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Abstract: *Currently, the drying up of the Aral Sea is becoming a global problem. As a result, various diseases and global warming occur. How to solve this? Our article is written on this topic.*

Key words: *Global Warming, Island Tragedy, Iodine Deficiency, Ending the Problem.*

"Impacts of Climate Change on the Aral Sea"

Today, significant changes in the environment are taking place on our planet as a result of the negative impact of human activities. In particular, climate changes and various natural disasters are felt in all latitudes of the planet. As a result, the areas covered by forests are shrinking, the atmosphere, water and lithosphere are being polluted.

Changes in the state of the natural environment due to human influence, strong anthropogenic impact on living and non-living components cause local, regional and global environmental problems. In particular, as a result of such effects, the "Island problem", which is considered the most dangerous point of the ecological crisis in the region, arose.

due to improper use of irrigation works, its waters dried up, leaving salts and other minerals in the soil. Not only did they pollute the soil, but they were carried by wind and storms and spread to other areas, including cultivated fields. This has led to an increase in respiratory diseases and cancer. The change in island size also affected the local climate, causing more and more intense storms. As a result of the reduction of the Aral Sea, there is no doubt that problems related to the health of the local population have arisen. One of the main reasons why most of the Aral Sea area was damaged was the "misuse of water". Examples of potential environmental impacts on human health from changes in the Aral Sea region include "falling water levels, pesticides in the environment and food chain, dust storms, and changes in air."

When the sea dries up, pollutants rise to the surface and settle in the soil, while also being released into the air. These environmental impacts have had a wide-ranging impact on the health of the local population. The increase in the number of diseases is related to the reduction of the area of the Aral Sea. Those most affected by pollutants are infants and children. Changes in the ecological environment in the region contribute to the increase in infant mortality.

Infant mortality rates have been increasing in this region since the 1970s. It has been reported that since 1993, 70 of these harmful substances, which lead to an increase in infant mortality rates, have been found in Kazakhstan. Toxins can come from a variety of sources: breathing air, drinking water, and food. However, a young baby doesn't have much choice



about what to eat or drink. It turns out that these toxins can also be passed on through breastfeeding, and "in some areas, doctors do not recommend breastfeeding because breast milk is considered toxic."

Work on ensuring environmental safety and environmental protection on the island coast, mitigating the negative consequences of sea erosion has not stopped.

Establishing "green cover" in the dry bottom of the Aral Sea and in the coastal areas, developing land in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, creating a drip irrigation system of land areas, implementing the state programs "Abod Gishloh" and "Abod Mahalla" The personnel of the system of the Ministry of Emergency Situations is also contributing to its work.

In particular, significant work has been done to strengthen sandslides on the island coast, to reduce the rise of toxic aerosol dust into the air from the dry part of the island, to grow seedlings of desert-resistant and nutritious plants, and to turn the dry part of the sea into trees and shrubs.

Preservation of our nature, its protection, rational use of nature and the development of ecological culture and ecological consciousness in society are not only the work of nature protection bodies, but also the filial duty of every person living on this earth to our Motherland and its nature.

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