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### THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE BEGETTING DESERTIFICATION PROCESS

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#### ABSTRACT

*The article deals with global desertification processes including social-economical problems, the results of desertification according to several researches and the reasons of global warming. The problem of DP had high level of importance among those problem. First and foremost, provoking of the problem of desertification depended on zone of "Coast" or "Saheli". "Saheli" means "border" in Arabic language. In this institution, "International study course of Acting against DP" was organized in 1978-92s. Study course was conducted in terms of "problems of consolidating mobile sand and melioration of irrigated salt flats".*

**KEYWORDS:** *The process of desertification, environmental problems, Aral sea, changing of the climate, global warming.*

#### INTRODUCTION

The Desertification process was emphasized as a global, physical, social-economic problem in XXIX of the Main Assembly in 1974 and decided to organize special conference in this sphere. Finally, after preparing in 3 years, the problem of desertification process was discussed in Conference of UNO that was organized on 29<sup>th</sup> of August in 1977 in the city of Nairobi of Kenya. That prestigious Conference went on during 20 days and 100 countries of the world and more than 1500 delegates from more than 50 international organizations took part in that conference. I. P. Gerasimov, A. G. Babaev, V. A. Kovda, B. G. Rosanov, T. N. Nechaeva, M. P. Petrov, V. N. Kunin that were from scientists of USSR participated actively in that conference. To prevent collapse that was happening because of unproductive living activity of human, namely the importance of protecting nature was marked the main function of world community and "The plan of acting against DP (the desertification process)" was accepted. The international committee was organized in Assembly of UNO in 1992 (main residence in Geneva). The problem of DP was reviewed in the Conference of UNO in Paris on 14-15<sup>th</sup> October in 1994 and new program – "Convention of acting against DP" was confirmed because of some kind of

defects. In this day, that Convention is recognized by more than 100 countries and in a large number of countries have been doing all obligations. It is emphasized that acting against DP in Central Asia the team of Deserts Institution in Science Academy of Turkmenistan plays crucial role. This Institution was organized in 1962. In this institution, "International study course of Acting against DP" was organized in 1978-92s. Study course was conducted in terms of "problems of consolidating mobile sand and melioration of irrigated salt flats".

The map of "lands near the Aral Sea that was degraded because of antropogen effect" was created by the team of desert institution in 1992 (dimension 1:2500000). Evaluating measures of grade of DP (weak, moderate, heavy), diminishing of plats cover, deflation in sandy desert, water erosion, becoming salty of soil because of drying up of Aral Sea, getting salty in irrigated land, desertification process and to bog of posture were expressed in statement of that map. Except that areas of degraded lands because of antropogen effect, structure of types of DP in Kazakhstan, Khirgizistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and area of Aral Sea were determined. That hand book plays essential role to investigate and evaluate DP in regions.



1<sup>st</sup> picture. The Aral Sea

Multi-years exploration indicated 45 reasons of DP and 13% is natural, 87% depends on human activity of them. However, for the time being climate change and global warming seem to be inexorable issue and it is good idea to clarify scale of factors that generates desertification.

1970s of XX centuries are as period of conferences that were devoted to solve global problems in line of "Humankind-Society-Nature" in history of humankind. During 1972-77s, UNO introduced the problem of environment, food, demography, water, DP to daily routine of international conferences. The problem of DP had high level of importance among those problem. First and foremost, provoking of the problem of desertification depended on zone of "Coast" or "Saheli". "Saheli" means "border" in Arabic language. That term was introduced to science firstly by well-known French scientist O. Shevape in 1900 and zone of Saheli was drawn on geographical maps. That is clear that the zone of coast is path which is located in southern border of the biggest desert Sahara and it lines from Atlantic Ocean to Red Sea. Latitude of it is about 150 km. This line is located between Sahara and zone of savannah. It belongs to 16 countries (The islands of green nose, Chad, Jibuti, Ephiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda, Cameron). Territory of it is about 12 mln km sq. and more than 200 mln population live there. Up to this time, cattle-raiser and nomadic Berber people of Sahara which is Tuaregs live in that territory. Their living-condition depends hugely on convenient or inconvenient of climate of there. In some drought seasons, sands of Sahara moved



to south and because of that their living-condition was exacerbated. That drought was observed in some years such as in 1941-42s.



2<sup>nd</sup> picture. The Sahara Desert

Factors that beget desertification process are divided into 2 group which are natural and unnatural factors. In this case, these are also divided into several little group and they are different. These factors indicate essential characters of desert. The most crucial thing from them is real view of desert. Furthermore, landscapes of desert involve below components.

1. Geological factor: geological structure of landscape, structure of pieces of mountain, stability, absolute altitude, fail to the ground
2. Geomorphological factor: basis of terrain of particular place, shape, processes that arise terrain, accustomed to external effects
3. Hydrogeological factors: chemical composition of underground water, depth, capacity, direction of movement, speed of stream
4. Climatic factors: radiation of sun, annual amount of precipitation, periodic divisions and intensity as well as evaporation. The speed wind, direction, intensity of erosion of wind and etc.
5. Hydrologic factors: scale and structure of upground water such as river, stream, lake, drainage ditch and etc.
6. Cover of soil and fertility, chemical and physic features as well as cycle of water.
7. Cover of plant and life cycle of plant, types as well as degree of cover with plant of landscapes.
8. Zoological factors: types of animal, diversity particularly the number of rodent, geographic spreading.

It is emphasized that those factors are interconnected because of changing substance and energy. They foster and enable each other and finally organize interconnection of landscape. Initially, DP causes deterioration of soil and vanishing of animals and plants.

We can say that nowadays DP becomes satellite of humankind because of negative effect of human on nature. It can't be ignored extinction of animal species and plant and reducing of soil productivity. Natural factors which cause DP depend hugely on climate change especially ice ages. That ages began before 75000 years and finished before 10000 years. It is clear that most scientists emphasize drying of climate. Average temperature of earth rose  $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  because of

carbon dioxide in 1970. It is predicted that CD will increase twice and average temperature will rise 4C°. Firstly, drought causes diminishing of biomass.

To sum up, politic, social-economic, ecologic problems and their global, regional and local scale depend hugely on effect of human on nature, thus, ecological instruction should be reflected on all subjects.

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