



General Description of Environmental Security in Central Asia

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Abstract: *This paper makes analyses of the general description of the environmental security in central Asia, including Uzbekistan. On this case, the Aral Sea problem has been investigated both from theoretical and methodological aspects. Hence, literature review by various scientists has been diffused them in research methodologies, also recommended major pros and cons of the issue for the further.*

Keywords: *Environment issue, research, Aral Sea, Uzbekistan, general issues, security*

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Introduction. Interstate relations are one of the important factors in overcoming international and regional environmental security problems. Today, the Aral Sea problem has become an environmental threat that requires attention not only in the region but also internationally. In this regard, it is important to draw the attention of the world community to the mitigation of this problem.

It is also possible to cite the influence of this Aral factor on the ecological changes taking place on the planet in recent years. This situation is causing negative environmental changes in Central Asia, and this problem is growing every year.

Today, the elimination of the threat of environmental crisis, ie the preservation of the natural purity of the environment, the protection of biodiversity, the rational use of natural resources has become one of the main priorities of public policy. "The most important issue is that we need to seriously consider raising the environmental awareness of the population. Of course, such problems cannot be solved only by administrative means, but by cultivating in the hearts of the younger generation a love for mother nature and a sense of belonging to it. "

Deterioration of the ecological situation in the Aral Sea region has a negative impact not only on the region, but also on the ecology of Central Asia and neighboring countries.

If the Aral Sea problem is not taken seriously, it could lead to serious environmental changes on the

At the same time, it is necessary to continue to pay attention to this problem as a problem that requires a constant response with the involvement of international organizations.

Based on the above, the relevance of the research topic is reflected in the following:

first, the Aral Sea problem is now recognized by the international community as a serious threat to environmental security, which could lead to an ecological imbalance not only in the Central Asian region but also on the planet;

secondly, the Aral Sea problem has a serious impact on the change of ecological processes in Central Asia;

third, the need for regular analysis of the consequences of the drying up of the Aral Sea in ensuring the environmental security of Central Asian states;

MAIN PART

Today, when humanity is striving for higher goals and accelerating the path of development, the world community has a serious task to solve global environmental problems.

Ecological crisis - problems such as air pollution, ozone depletion, pollution of the world's oceans, loss of soil fertility, deforestation, desertification, depletion of freshwater resources, depletion of land biodiversity, increase in household waste, decontamination of chemicals and toxic substances.

These problems have already transcended the borders of one country and become a truly global problem. Until the emergence of global environmental problems, man did not spare any effort to subdue nature, looking at it as a workshop.

As a result, he realized that the future of humanity today is in jeopardy, that his place in nature and the meaning of his life are directly related to nature conservation.

It is now understood that global environmental problems apply to every country, every household and every person on our planet. This became the basis for the formation of the legal framework in this area, the adoption of relevant laws. That is, the concept of environmental security has emerged in the world.

Environmental safety refers to the state of the environment that can meet the needs of organisms for life, or an environment that has a healthy, clean and comfortable natural environment for humans.

Today, the environmental situation requires the world community and each state to pursue an environmental policy to ensure environmental security. Because now human life is threatened by nature, which has been degraded by humanity.

The people of the world have realized that if the attitude towards nature is continued in this way, it will also start to threaten human security with its negative consequences.

That is why the world community has declared June 5, 1972 as World Environment Day (adopted on June 5, 1972 in accordance with the resolution of the Stockholm Conference on Environmental Protection).

Since then, the world community has been evaluating the results of the work done over the past 50 years to address existing environmental problems and outlining the next steps.

The world is changing rapidly. Therefore, it is impossible to evaluate today's events, let alone determine tomorrow's prospects by yesterday's criteria. Such problems are common to every country on the planet.

Therefore, everyone should pay equal attention to environmental safety issues.

One of the factors threatening human security today is global warming and the accompanying climatic changes. This problem affects and threatens the social, economic and environmental aspects of life in every country.

The situation is expected to worsen in the near future. The increase in the number of annual warm periods on the planet is changing the cycles of water resources formation, leading to extreme weather events, including prolonged droughts and heavy rainfall.

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DISCUSSION

Nature is a unique and unique resource that satisfies all the vital needs of man. The existing balance between humanity and nature is so delicate, interdependent, interdependent and so weak that sometimes it is very difficult to detect the beginning of this or that crisis, catastrophe or destruction.

In this fast-paced age of water, human beings are demanding unpredictable scientific approaches and practical solutions for a common sustainable future. and faces many global challenges such as declining crop yields, desertification and salinization.

This, in turn, is closely linked to food insecurity, hunger, economic crisis, profound social change and similar problems.

It is well known that the human genome and the gene pool of all living things on earth came into being as a result of a very complex and long evolution over millions of years. These unique genetic structures have formed only in clean, unpolluted air, water, food, natural sunlight and green environment, which are strictly defined conditions, and only under such conditions can they survive and sustain the life of biological species.

There is a lot of evidence that we are missing out on most of this. The saddest thing is that these are happening at an extraordinarily rapid rate that is beyond the capacity of all living organisms and ecosystems to adapt.

In the context of existing non-environmental technologies, it is not difficult to understand that this will lead to a sharp deterioration of environmental quality, severe pollution of water and air basins, depletion of natural resources, many complex economic, energy, food and socio-political problems. Even now we are witnessing such consequences.

If throughout the history of human civilization all nature and its resources seemed infinite and inexhaustible, it is becoming increasingly clear that the period of industrial development, that is, the last two centuries, has proved that such an idea is completely wrong. Thus, the idea of sustainable development is, in essence, an attempt to find common ground with economic development, which aims to provide a high standard of living for both present and future generations, to protect and improve their living environment.

That is, it must be a development in harmony that requires natural resources, investments, technological integrity and changes in the social structure to meet the needs of both today and tomorrow.

The need for sustainable development for these independent states of Central Asia, whose economies have long been part of the All-Union economic complex and overly dependent on the Center, was as clear as day. The authoritarian principles of the planned economy in the state of Soviet Union, which sought immediate benefits and did not take into account both diversity and the negative consequences for nature and regional development, were the main reasons for the ecological decline in most regions of Central Asia.

The countries of Central Asia, which have a single spiritual-historical, economic and ecological basis, are closely interconnected by common water basins, and because they are located in an arid area, they are very susceptible to errors of ecosystem order.

Thus, in the former Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Central Committee, only cotton monopoly was established in Uzbekistan, and only cotton was grown in the country. As a result, a powerful but very wasteful irrigation and watering system has emerged.

The efficiency of water use in cotton fields remained very low. At the same time, the ecological situation of the region, the opinion of local scientists, experts, the millennial traditions of the population

are not taken into account. In the end, the Aral Sea and its basin blocked and diverted water to the ecological system, which led to tragic consequences.

Since the 1960s, the shores of the Aral Sea have receded, followed by 5 million people. more than a hectare of seabed was opened, from which it lost more than 80% of its water volume and 60% of its territory.

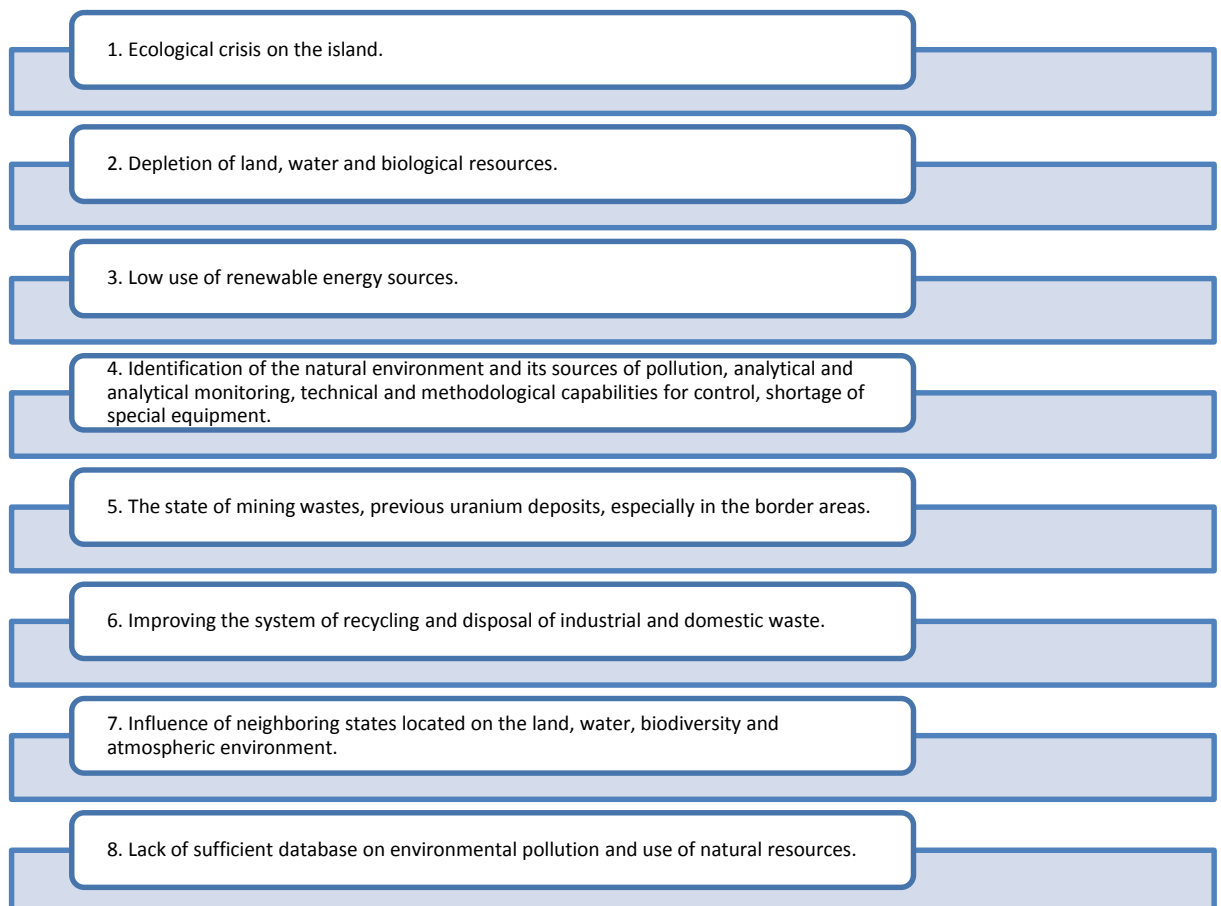
Hundreds of millions of tons of salt, sand and toxic waste from the Aral Sea are now being blown into the air by the winds. Along with the development of new lands, the area of tugai, forests and other greenery, which is the only habitat and breeding ground for hundreds of species of flora and fauna, spread across the entire area of the region's transboundary rivers, has sharply decreased. Now they are in danger of disappearing completely.

Not only in Central Asia, but all over the world, the catastrophic water shortage - the Aral Sea tragedy - was caused by the misuse of water resources in the Aral Sea basin in the last decades of the former Soviet Union's disintegration.

RESULTS

A complex complex of socio-economic and demographic problems has emerged on the island, leading not only to environmental, but also to a negative situation on earth. Despite the measures taken and international assistance, there are still difficulties in improving the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region as much as possible - water quality, living conditions.

FIGURE 1. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN CENTRAL ASIA BY ENVIRONMENTALISTS:



The drying up of the Aral Sea has led to drastic climate change throughout Central Asia, leading to water shortages, seasonal droughts, prolonged harsh winters, accelerated melting of the Pamir and

Tien Shan glaciers, and deteriorating agricultural conditions in the region.

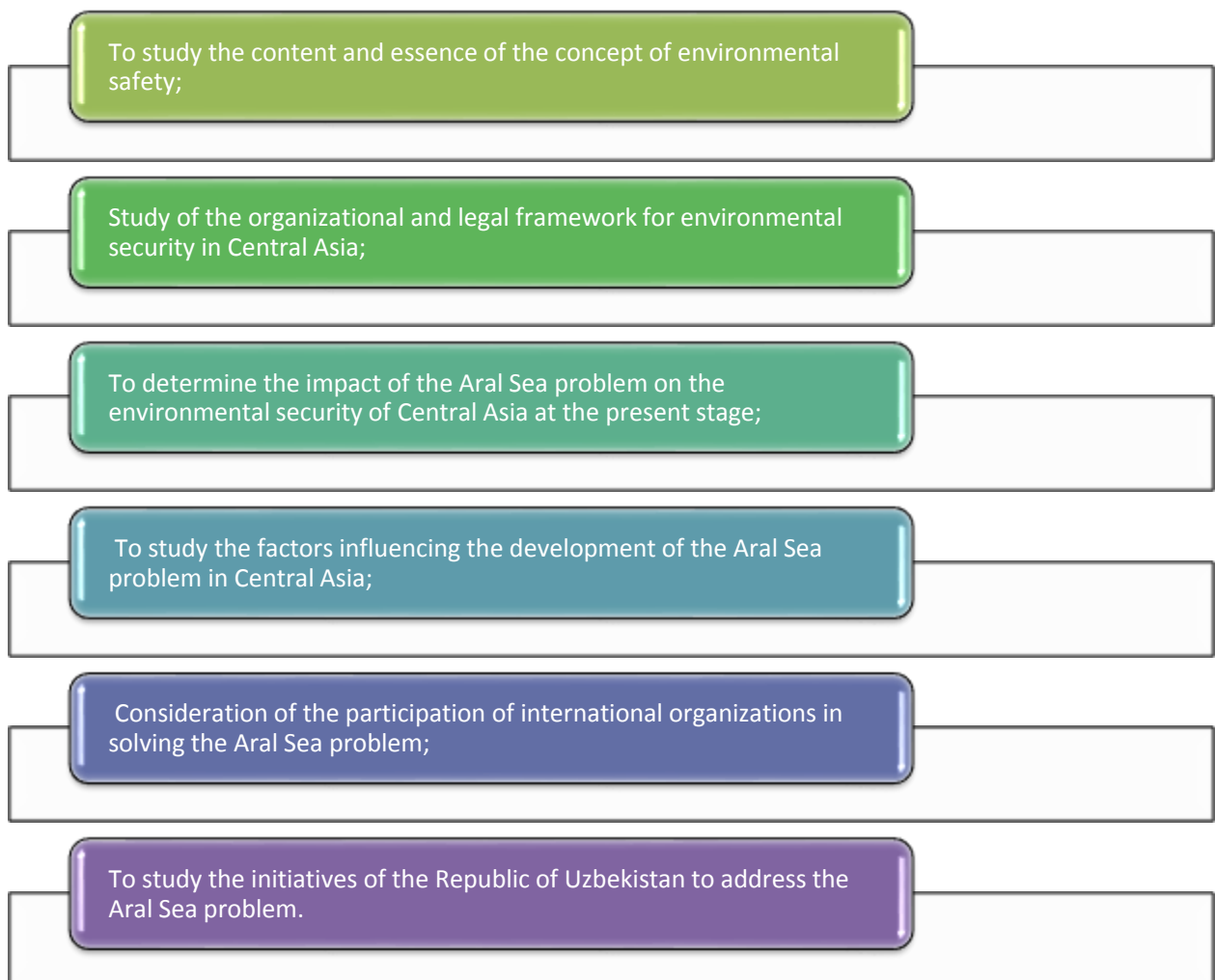
The Aral Sea crisis is one of the greatest environmental and humanitarian tragedies in human history. Nearly 35 million people living around the sea basin have been affected by it.

Socio-economic and demographic problems in the regions of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan affected by the Aral Sea tragedy are related to the daily shortage of water resources, declining drinking water quality and soil degradation, climate change, and increasing population incidence of various diseases. is experiencing.

Deterioration of the environmental situation has led to a sharp decline in economic performance in the region. Experts estimate that the annual economic damage caused by the Aral Sea tragedy as a result of negative factors is hundreds of millions of dollars. The lives of hundreds of thousands of people depend on solving the problems in the region.

In this regard, it should be noted that the rational use of water resources is of vital importance. Unfortunately, today it is becoming increasingly clear that it is impossible to fully restore the Aral Sea (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2. CONCEPTS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK IN CENTRAL ASIAN REGION



That is why the most important task today is to reduce the devastating impact of the Aral Sea crisis on Central Asia and the lives of millions of people living here, in particular through the implementation

of well-thought-out, well-targeted and well-funded projects.

It is obvious that despite the fact that the pedagogical aspects of the issue of environmental culture have been studied to some extent in scientific circles, there is no research work devoted to the pedagogical aspects of the problem of forming a culture of environmental safety. Therefore, it is important to find answers to such questions as what is the culture of environmental security, its social, economic, spiritual and educational content, as well as its pedagogical content and how it can be effectively formed, to what extent it should be formed.

Conclusion

When it comes to ensuring sustainable development in Central Asia, of course, first of all, it is necessary to take measures to mitigate one of the most acute environmental problems of our time - the Aral Sea tragedy.

Once upon a time, careless use of water resources led to its extinction. This has brought misery to thousands of people.

The situation is exacerbated by unprecedented climate change. Annual average temperatures are rising, droughts, dust storms, floods and mudslides are frequent, and glaciers are melting. Unfortunately, this environmental problem has been neglected in recent years.

Over the past five years, systematic measures have been taken to adapt to climate change and mitigate its effects.

In particular, the Concept of Environmental Protection until 2030, the Strategy of Uzbekistan's transition to a "green" economy, the Concept of Water Resources Development and other important documents aimed at improving the environmental situation were adopted.

In order to improve the system of public administration in the field of environmental protection, institutional reforms have been implemented.

In our country, measures are being taken to increase the energy efficiency of the economy, reduce the use of hydrocarbons, increase the share of renewable energy sources.

Uzbekistan pays special attention to minimizing the consequences of the drying up of the Aral Sea. Today, a large-scale program of landscaping of its dry lands is underway.

In addition, a comprehensive program of socio-economic development of Karakalpakstan in 2020-2023 is being implemented.

Uzbekistan is taking active measures to unite the efforts of Central Asian countries in overcoming the consequences of this environmental disaster.

After a ten-year break, in 2018, Turkmenistan hosted a meeting of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea. Then, at the initiative of Uzbekistan, the UN Multilateral Trust Fund for Human Security was established for the Aral Sea region.

With the support of the countries of the region, including Kazakhstan, in May 2021, the UN General Assembly adopted a special resolution declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of environmental innovation and technology. Great attention is paid to all these issues during the consultation meetings.

It should be noted that Uzbekistan has initiated the development of a regional program "Green Agenda for Central Asia", which will help countries in the region to adapt to climate change.

Brotherly Kazakhstan is also actively involved in the restoration of the rest of the Aral Sea, implementing important and timely initiatives aimed at rational and efficient use of water resources and environmental protection.

I am convinced that Uzbekistan's initiatives in this area, if supported by Central Asian states,

will have a positive impact on solving many pressing issues in the region. Only together can we overcome all difficulties and take a bold step towards a brighter future.

Thanks to the open, reasonable and constructive foreign policy pursued under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a completely new environment of mutual trust and good neighborliness has been formed in Central Asia, which is widely recognized internationally.

Ensuring peace, stability and sustainable development in Central Asia, whose peoples are bound by millennial ties of brotherhood and good neighborliness, common history, religion, culture and traditions, is a key priority of Uzbekistan's foreign policy.

These initiatives of the Head of State will play an important role in the formation of Central Asia as a cohesive region capable of jointly solving common problems, developing the region and ensuring the well-being of its multi-million population.

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