applied per hectare of irrigated land in the Republic of Karakalpakstan per year, and in some areas up to 500 kg. From 15 million to 75 million tons of dust can be lifted from the dried seabed in a year. The width of salt dust storms is 40 km; reaches a length of 400 km. Salt dust spreads tens or even hundreds of kilometers from the Aral Sea and falls on natural meadows, oasis crops, gardens, cities and villages. Aral dust has even reached the glaciers of the Tianshan and Pamir peaks, accelerating the melting of glaciers there. As a result of accelerated desertification and salinization, about 50,000 hectares of arable land have become unusable in recent years. Unfavorable environmental conditions have led to a sharp decline in crop yields and livestock production. The drying up of the Aral Sea also affected the climate, with the continent becoming more continental, with winter temperatures dropping by an average of two degrees and summer temperatures rising by two degrees. As a result, the cold days fell early and the ripening of the crops began late. The ecological crisis in the Aral Sea region has also begun to affect the health of the population. Cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, and respiratory diseases (pulmonary tuberculosis, asthma, and bronchitis) have increased among the population. The incidence of anemia in the region has increased almost 20 times compared to the 60s. Such regional diseases are common among the population,

resulting in more serious illnesses. It is also clear that the deterioration of the ecological situation is damaging food, animal species. But sadly, the plight of the population here has led to gene mutations, leading to many inherited diseases. The ecological crisis has also severely damaged the nature, flora and fauna of the Aral Sea region. The loss of tugai has led to the extinction of many plant and animal species. In the second half of the 20th century, tigers and Bukhara deer disappeared from the lower reaches of the Amu Darya due to the destruction of forests. It is true that out of more than 60 birds along the South Aral Sea, about 10 species are disappearing and more than 42 species are becoming "rare". Due to the sharp increase in salinity, the Aral Sea is becoming more and more dead. Of the 28 species of fish in the Aral Sea and Aral Sea basins, 12 species are included in the endangered and rare species, including the Amudarya kurakburun and the Aral mustache. The basin, which regulates the climate of the Aral Sea, and its role in mitigating climate change throughout the region, had a positive impact on living conditions, agriculture and the environment. The Aral Sea problem arose in the 1960s as a result of careless use of the water resources of the two largest transboundary rivers in the region, the Amudarya and the Syrdarya, and posed a great threat. became a source. From these two rivers to the Aral Sea 56 cubic meters per year. km. water poured. Significant population growth, urbanization, rapid land reclamation, and the construction of large hydraulic and irrigation facilities in the Aral Sea Basin without considering the environmental consequences have led to the construction of one of the most beautiful basins on the planet. The process of ecological degradation, which in the eyes of a generation has built an entire sea and turned the Aral Sea region into a lifeless desert, is underway. Practical efforts are being made to address these issues at the regional and national levels. The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), established in 1993 with the participation of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, is a good example. Preservation of the Aral Sea biofund, reduction of the environmental impact of the environmental problem and, most importantly, the lives of people living in the region, have been identified as important tasks of the Organization. The organization of the International Conference on the Aral Sea in Tashkent in 2008 at the initiative of the Republic of Uzbekistan was an important impetus for a broad discussion of this issue in the international arena. The conference is attended by more than 60 international organizations, representatives of major financial institutions from Japan, Germany, China and the Arab world, as well as experts from leading research centers. The conference resulted in the adoption of the Tashkent Declaration and Action Plan for the implementation of projects aimed at mitigating the severe consequences of the Aral Sea tragedy worth \$ 1.5 billion. In 2013, a total of \$ 1.3 billion was allocated to finance projects and activities in the Aral Sea basin, such as the establishment of small reservoirs in the Amudarya delta, construction of desalination plants,

protection forests and ornithological monitoring of the South Aral Sea basin. The US dollar equivalent plan has been approved. In August 2013, the presidency of the OSCE was transferred to the Republic of Uzbekistan. On September 16, 2013, at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the OSCE, the Program of Measures to Eliminate the Consequences of the Aral Sea Destruction and Prevent Destruction of the Aral Sea Ecosystem was issued as an official document of the 68th session of the UN General Assembly. The program was fully supported by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

Aral Sea in 2019 will be 100 billion. sum will be allocated. In addition, in 2019, in the arid zone of the Aral Sea, a total of 500,000 hectares of protected forests will be established. In the winter-spring season of 2018-2019, saxaul and salt-tolerant plants and shrubs were planted on the dried bottom of the sea. The total area of such areas has exceeded about 700,000 hectares. At the same time, the rise of toxic salts in the Aral Sea bed decreases. Today, Uzbekistan has chosen this saxophone as the most important tool in the fight against the consequences of the Aral Sea. According to Urazbay Allanazarov, saxaul forests need to be expanded. The current planting rate is very slow. We need to speed up the process and plant more saxophones. However, the 3 million-hectare seabed remains an open desert. It will take another 150 years to turn the rest of the area into a forest. In order to save lives on the Aral Sea coast, reforestation has been chosen as the cheapest, most useful and convenient measure. However, even in this case, the planting of saxaul on 18-20 thousand hectares annually requires about 5-7 million. It is an incredible experience that has never been seen before in the world.

REFERENCES:

1. P. Gulomov, H. Vahobov. Geography of Central Asia. 2017-y.
2. P. Baratov, M. Mamatqulov. Natural geography of Uzbekistan. 2017
3. O.Mavlonov, T.Tilavov, B. Aminov. 8th grade human anatomy textbook. 2019-y.
4. V.Sodiqov, S.Tilavova, Sh. Muhitdinov, G.Mamurova, A.Vohidova, N.Jumanova. Medical Biology Textbook. 2005
5. Z. Akramov, R. Nurinboev. Island problems. 1979-y.

