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GEOGRAPHIC DETERMINISM AND THE IMPACT OF WATER RESOURCES ON THE MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN TERRITORY

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Abstract. *In this article, the author focusses on such an important issue as the fertility of the land and its impact on social reality. The issues of land degradation in Central Asia are considered.*

Key words: *land resources, fertility, ecological crisis, desertification, natural resources, social problem.*

ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ ДЕТЕРМИНИЗМ И ВЛИЯНИЕ ВОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ НА МОДЕЛЬ РАЗВИТИЯ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНО-АЗИАТСКОЙ ТЕРРИТОРИИ

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Аннотация. *В данной статье автор акцентирует внимание на таком важном вопросе, как плодородие земли и его влияние на социальную реальность. Рассмотрены вопросы деградации земель в Центральной Азии.*

Ключевые слова: *земельные ресурсы, плодородие, экологический кризис, опустынивание, природные ресурсы, социальная проблема.*

GEOGRAFIK DETERMINIZM VA SUV RESURSLARINING O'RTA OSIYO HUDUDINI RIVOJLANISH MODELIGA TA'SIRI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada muallif yer unumdorligi, uning ijtimoiy voqelikka ta'siri kabi muhim masalaga e'tibor qaratadi. Markaziy Osiyoda yerlarning degradatsiyasi masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: yer resurslari, unumdorlik, ekologik inqiroz, cho'llanish, tabiiy resurslar, ijtimoiy muammo.

INTRODUCTION

As you know, ever-increasing in the second half of the twentieth century. water and wind erosion of soils, deforestation, technogenic pollution of soils, fresh waters and the World Ocean, industrial emissions into the air – all this has begun to take on global dimensions. For the first time in the history of civilization, human production activity began to threaten the existing balance of natural processes on planet Earth. Soil degradation is a threat of ecological crisis. Understanding the danger of the global ecological crisis prompted the United Nations to convene in 1972 in Stockholm a special session devoted to the problems of environmental protection and regulation of the use of natural resources. The 10th Anniversary International Congress of Soil Scientists, held in Moscow in 1974, also considered for the first time the role and significance of the Earth's soil cover in the functioning of its biosphere. In 1977, the UN World Conference on Desertification and Soil Degradation was convened in Nairobi. Five years later, in 1982, the World Food Organization (FAO) adopted the "World Soil Charter", in which it called on the governments of all countries to consider the soil cover of the Earth and each country as a world heritage of mankind.

METHODS

Literature review and theoretical analysis.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

Concerned about the state of the environment, a number of international organizations held in the 80-90s. 20th century analysis of the state of natural resources, including soils and the land fund of the world. It turned out that the area of arable land on planet Earth is 3 billion 278 million hectares, or 22% of the total land area. Moreover, highly and medium productive soils (completely plowed and developed by the end of the century) make up only 9% of the earth's land area.



It should be added to these data that over the historical period, mankind has already lost about 2 billion hectares of once fertile soils, turning them into anthropogenic deserts and inconvenient lands. But this is more than the total area of world agriculture! The loss of fertile developed soils continues in our time. Every year, about 8 million hectares are withdrawn from agricultural use due to alienation for other economic needs, and about 7 million hectares – as a result of various degradation processes. To date, 75 percent of soils have been degraded. “Every year we lose millions of hectares of fertile land, which leads to the loss of about 10 percent of global GDP. Desertification and drought in one way or another affect 3.2 billion people.

Thus, every year humanity at the end of the twentieth century lost about 15 million hectares of productive land. Meanwhile, it has been established that the process of soil degradation is proceeding at an increasing rate: in the second half of the last century, it increased 30 times compared to the historical average.

More than 90% of food products modern mankind receives as a result of the use of soil fertility in agriculture and animal husbandry. Meanwhile, as has already been shown, the area of fertile soils on Earth is decreasing, and the population of the Earth is increasing. According to the UN forecast, the world population by 2050 will increase by 3.3 billion people and will reach more than 9 billion.

Of course, special attention and protection of fertile lands is the most important condition for social stability. And these problems are not alien to the countries of Central Asia. Since the population of Central Asia in 2021 grew by 1.66% – by about 1 million 172 thousand people. Such a forecast based on UN data was presented by the Worldometer project.

According to the latest UN estimates, the current population of Central Asia is 75 million 426 thousand 628 people (5th place among the sub-regions of Asia) – this is about 1% of the total population of the Earth. The share of Uzbekistan in this is about 45%, Kazakhstan – 25%, Tajikistan – 13%, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan – 8.5% each.

According to the definition, soil is a special natural body that combines the properties of an inanimate object and a living structure. Its main quality was called fertility – the ability to support the growth and development of plants.

In order for soils to form, a combination of a number of conditions (factors) is necessary: loose rocks, sufficient hydration, living organisms (plants, animals, fungi, a complex of microorganisms), favorable relief, climate, which determines the combination of heat and moisture.

But even having isolated all these components, it has not yet been possible to artificially create soil that has fertility comparable to natural samples. It turned out that for this the interaction of all components must occur for a very long time (at least thousands of years). It is clear that the ratio of the factors listed above is far from being the same everywhere on the planet, and this has become the main reason for the diversity of soils.

The desert plains of Central Asia proper belong to the zones of gray-brown soils (northern and southern), where, in accordance with the diversity of parent rocks, various soils are distinguished, belonging to the types of gray-brown soils, takyrs and takyrs. In the south, in ephemeral deserts, semi-deserts of piedmont plains and foothills, typical gray soils are common.

It is estimated that 4-10% of cultivated areas, 27-68% of pastures and 1-8% of forests are currently significantly degraded in Central Asia. The causes of land degradation are many, complex and vary from country to country, but are generally linked to the misuse and overexploitation of the natural resource base, in particular poor and unsustainable agricultural practices, overgrazing, deforestation, forest degradation and natural disasters.

CONCLUSION

As in the rest of the world, in the countries of Central Asia desertification, land degradation and drought are not only a serious environmental problem, but also an economic and social problem. According to the FAO report, the economies of Central Asia are still largely based on agriculture, which makes up 10-38% of GDP and provides 18-65% of employment, which makes the economies of these countries vulnerable to droughts by reducing agricultural production, negatively affects food prices, trade, access to markets and leads to lower farmers' incomes and unemployment. Desertification, land degradation and drought directly affect the livelihoods of the rural population, reducing the productivity of land resources and negatively impacting the stability and functioning of natural systems, as well as the services that depend on these systems.

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