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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN UZBEKISTAN AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM (INDEPENDENCE PERIOD)

**Abstract:** This article provides information on the current environmental situation in Uzbekistan and the processes involved in its solution, as well as the measures taken in this regard.

**Key words:** Ecology, nature, man, problem, industry, waste, atmosphere, health, conservation, region.

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### Introduction

Today, with the rapid development of science and technology, the natural balance between man and nature is being disturbed, and the care for nature by members of society is weak, causing great damage to the environment. It is an important task today to treat Mother Nature with a vision of the future, to leave it beautiful and natural for future generations. Because just as human beings are cruel to nature, so nature responds to human beings. The more ecological culture is formed in the minds of everyone, the more society will develop. Independent Uzbekistan is a large industrial and agricultural region, and in the future it is planned to further develop the world's automotive, energy, chemical, food and transport sectors. The development of such productive forces has a certain negative impact on the state of socio-ecosystems in the Republic. [1]

The most pressing environmental and nature protection problems in the country are:

1. Problems of nature protection in the regions where large territorial-industrial complexes are located, ie in Angren-Almalyk Chirchik, Fergana-Margilan, Navoi and other regions. The socio-ecological situation in these areas is not good. This is because the various gases and wastes emitted in industrial centers lead to the deterioration of the ecological state of the environment. [2]

2. Environmental problems in the agro-industrial complex.

3. Contamination of natural waters with industrial wastes such as pesticides and mineral fertilizers is also a problem.

4. Problems of protection and restoration of flora and fauna, expansion of the network of nature reserves and national parks.

The main strategic goals of the Republic of Uzbekistan for nature protection and rational use are:

Creating favorable conditions for the health of the population, maintaining the biosphere balance; Considering the efficiency and sustainability of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, the use of natural resources, the production of renewable natural resources and the balance of consumption processes, the production of non-renewable resources, the rational use of waste; restoration of nature restoration at the regional and local levels; conservation of early species of nature and their gene pool of landscape diversity. [3]

According to the Meteorological Center 10, millions of tons of dust and salt are blown away by the wind every year from the dried-up bottom of the Aral Sea, which stretches for several thousand square kilometers. The level of environmental security in the Aral Sea region is growing. Metrological conditions of the regions also affect the negative changes in the ecological situation. In the Central Asian region, high solar temperatures increase blood circulation in the human body, causing excessive sweating and the absorption of certain chemicals through the skin, even

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the smallest number specified in the regulations can lead to fatal poisoning. Under such conditions, mental (85%) and neurological diseases (109%) and respiratory diseases (108%) increase. Prolonged consumption of water and food containing nitro compounds can lead to metabolic, musculoskeletal and nervous system diseases, hereditary defects. Due to the large number of enterprises of chemical, petrochemical and microbiological industries, high-capacity and water-intensive production facilities in Chirchik, Almalyk, Ahangaron, Angren, Fergana, Margilan, Navoi and a number of other places in the country, the environment is negative. The change intensified. The negative impact of the aluminum plant in Tursunzoda, Tajikistan, was felt in Sariosiya, Denau, Shurchi and Altynsay districts of Surkhandarya region. As a result, the productivity and quality of pomegranates and dates have declined, and the health of the population has deteriorated. In order to provide the population of the Aral Sea region with normal sanitary conditions and food, together with the Central Asian countries in a short period of time to develop a unified water policy and to provide each Republic with water that can flow into the Aral Sea. activities such as preserving natural lakes are planned. The main direction of air protection is to improve the quality of atmospheric air in cities and settlements, and then to comply with sanitary and hygienic rules. increase output efficiency by replacing obsolete devices with improvements, and so on. The drying up of the Aral Sea has also led to climate change. Due to the drought, the fields didn't produce much produce this year. Changes in temperature between sea and land, increased wind speeds, have led to an increase in water turbulence. [4]

Mammals and birds have declined. Dried areas are flooded with rodents that spread dangerous diseases. The sanitary-epidemiological situation on the Aral Sea coast is deteriorating. If the problems that arise in nature are not solved immediately, the lives of humanity and the whole being will be in danger. We depend on nature, we can not live without nature, so we all care for nature, protect every inch of it like the apple of an eye, use natural resources wisely, save every drop of water, always care about nature We have to work. For many years, environmental problems in the Central Asian region have been neglected under the old administrative command system. Insufficient funding was allocated for conservation activities. This money did not cover the damage to nature. In the former Soviet Union, environmental and atmospheric air pollution and the lack of clean drinking water were a matter of concern. Laws were passed for formality, but they were not implemented. During the Soviet era, the false belief that man should subjugate nature to his will prevailed for many years. As a result, the ecological balance in all regions has been grossly disturbed. [5] Concerned environmental situations have emerged in our region,

as well as in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Republic of Uzbekistan has inherited a heavy economy from the former Soviet Union, the former dictatorial regime, based on the monopoly of cotton and the uncontrolled use of rich mineral resources. It is considered to be a remote country that produces raw materials for our republic. Most of the cotton grown in large quantities in our country was transported free of charge. The profits from the production and sale of gold, precious and non-ferrous metals, strategically important materials and other precious products that are in great demand on the world market would not go to the treasury of Uzbekistan. The ecological crisis that has begun to occur in our region has become extremely acute and social. It is natural that the general public is concerned about the environmental degradation. People clearly felt the danger they were facing, the damage they were doing to the environment. People, scientists, poets and writers, experts and MPs, who realized that cruel and arrogant treatment of nature would inevitably lead to the extinction of people and the extinction of the gene pool, began to sound the alarm. In Central Asia and Uzbekistan, as in other countries and regions of the world, environmental problems have become urgent. [6] The most dangerous environmental problems in Uzbekistan are fresh air, drinking water, soil degradation and the Aral Sea. According to the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, more than 3 million people are currently employed in industry and agriculture. is busy, so about 1 million work in hazardous conditions (dust, noise, vibration, ultra- and infrared exposure). There is an increase in occupational diseases due to harmful working conditions. In particular, over the past five years, the incidence in the country (per 10,000 workers) has increased from 1.2 to 1.76, while at the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine the rate has increased from 1.62 to 3.2. The most important of the regional environmental problems in Central Asia is the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea Basin. Until recently, the Aral Sea was one of the largest seas. It was of great fishing, hunting, transportation, and recreational importance. As a result of the development of irrigated agriculture, the inflow of the Amudarya and Syrdarya decreased by 37.8 cubic km by 1970 and by 11.1 cubic km in 1980. The salinity of the water increased from 9-10 g per liter to 34-37 g / liter.

Currently, the average annual drop in sea level is 80-110 cm (if it falls to 33 meters from 53 cm before, the island will be divided into 2, it should be maintained at a height of at least 33.5 meters). The dried bottom of the island has become a huge dusty dusty place. Population drinking water is contaminated with pesticides, and deaths have doubled in the last 10 years. Infant mortality is 45-90 per 1,000 live births. 80% of women suffer from anemia. 90% of children have increased levels of salts in their urine. To develop a single water management

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policy with the Central Asian Republics in a short period of time in the amount of 20-21 cubic km of water per year to the Aral Sea, taking into account the preservation of all natural lakes in the Aral Sea. should. The development of productive forces has a negative impact on the social and ecological situation in the country. Among other areas, the country, among other areas, provides environmental sustainability, creating the necessary conditions for a favorable natural environment, rational and efficient use of natural resources. Serious attention is also paid to the prevention of impending environmental problems and their negative consequences. [7]

In his speech at the meeting with representatives of the Oliy Majlis, political parties and the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan on July 12, 2017, the President critically analyzed the past activities of the authorities and political parties and the Ecological Movement and identified important tasks to deepen reforms. was given. In particular, the future tasks of the Environmental Movement and its parliamentary group in the Legislative Chamber were clearly indicated.

First of all, the creation of new draft laws in the field, improvement of existing ones, strengthening control and analysis at the level of today's requirements, development of the concept of continuous environmental education, development of public inspectors of environmental control, systematic work to improve the environmental culture of the population. A program of measures for the inventory of harmful facilities and water treatment facilities has been adopted and is being consistently implemented.

Also, the Ministries of Health and Housing and Communal Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Water and Water Use" for the consumption, household and other needs of the population. , Parliamentary hearings on the information of the State Committees on Ecology and Environmental Protection, Geology and Mineral Resources.

Meanwhile, the status of implementation of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal has been studied, and a hearing of the Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection has been held.

## CONCLUSION

The movement and its parliamentary group are also active in implementing measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of the Aral Sea tragedy, protecting the health of the region's population, improving their living standards, and ensuring the socio-economic and environmental stability of the region. One example: on June 7-8 this year, an international conference was held on "Joint efforts to mitigate the effects of the Aral Sea tragedy: new approaches, innovative solutions and investments" and the Tashkent resolution was adopted. a set of projects aimed at improvement was approved. In short, an important task before each of us is to treat Mother Nature fairly, to preserve the flora and fauna, to pass on the natural resources to the next generation and to contribute to the solution of environmental problems.

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