



THE INFLUENCE OF THE DROUGHT IN THE ARAL SEA ON THE INHABITANTS OF ITS SURROUNDINGS

Aminboev Feruzbek Valijon Ugli

11th Grade student at “Secondary School №10”, Urgench City, Khorezm Region, Republic of Uzbekistan

ANNOTATION

The article is devoted to environmental problems with the human factor on Earth and the impact of the Aral Sea drought on the inhabitants of the Aral Sea region. Where humanity lives, there is a difficult environmental situation, a reduction in green areas, and a shortage of drinking water.

KEY WORDS: *Aral Sea, problem, human factor, green areas, water, drought*

INTRODUCTION

Today, as a result of the increase in problems with the human factor on the Earth where humanity lives, severe environmental conditions are observed. Speaking of examples, the damage to the natural state of the lands (as a result of excesses in the extraction of underground resources), the reduction of green zones (as a result of large production and emissions from them), the shortage of drinking water (as a result of economic failure in the use of water), etc.

DISCUSSIONS

Among such environmental situations, the island tragedy stands out. The Aral Sea was one of the seas of great importance. The Aral Sea was formerly considered one of the largest inland seas in the world at the time and was used for fishing, hunting, transportation and other purposes. The marine water regime is formed by the discharge of Amudarya, Syrdarya, groundwater, and atmospheric fuels that are poured into it and the evaporation of water from the surface. In ancient historical times, a change in sea level of 1.5–2.10 was due to the nature of the climate; the volume of water was 100–150 cubic km, and the area of the water level was 4000 kV [1]. Looking at the history of the island, it is revealed that it has a much longer history and that a number of other tribes of the sak-massaget lived in the eastern and southern parts of the sea, such as the fact that they were engaged in livestock, fishing, and farming. The historians of antiquity Strabon and Varron, who lived before BC, and the Chinese tourist and scientist John Xian recorded valuable information about the island. Abu Rayhan Beruniy's "Geodesy" provided detailed scientific information on the long history of the Aral Sea. Al-Khwarazmi gave the coordinates of the island's extreme points as: length 860300–900, width 300100–420. These indicators were the first cartographic references for the island in the 9th century. There are different opinions about the size of the island among ancient scholars. If Al-Istahriya wrote that the circumference of the sea was 103 farsahs (one farsah is 6-7 km), Muhammad ibn Najib Bakran estimated 100 farsahs, and Ibn Rusta estimated 80 farsahs [2]. The process known to all of us from history, the Russian conquest of Central Asia, has led our state to a number of negative consequences; more precisely, the development of cotton and the material benefits pursued by it have undermined the agriculture of our country, the irrigation processes, and the abundant production of sox. As a result of the development of irrigated agriculture, the irreversible waters used for irrigation and the years of drought decreased the amount of water poured into the deltas of Amudarya and Syrdarya. Thus, at present, the sea level has decreased by 16.8 m compared to 1961. 36.6 m in 1994. In this case, the volume of the sea increases three times, the surface two times, and the degree of shrinkage increases from 9–10 g/l to 34–37 g/l; by 2000, 180–200 g/l rises. On the current day, the decrease in sea level is 80–110 cm per year. The coastline has decreased by 60–80 km, and the exposed land is 23 thousand km². In the estuaries of Amudarya and Syrdarya, the quality of water deteriorates and becomes unsuitable for drinking. Ecological organisms, plants, and animals are in deep crisis. The worst situation is the South Island. The region includes landscape complexes such as North West Red Sand, Zaungau, Black Sand, South East, and Amudaryo Delitassik [3].



Observing the geographical location of the Aral Sea, we can understand, albeit a little, the reasons for the problematic cases that have arisen in it. The total area of the island's neck is 473,000 km², while its southern part is 245,000 km². This includes the territory of the KKR, the Khorezm region of Uzbekistan, and the Toshavwuz region of Turkmenistan. The phenomenon of rapid desertification, which takes place on the shores of the island, has not been encountered anywhere in the world. That is why, in terms of quantity and quality, fortune-telling is much more difficult. Desert areas are expanding due to the opening of the seabed and the drying up of the River Ta. The surface of the

1-million-hectare area is covered with fine salt particles, forming sandplains of a new shape. There are different opinions about the construction of the Aral Sea. The dredging of water in rivers such as the Syrdarya and the Amudarya took place before it came to the Delta. As a result, the volume of the irrigation area increased from 3 to 7 million hectares. In addition, irrigation systems are not perfect; the norms are significantly overestimated, and the salinity of the soil is growing. Fresh water requires much more than indicated in previous calculations. Therefore, the Aral Sea dries up and leaves a desalinated desert. In addition, as a result of a deterioration in the composition of the soil, the yield of cotton was significantly reduced. As a result, this led to an increase in area. There are no more than 110 cubic meters of water in the basins of both rivers, up to the island sea [4]. Uzbekistan paid serious attention to the problems of the island, among all the problems, after gaining its independence. Because without accelerating the work of reducing the harmful consequences associated with sea drying, the path to more environmental tragedy would have been paved. In the image of the work done, we can mention work related to maintaining the health of the population living in the region and improving the way of life and living conditions. Giving greenery to the drying-up gods around the island, that is, the creation of saxaul Groves, green forests, was one of the current events. The work carried out in our country has harmonized with world programs. In September 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke with dignity about the island tragedy at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, drawing the attention of the world community to this catastrophic situation. The elimination of the consequences associated with the drying of the sea presupposes an active unification of efforts at an international level, he noted [5]. On November 27, 2018, the United Nations multilateral partnership for the Human Security Trust Fund for the Islet Region was established. This initiative was proposed by our president, who was supported by the secretary general of the International Organization, Antonio Guterrish. Benedito Braga (France), President of the World Water Council, who participated in the Tashkent International Conference on Island Problems on June 5, 2018, said that "we all understand well that the island problem does not apply only to Uzbekistan or the Central Asian region." This is a recognition that the island tragedy is a global problem that concerns nearby and distant regions [6]. The problem of the island is getting deeper and more relevant day by day." Its negative consequences, unfortunately, are getting deeper and deeper. The islet is occupied by the Sahara. As a result, we are clearly aware of the shortage of water resources, the deterioration of drinking water quality, the degradation of the soil, a sharp decrease in biodiversity, and serious climate change. [7] " With the island problem, there were also drastic changes in the Khorezm region. In the southern regions near the river, where 15,000 were grazed, and Karakum, the area of hands decreased by 26,000 to 10–15 times. The salinity of the cultivated areas increased, but the yield decreased sharply. The situation that arose in the territory posed a great danger to the health of the population living here, and he spent that period working as the first secretary in the Khorezm region. M. Khudaiberganov... As a result of the construction of the island, the fact that the salt rising from the seabed began to fall on all fields and water sources says that the reason changed the composition of water in natural basins, and as a result, the water fell into disrepair, and as a result of its consumption, various diseases began to multiply in the region, especially yellow [8]. A number of works have been carried out in the province to find solutions to the same problems as above. The total value in 1980 was 89 million rubles, the length was 87 km, and the diameter was 1.20 CM. The laying of the main water pipe "Tuyamoyin-Urganch" began. Sometime later, the construction of the "Tuyamoyin-Urganch-Mang'it" water pipes, which transmit drinking water purified from mud, also began [9]. About 7.2 km from Tuyamoyin, the facility, built on a low-lying coastal site called Shorlovuq, was originally supposed to take water from the river and provide residents of Urganch and district centers first when the turbidity was tempered, but due to the high salt content of the water being thrown into the river from Sultan Sanjar reservoir, water to the purifier facility was taken from the relatively higher Clean drinking water was delivered to all district centers of the region of the OASIS by specially created "Obi-Hayat" KMK builders through additional pulled pipes [10]. In place of the conclusion, it can be noted that during the Soviet period of independence, the future fate of the island was treated with indifference. The republics located in Central Asia were transformed into a large production zone intended for the cultivation of cotton, as a result of which Uzbekistan became the republic with the largest supply of cotton. This resulted in an extremely high demand for water, and the water from the two rivers became expendable for irrigation. This means that the water coming



from the rivers to the island has decreased, and a decrease in water levels has occurred. Those officials of the Union sitting in the administrative tier were not concerned about the drying up of the island.

CONCLUSIONS

The tragedy of the island continued to be aggravated day by day, and from a positive perspective, how Hecht was not done the construction of the Aral Sea is one of the largest environmental tragedies in the world and is considered to be the cause of a number of environmental, socio-economic, medical, and humanitarian problems for governments and communities in the region. Today, in the area, there is a shortage of potable water and a disease epidemic.

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