

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY
OF CENTRAL ASIA

Khorezm region

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Abstract: Ecology (ancient Greek: oīkos - "house", "dwelling place") - systems that are higher than the organism at different levels; a set of biological sciences that study the structure of populations, biocenoses, biogeocenoses (ecosystems) and the biosphere, and the processes taking place in them. Ecology is also interpreted as a science that studies the interaction between organisms and their environment. This article explains about the ecological situation in Central Asia.

Key words: Ecology, ecosystem, hydrometeorology, seismology, stability;

Annotatsiya: Ekologiya (qadimgi yunoncha: oīkos — «uy», «turar joy») — turli darajadagi organizmdan yuqori boʻlgan tizimlar; populyatsiyalar, biotsenozlar, biogeotsenozlar (ekotizimlar) va biosferaning tuzilishi hamda ularda kechadigan jarayonlarni oʻrganuvchi biologiya fanlari majmui. Ekologiya organizmlar va ularning atrof-muhit oʻrtasidagi oʻzaro taʼsirini oʻrganadigan fan sifatida ham talqin qilinadi. Ushbu maqola Markaziy Osiyodagi ekologik vaziyatni tushuntiradi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Ekologiya, ekotizim, gidrometrologiya, seysmologiya, barqarorlik;

Аннотация: Экология (др.-греч. ойкос — «дом», «жилище») — системы, находящиеся выше организма на разных уровнях; совокупность биологических наук, изучающих структуру популяций, биоценозов, биогеоценозов (экосистем) и биосферы и процессы, происходящие в них. Экологию также трактуют как науку, изучающую взаимодействие между организмами и окружающей их средой. В этой статье рассказывается об экологической ситуации в Центральной Азии.

Ключевые слова: экология, экосистема, гидрометеорология, сейсмология, устойчивость;

INTRODUCTION

Today, Central Asia has the largest population. In 1966, Tashkent, which is considered a city, was destroyed by a 7.5-magnitude earthquake, and more than 300 thousand people lost their shelter. Ashgabat, the capital of Turkmenistan, also experienced a 7.3-magnitude earthquake in 1948, killing thousands of people. Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan, and Almaty, the largest city of Kazakhstan, also witnessed serious earthquakes in 1907 and 1911. Today, these cities have become

centers of cultural and economic development of the region, along with other cities and settlements that are at serious seismological risk. Here, severe drought and extreme temperatures are the main problems in the region. For example, in 2008, an extremely cold winter caused a humanitarian crisis in Tajikistan, leaving 2 million people in dire straits. Global warming is affecting the lifestyle of rural people. The dry weather forces the shepherds to graze their sheep in the higher mountains where there are better pastures. This undated photo shows one of the pastures in the Jalalabad region of Kyrgyzstan. (Marat Sayranbaev). Global warming is affecting the lifestyle of rural people. The dry weather forces the shepherds to graze their sheep in the higher mountains where there are better pastures. This undated photo shows one of the pastures in the Jalalabad region of Kyrgyzstan. (Marat Sayranbaev). Undated photo of a Tajik woman selling fruits and vegetables in the Sogd region of northern Tajikistan. Agriculture is one of the risk-prone sectors in the countries of Central Asia. (Stuhlberger/Zoï Environment) Undated photo of a Tajik woman selling fruits and vegetables in Sogd province, northern Tajikistan.

Agriculture is one of the risk-prone sectors in the countries of Central Asia. In addition to such rare and devastating events, the lives and activities of more than 70 million inhabitants of Central Asia are threatened by floods, landslides, avalanches, and floods. Even if the consequences are eliminated, they can hit local and national budgets, harm economic development and lead to the disempowerment of vulnerable segments of the population. Serious financial risks Natural disasters pose serious financial threats to Central Asian governments. According to World Bank (WB) estimates, the Kyrgyz Annual damage caused by earthquakes in Izistan is 200 mln. is US dollars. Also, every year 60 mln. from floods and 2.6 mln. from landslides cost the economy. In addition, about 25 percent of the population of Central Asia works in agriculture - this is one of the sectors prone to hydrometeorological disasters such as floods or droughts. Since 2000-2001, droughts in the region caused more than 800 million dollars in losses of agricultural products in five countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus. In Tajikistan, these losses amounted to 4.8 percent of GDP and caused the country's current account deficit to increase.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Trade, which is another important economic activity in Central Asia, is constantly threatened by natural disasters. For example, the main trade route (M41) passing through the mountainous regions in the south of the region is also subject to landslides, rock and snow avalanches every year. suffers from floods, as a result of which movement along this important vital artery slows down or stops completely. Climate change threatens the ecological stability, infrastructural integrity and development of Central Asian cities. Such situations create severe financial difficulties for the governments of Central Asian countries. Innovations in the fight against risk help to

increase the financial stability of Central Asian countries against natural disasters. for the purpose of coordination, the World Bank and other partners are working on innovative mechanisms of natural disaster risk financing in the region, among targeted disaster risk management measures. For example, the World Bank is assisting a recently established government insurance organization in Kyrgyzstan to develop a program for compulsory natural disaster insurance of private property. The initial results are promising: after the earthquake in Osh region in May 2017, more than 40 real estate owners received a total of 6.8 million. insurance money equal to Kyrgyz soums (100,000 US dollars) was paid.

In addition, an investment project related to the development of a strategic financing platform after natural disasters in Tajikistan was recently approved. it helps the government improve financial planning for natural disasters. Currently, additional regional measures to increase resilience are planned in Central Asia, which also include elements of disaster risk financing. helps to protect," says Liliya Burunchuk, Regional Director of the World Bank for Central Asia. Global Best Practices These efforts on financing natural disaster risks in Central Asia are based on many world-class studies and the most advanced international experience. For example, the Kyrgyz Republic In June, Kyrgyz representatives exchanged experiences with their colleagues from Turkey and Romania, as part of the World Bank and the Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) within the framework of the resilience building project in Izestan. (TCIP) and the Romanian Association of Insurance Against Natural Disasters (PAID) focused on the important aspects of the compulsory natural disaster insurance program. This program covered 48 percent of the population of Turkey and 20 percent of Romania. Given the level and scale of natural disasters in Central Asian countries, disaster risk financing remains an important element of sustainable socio-economic development. Priority tasks in solving water problems in Central Asia. March 22 - World Water Resources Day is widely celebrated all over the world as a logical continuation of Navruz, the days of spring and elegance, life and beauty in our country. The growing scale of environmental problems in the Central Asian region is of equal concern to everyone today. In particular, issues related to water and its scarcity in this sub-region are gaining not only regional, but also global importance. Water, which is the source of our life, is increasingly scarce in our region, and its quality change as a result of ecology and environmental pollution can create serious obstacles in the future.

This, in turn, is always adjacent in the same area. countries living in Libya are tasked with finding a solution to these problems together. Climate change and the resulting melting of glaciers caused such negative situations as a result of not using natural resources wisely by mankind. At present, the fact that this issue has gone beyond the territory of one country and is taking on a cross-border nature is gaining

global significance. In addition, the region's existing water resources are limited, and if water use continues to increase as a result of demographic growth, the scale of the problem is likely to increase. According to the UN, today more than 2 billion people in the world lack access to clean drinking water and more than 4 billion lack basic sanitation. It is known that approximately 75-80 percent of fresh water needed by Uzbekistan comes from neighboring Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. But as a result of global warming, rapid melting of glaciers in Pamir and Tyani-Shani mountains is observed. This, in turn, causes floods and floods at first, and eventually dries up rivers and leads to desertification. Experts say that as a result of this, the Central Asian region may become one of the most waterless regions of the world in the next 20 years.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Today, the drying up of the Aral Sea is one of the biggest environmental tragedies in the world. It's no secret that salt, sand, dust and toxic fertilizers on the bottom of the sea, which has become a desert, endanger human life and nature. If we analyze the problem in the section of Central Asian countries, we can witness the following situations. For example, Lake Balkhash may repeat the fate of the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan. Scientists say that the delta of the rivers flowing into the lake is changing rapidly. Some of them cross the territory of several countries (China, Kazakhstan, Russia) and have a cross-border problem. For example, the Chinese side uses the water of the Ili River, which flows into Balkhash, only for agricultural purposes. Currently, there is a sharp decrease in the amount of water and fish in this lake. If water consumption continues in this way, Balkhash may completely dry out and split into several small parts. According to experts, if the situation does not change, The water reserve in the Irtish river basin will decrease to 8 cubic kilometers by 2030, to 10 cubic kilometers by 2040, and to 11.4 cubic kilometers by 2050. Due to the high tourist flow in the Issyk-Kul region, which is one of the main natural attractions located in Kyrgyzstan, observing scientists estimate the ecological condition of this place as worrying.

The reason for this is the pollution of nature by the local residents and tourists on the shores of the lake. The village of Bosteri, 300 meters from the coast, has become the largest dumping ground. The territory of garbage collected for more than 10 years occupies 4 hectares of land. In Tajikistan, glaciers occupy about 6% of the total area of the country - more than 9,000 square kilometers. so In recent years, the area of glaciers in the country has decreased by one third. Experts associate this process with climate change and the drying up of the Aral Sea. Strong winds bring salt from the dry sea into the glaciers, and as a result, it accelerates the melting process. Currently, one thousand out of 14 thousand glaciers have completely melted. Fedchenko Glacier, one of the largest glaciers on Earth, has lost more than two cubic kilometers of ice covering 700

square kilometers in the past few years. The melting of glaciers in Tajikistan may lead to irreversible changes in the climate of Central Asia. In particular, desertification, a decrease in agricultural productivity, serious damage to the ecological condition of the entire region due to lack of water, the complete disappearance of the Aral Sea, including a large-scale humanitarian situation due to landslides, water and food shortages.

At the initiative of Uzbekistan, on June 22, 2018, at the plenary session of the UN General Assembly, the resolution "Strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability and consistent development in the Central Asian region" was adopted. In this document, which was unanimously supported by all UN member states, the importance of developing bilateral and regional cooperation in the directions of effective and comprehensive use of water and energy resources in Central Asia, mitigation of environmental and socio-economic complications related to the formation of the Aral Sea recorded. In order to prevent water shortages in our country, O' The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On urgent measures to ensure reliable water supply of cultivated areas and prevent water shortages in the summer irrigation season of 2020" was adopted.

CONCLUSION

The document stipulates adequate supply and rational distribution of water resources in the regions of our republic. In the future, it is planned to attract large investments in the industry, to accelerate the process of introducing recycling technologies and water-saving methods. In this regard, the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan has set the following goals and tasks in its program: to eliminate the consequences of the Aral tragedy, to improve the socio-economic situation in the Aral Bay area, to ensure localization, to restore the ecological situation and to improve health. supports innovative ideas and technologies, programs and projects aimed at solving environmental problems in other ecologically disadvantaged areas and protecting public health and water resource scarcity and pollution, desertification, land degradation, atmospheric air pollution, measures will be taken to stop the processes of reduction of biological diversity, as well as to adapt to climate change. Promotes initiatives aimed at equitable use of water resources of transboundary watercourses, taking into account the interests of the country. Improvement of the population's need for clean drinking water, especially in rural areas, modernization of existing water supply and sewage facilities, water

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