



Ecological Situation And Conditions Of Its Stabilization In Southern Regions Of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the environmental situation in southern regions of Uzbekistan. Aspects that negatively affect environmental sustainability and their causes are analyzed. Factors contributing to the stabilization of the environmental situation are also discussed.

KEYWORDS

Ecology, environment, human, health, fresh air, climate, water resources, conservation, salinity, household waste, industrial gas, nature, crisis, problem, condition.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan has inherited a number of socio-economic and spiritual problems from the former Soviet regime, as well as major environmental problems. These problems include the drying up of the Aral Sea, the deterioration of the mineralogical condition of the soil, salinization of soils, pollution of the atmosphere and water bodies. The

environmental problem is one of the most pressing issues today. Because modern environmental problems threaten the sustainable development of human society. The increasing degradation of natural systems is leading to the degradation of the biosphere, its integrity, and the ability to maintain the quality of the environment

necessary for the vital activities of society. [1] One of the real threats to the sustainable socio-economic development of mankind is environmental problems of a global, regional and national nature. In this article, we will talk about the ecological situation in the Surkhandarya oasis and the conditions for its stabilization.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The territory of Surkhandarya region is 20.8 thousand square kilometers, which is 4.6% of the territory of Uzbekistan [2]. The relief of the region consists of mountains and plains, extending from the north to the south. In the mountainous areas and hills of the oasis, mainly grain is grown. The Surkhan-Sherabad plain is characterized by cotton, melons and gourds. The territory of oasis has many of its own mineral resources. These include oil and gas (Khovdak, Kakaydi, Lalmikor, Amudarya plains), coal (Shargun), Gissar, Boysun, Kohitang foothills), polymetallic (Sangardak), Osh salt (Khojaikon) and other similar minerals. [3] The following can be listed as environmental problems that negatively affect the ecological status of the Surkhandarya oasis.

- 1) Toxic man-made wastes from industrial enterprises.
- 2) Toxic chemical compounds used in agriculture for pesticides and pest control.
- 3) Various toxic exhausts gases from vehicles.
- 4) Waste from household enterprises. [4]

Various chemical compounds used in the production process are absorbed into the mineral fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides used in agriculture, hydrogen fluoride compounds, water, atmospheric air, plants,

agricultural and livestock products, the human body. As a result, there is a serious ecological situation in the environment in residential areas, irrigation systems, agro-landscapes. This has a negative impact on the health of the population living in the region, leading to various diseases.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In recent years, the main cause of widespread hepatitis, gastrointestinal, endocrine, respiratory and other diseases in the oasis, especially in its northern part, is the negative impact of the environmental situation caused by pollution of the environment with toxic chemicals, man-made and household waste. In 2018, the Surkhandarya Regional Committee for Nature Protection analyzed the ecological situation in the oasis and divided it into the following geo-ecological regions.

1. Termez-Amudarya region - a region with weak pollution and a relatively high collection of household waste.
2. Lower Surkhan oasis - an area affected by defoliation and salinization.
3. The Middle Surkhandarya oasis is an area where chemical compounds are widely used in agriculture and a relatively high concentration of these compounds in the soil.
4. The Upper Surkhandarya oasis is an area polluted with metallogenic dust. [5]

It is obvious from the above that there are many problems in the field of environmental protection in Surkhandarya region. These include waste management, landfill disposal, utilization, conservation and accumulation of waste in illegal landfills, full supply of drinking water to the population, soil and water

pollution, deterioration of land reclamation, air pollution, as a result of industrial facilities and vehicles. The most tragic of these problems is that during 1971-1998, 784 tons of unusable toxic chemicals of 28 types produced during the Soviet era were stored in the warehouses of the "Agrokimyohimoya" enterprise in Surkhandarya region. On the basis of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on January 9, 2012 "On measures to improve the environmental situation at the burial sites of toxic chemicals" and the decision of the Governor of Surkhandarya region on January 17, 2012 on neutralization of toxic chemicals in the region and the construction of special sites for burial in 2014-2015 on the basis of state funds. By 2018, construction work was completed and all toxic chemicals were stored in special reinforced concrete bunkers. [6]

Another environmental problem in the oasis is soil salinization. For example, in 2018, of the 325.63 hectares of arable land in the province, 237.4 hectares were saline, of which 66.17 hectares were weak, 30.30 hectares were moderately saline, and 1,168 hectares were strongly saline. [7] Today, a practical program for improving the salinity of lands in the oasis and the re-introduction of saline lands into agricultural use until 2022 has been adopted and systematic work is being carried out on the basis of this program. Within the framework of measures taken to stabilize the environmental situation in the region, the issues of providing the population with clean drinking water and improving sewage services also play an important role. Only in 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 19, 2018 "Measures for the implementation of investment programs of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019" A total of

287.67 km of drinking water supply system was built in Surkhandarya region, 16 water wells were dug, 3 water wells were reconstructed, 16 water towers were installed, 4 water basins were re-built and 6 water reservoirs were rehabilitated/repared. As a result of this work, about 80,000 people living in 25 mahallas in the region began to use the centralized water supply system. [8] On the basis of the above program, a lot of work has been done in the region on the construction and reconstruction of sewage systems. 26 billion 73 million soums have been allocated for this work. [9]

CONCLUSION

Thus, the structural changes taking place in the economic sectors have a serious impact on the level of use of natural resources and the level of environmental pollution. In recent years, Uzbekistan has developed and implemented important organizational, socio-economic and legal measures to ensure environmental security. Measures taken to reduce air pollution, to ensure the cleanliness of water resources, to reduce the use of toxic chemicals in agriculture, to improve the structure of arable land had a positive effect. Today, important measures are being taken in the Surkhandarya oasis to protect the environment, which in turn contributes to the further purification of the nature of the oasis and further increase the ecotourism potential of the region.

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