

ECOLOGICAL CONDITION AND CAUSES OF ORIGIN IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article analyzes the ecological situation in the southern regions of Uzbekistan. Aspects that have a negative impact on ecological stability and their causes are analyzed. It also talks about the factors that serve to stabilize the ecological situation.

Uzbekistan inherited a number of socio-economic and spiritual problems from the former Soviet regime, as well as huge environmental problems. These problems include the drying up of the Aral Sea, deterioration of the mineralogical condition of the soil, salinization of the land, pollution of atmospheric air and water bodies. The ecological problem is one of the serious problems that are becoming more relevant today. Because the current ecological problems threaten the sustainable development of human society. The gradual deterioration of natural systems leads to the destruction of the biosphere, its integrity and the loss of the ability to maintain the quality of the environment necessary for the vital activity of society. [1]

One of the problems that pose a real threat to the sustainable socio-economic development of humanity is environmental problems of a global, regional and national nature. In this article, we will talk about the ecological situation in the Surkhan oasis and the conditions for its stabilization. The territory of Surkhandarya region is 20.8 thousand square kilometers, which is 4.6% of the territory of Uzbekistan. [2] The topography of the region consists of mountains and plains, and extends from north to south. Grain is mainly grown in the mountain zone and hills of the oasis. The Surkhan-Sherabad plain is distinguished by its specialization in cotton growing, vegetables and orchards. The territory of the oasis has many mineral resources. Including: oil and gas (Khovdak, Kakaydi, Lalmikor, Amudarya plains), hard coal (Shargun), Hisar, Boysun, Kohitang foothills), polymetal (Sangardak), table salt (Kho' jaikon) and other similar mineral resources. [3]

The following can be listed as environmental problems that have a negative impact on the ecological condition of the Surkhan oasis.

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

Various chemical compounds used in the production process, mineral fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides used in the agricultural sector, hydrogen fluoride compounds, are absorbed into water, atmospheric air, plants, agricultural and livestock products, and the human body. As a result of this, a severe ecological situation occurs in the environment in residential areas, irrigation systems, and agro-landscapes. This, in turn, has a negative impact on the health of the population living in this area, causing various diseases. In recent years, the main cause of hepatitis,

gastrointestinal, endocrine, respiratory and other diseases that have spread in the oasis area, especially in its northern part, is the ecological situation that has arisen as a result of the pollution of the environment with toxic chemicals, man-made and household waste. is a negative effect.

In 2018, the nature protection committee of the Surkhondarya region analyzed the ecological situation in the oasis and divided it into the following geocological regions.

1. Termiz-Amudarya region is a weakly polluted area with a relatively large amount of household waste.

2. The Lower Surkhan oasis is an area affected by defoliation and salinization.

3. Middle Surkhan oasis is an area where chemical compounds are used a lot in the farm and the soil has a relatively high concentration of these compounds.

4. Upper Surkhan oasis is an area polluted with metallogenic dust. [5]

As can be seen from the above situation, there are many problems in Surkhondarya region that are waiting to be solved in terms of environmental protection. Including waste management, placement in landfills, disposal, conservation and accumulation of waste in illegal landfills, full supply of drinking water to the population, soil and water pollution, deterioration of land reclamation, atmospheric air industrial facilities and vehicles problems such as pollution as a result of their activities. The saddest of these problems is that during the years 1971-1998, 784 tons of 28 types of unusable toxic chemicals produced during the Soviet era were stored in the warehouses belonging to the "Agrokimyohimoya" enterprise of Surkhondarya region. On the basis of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 9, 2012 "On measures to improve the environmental condition at the disposal sites of toxic chemicals" and the decision of the governor of the Surkhondarya region on this issue dated January 17, 2012, toxic chemicals in the region In 2014-2015, the construction of the special areas for the disposal and burial of substances was started on the basis of state funds. By 2018, the construction work was completed and all chemical poisons were placed in special reinforced concrete bunkers and conserved. [6]

Another ecological problem in the oasis is soil salinity. For example, in 2018, 237.4 hectares of the 325.63 hectares of cultivated land in the region were salted, of which 66.17 hectares were weak, 30.30 hectares were moderately, and 1,168 hectares were in a state of strong salinization.[7]

Today, a practical program for improving the salinity of the land and re-entering the saline land into agricultural circulation has been adopted until 2022, and systematic work is being carried out on the basis of this program.

Providing clean drinking water to the population and improving waste water services are also important in the framework of activities to stabilize the ecological situation in the region. In 2019 alone, on the basis of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 19, 2018 "On measures to implement the investment programs of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019, a total of 287.67 km long drinking water network will be newly constructed in Surkhondarya region were built, 16 water wells were newly dug, 3 water wells were reconstructed, 16 water towers were installed, 4 water reservoirs were newly built and 6 water reservoirs were renovated. As a result of these works, about 80,000 residents living in 25 neighborhoods of the region began to use the centralized water supply system. [8]

On the basis of the above-mentioned program, a lot of work was carried out in the region regarding the construction and renovation of wastewater systems. 26 billion 73 million soums were allocated for the implementation of these works. [9]

Thus, the structural changes taking place in economic sectors have a serious impact on the level of use of natural resources and the level of environmental pollution. In the following years, important organizational, socio-economic and legal measures to ensure environmental safety were developed and implemented in Uzbekistan. The measures taken have had a positive effect on reducing the level of atmospheric pollution, ensuring the purity of water resources, reducing the use of toxic chemicals in agriculture, and improving the structure of cultivated fields. Today, important environmental protection activities are being carried out in the Surkhan oasis, which, in turn, serves to make the nature of the oasis more peaceful and to increase the ecotourism potential of the region.

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