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ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM OF THE ISLAND

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Abstract:

"The island crisis is one of the biggest environmental and humanitarian disasters in human history."

Abstract. The island problem has already turned from a regional problem into a global problem. The tragedy of Arol, which seriously threatens the lives of the peoples of Central Asia, its future and development, is the biggest and most terrible of environmental problems. "The most difficult and painful pain of our people is the tragedy of the island.

This problem, apart from its direct connection to the life and fate of Uzbeks and Kazakhs, is gaining global importance.

Keywords: *island, ecology, sea, water resource.*

Introduction

It is well known to all of you that the whole of the island, its riches, the gifts that the Syrdarya and Amudarya gave to people with their generosity, used to belong to the former Union. "It is a pity that if we shared the benefits of the Aral Bay with all the "Unified Soviet People", its "Bitter Fruit" - the tragedy of the Aral and Aral Bay, the ecological consequences of this destruction, and the search for ways to escape from the destruction - remained the work of us, the peoples of Central Asia." Was

The Aral Sea is one of the oldest closed water bodies on our planet, and it was famous for its rich natural reserves, which ranked fourth in the world in terms of size. And the region along the island was considered a biologically rich natural environment. Before 1960, the area of the Aral Sea was equal to 68.9 thousand square kilometers, and the volume of water was 1038 cubic kilometers. There are 38 types of fish in the reservoirs of the island and along the island, and up to 30,000 tons of fish are caught per year. Today, its size of 13 square meters has decreased by 7 times. The water

level has decreased by 28 meters, the water border has retreated by hundreds of kilometers. Water salinity, that is, mineralization, reached 120 grams per meter in the western part of the sea, and 280 grams in the eastern part.

The consequences of ecological destruction negatively affected the lifestyle of millions of people living in the Aral Sea basin. The tragedy of the island intensified the continentality of the climate, as a result of which the days of summer became more dry, and the cold days of winter, on the contrary, became longer.

The number of days with temperatures above 40 C on the island has increased. If we rely on the predictions of experts, by 2035-2050 the air temperature in the region may increase by 1.5-3 degrees Celsius. Currently, a new "Arol Qum" desert has appeared in the dry part of the sea on an area of 5.0 million hectares.

It is necessary for the countries of Central Asia to focus all their efforts on solving the problem of the drying up of the Aral Sea, which is one of the most acute problems in the field of natural environment protection in the region.

The constructive and rationality of sustainable development depends on the design of solutions to environmental problems and the organization of expert supervision.

As the President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov stated in his speech at the meeting of the leaders of the founding countries of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea on April 29, 2009 in the city of Almaty: "We are well aware that it is practically impossible to literally save the Aral Sea in Uzbekistan.

However, in order to create the necessary conditions for a healthy life for the people living here, we must implement a carefully planned program of measures and activities. This is our duty." Several projects are proposed to prevent the drying up of the Aral Sea, or rather to fill the sea basin with water again. They can be conditionally divided into two directions:

1. Intraregional projects - production and development based on the economical use of internal water resources in the Aral Sea basin are taken as a priority.

2. Extra-regional projects - aimed at finding solutions aimed at bringing water to the Aral Sea from other regions and keeping it at least in its current state.

For example, the calculations of the project to bring the rivers of Siberia to the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan and Central Asia and burn them showed that the construction of BAM, which at the time was called the "adventure of the 20th century" in the West, required more than 4 times more expenses.

In addition, it has been determined that the excavation of an artificial river with a length of more than 2700 km, an average width of -200, and a depth of -50 meters will take 20-25 years even if the most advanced technical and technological means are used. "None of these "great projects" were developed without careful consideration, they were not only international, they did not undergo any expertise at all, and there is enough evidence to support this opinion."

The world community has been drawing attention to the fact that the tragedy on the Aral coast of Uzbekistan was caused by the corrupt policy of the former Shura regime in the 70s and 80s of the last century to manage the natural flow of the Amudarya and Syrdarya, which are the main water sources in Central Asia, by building large hydropower stations.

"As recommended by many international environmental organizations and influential experts, it would be a reasonable way to switch to the construction of relatively safe but more economical small hydroelectric power plants to obtain the same amount of energy from these rivers.

The current problem of the island is the problem of millions of people living in this region who hope to ask for help from an influential organization like the UN," said President I.A. Karimov in his speech at the plenary session of the UN Summit dedicated to the Millennium Development Goals.

At the same time, in recent years, the countries located in the upper reaches of the rivers of the region, in violation of the accepted international standards, have the desire to use the transboundary water resources, causing objections to the rights of the countries located in the lower part of these rivers.

For example, the construction of the Rogun HPP in the area of the Ilok-Vakhsh fault, which belongs to the category of seismically dangerous places with an activity of 10-12 points on the Richter scale, and its consequences, the creation of a large dam in the heart of seismic activity, can cause terrible earthquakes.

If the dam breaks or is blown up by terrorists, the flow of water will destroy the entire cascade of the HPP (6 hydroelectric units). In addition, an area of 1.3-1.5 million hectares and more than 700 residential areas of Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan with a total population of 5 million will be flooded.

"Unfortunately, today it is becoming increasingly clear that it is not possible to completely restore the Aral Sea. Mitigating the devastating impact of the island crisis on the environment and the lives of the millions of people who live there, particularly through well-thought-out, well-targeted and well-funded projects, is the most important task of the day.

In our opinion, in this regard, it is necessary to carry out appropriate measures in the areas where there are main reserves:

First of all, today's deposits on the coast of the island are to strengthen the ecological balance, to fight against desertification, to improve the water resources management system, to use them sparingly and rationally;

Secondly, to create conditions for maintaining and ensuring the gene pool and health of the population of the island, wide development of social infrastructure, network of medical and educational institutions;

Thirdly, the creation of necessary social and economic mechanisms and incentives, development of basic infrastructure and communications to improve the level and quality of life of the population. If I say that we have no right to allow depression to develop in the population living here, and it is necessary to create all the opportunities for them to live a decent life, develop their own business, provide them with new jobs and sources of income, I think you will all agree with this opinion; Fourthly, it is necessary to preserve and restore the biodiversity of the fauna and flora, including by creating small water bodies, and to preserve the unique flora and fauna of the region.

These important issues are mentioned in the "Measures Program to Eliminate the

Consequences of the Aral Sea and Prevent the Destruction of Ecosystems in the Aral Sea", which was proposed by Uzbekistan from the UN high platform and distributed as an official document of the 68th session of the UN General Assembly.

International organizations contribute to measures to prevent the drying up of the Aral Sea. "This shows that the world community views the tragedy of the Aral Sea as a global environmental disaster and recognizes that it is extremely urgent to pay attention to the issue of eliminating threats to the ecological and social security of this region, where millions of people live. This is confirmed by the fact that the UN and other development partners support the International

Fund for Saving the Island, which was established in 1993 by the UN and five Central Asian countries.

In the past period, this fund, with the help of the international donor community, has implemented two programs to provide assistance to the countries of the Aral Sea basin, with a total cost of more than 2 billion dollars.

The above points can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, the constructive and rational ideas put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov on saving the island are attracting the attention of the world public. Secondly, the island problem is a global problem today, and it is necessary to find reasonable solutions.

Thirdly, it is necessary to improve the environmental control system to save the island. Fourthly, it would be appropriate to solve the environmental problems that have arisen between the Central Asian republics on the basis of the philosophy of compromise. Fifth, it is the demand of the times to inculcate the need for rational use of natural resources, including water resources, in the minds of every citizen.

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