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SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2017 Issue: 02 Volume: 46

Published: 28.02.2017 <http://T-Science.org>

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**SECTION 17. World history. History of science  
and technology.**

## SOME ASPECTS OF THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN MODERN ECOLOGICAL SITUATION IN UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** In this article some aspects of consideration certain questions of social problems in modern ecological conditions in the republic of Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** ecology, ecological policy, Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, social politics, sustainable development.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Davletov SR (2017) SOME ASPECTS OF THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN MODERN ECOLOGICAL SITUATION IN UZBEKISTAN. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 02 (46): 190-193.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-02-46-32> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2017.02.46.32>

### Introduction

At this stage of human development world community became concerned about the increasing environmental problems, changes in natural ecosystems, loss of biodiversity, the threat of global climate change, accidents at industrial sites, and as a result, the negative impact of economic and other activities on the environment and on human health. The impact of man on nature has led to the opposite effect on the nature of the conditions of human existence. As a result of this dual interaction of man and nature in the world there were multiple problems. Among the urgent problems of the history of Uzbekistan studying the issue surrounding the history of the medium is high. With the scientific and practical point of view, the objectivity of the consideration of this issue is determined by the importance of addressing policy objectives, particularly in the achievement of the transition of all mankind to sustainable development. President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said at the plenary session of the UN Summit "Millennium Development Goals", 20 September 2010, said: "Of great importance for achieving the goals of the Millennium Declaration, particularly in the context of contemporary anomalous climate change, environmental protection and acquires environmental conservation" [1]. Indeed, the social significance of the environmental challenges facing the planet including all the historical features of research clearly and precisely determines their environmental

focus. As a result, environmental history has become one of the fastest growing areas of modern historical science. As is known in the Soviet period as a result of irregular administrative and bureaucratic politics, erroneous approach to the placement and development of the productive forces has led to environmentally critical situation in Uzbekistan. Carrying out economic policy based on the ideology of the Communist Party, led by cotton monoculture has caused damage to nature and human life. There are dried up of the Aral Sea, polluted water resources of the Amudarya and the Syrdarya, irrigated land. Difficult drinking water to the population. Because no careful attention to environmental problems worsened level of social life, exacerbated all sorts of diseases, which led to negative consequences. No wonder Islam Karimov noted that we inherited a economy "from the past Soviet system with its one-sided hypertrophied raw oriented, destructive monopoly on the production of raw cotton, primitive production and social infrastructure and almost the lowest per capita consumption of the population" [2]. The essence of the Center for Economic Policy in relation to Uzbekistan in 1950-80s different desire for the maximum exploitation of natural resources. Thus, if previously the focus was on a continuous assignment resource base of agriculture, it is now after the creation of the necessary material and technical conditions, along with the assignment of agricultural products, has begun the process of appropriation of natural resources. Unsubstantiated



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scheduling programs and the development of productive forces and their reform issues from the standpoint of economic laws strengthened the socio-economic and environmental aggravation of various processes in the republic. In the developed Committee on the Study of Resources, Gosplan in 1983. "General scheme of distribution of productive forces in the USSR in the period up to 2000" particularly pointed "... the transformation of the problem of water resources is an important factor of progress and strengthening of its role in human and industrial factors of environment in the forecast period." In particular, this document underscored the worsening situation of water resources in Central Asia in the 1990s [2]. As a result of continuous development of cotton production in the context of increased cotton yield by 5.5 times between 1946 and 1985-ies acreage 841 thousand hectares have risen to 1,989,800 hectares [2, 103]. By the mid-1980s, the specific share of cotton has reached 75%, and in some areas, and more. Although, according to the generally accepted world practice, to restore normal soil fertility status of land sown areas shall not exceed 60%. However, this is not much cared about "the Centre". As a result, Uzbekistan under the weight of policy cotton monoculture in full mobilization of all opportunities to improve the yield of cotton was forced to annually perform ever-increasing plans of the Centre for harvesting cotton. Thus, a whole range of social and economic problems caused by the sharp contradictions between formed at the behest of the Centre keeping system of the national economy and the real conditions and capabilities of ecosystems of different areas of the country.

### Materials and Methods

With the arrival of the leadership of the republic Islam Karimov at the end of 1980, on his initiative, there were significant changes in the field of agriculture. In particular, steps were taken to improve the land reclamation, the elimination of cotton monoculture policy. August 17, 1989 at the enlarged meeting of the government chaired by Islam Karimov in Tashkent was adopted a decree on the allocation of public private gardens. As a result, in 1989-1990-ies more than 1.5 million families have expanded their garden plots, and 700 thousand families have received new land for these areas [2, 12]. Expansion of the territory adjoining the farm economy and its transformation into one of the priorities of agricultural policy creates the conditions for radical changes in agriculture. Area sown cotton in 1990 decreased by 307 000 hectares with respect to 1988, and the state order plan for the production of cotton fiber decreased by 210 thousand tons [2, 237]. By 1991 cotton area decreased by 22% [2, 2]. Thus was the beginning of the improvement of living standards and addressing a range of social problems.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has received its independence, also inherited a number of environmental problems. In the past, the achievement of economic objectives, in many cases there has been a primary character and determined the declarative formalism and Environmental Conservation of the environment. In the years of independence, the focus in the country has been given to the formation and protection of the environment conducive to human activities and the protection of human health. As a result of large-scale structural reforms in the country today a system of effective environmental security, based on the norms of the international legal practice, the achievements of modern science, engineering and technology. This system of environmental safety is an integral part of the national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Environmental policy of the country was formed as a separate political institution in the fullest sense. From the first days of independence, pays attention to the preservation of healthy environment for present and future generations. A great contribution in this direction made by the scientists and experts of various fields, who have spent a lot of study and research. During the years of independence it has completely changed the face of the country from the one-sided development and focused on raw materials economy with the lowest levels of per capita consumption and backward production and social infrastructure in one of the fastest growing advanced economies, achievements and priorities of which were announced in the Millennium Development Goals. Today in the republic in order to strengthen the foundation for sustainable development carried out a series of measures aimed at improving the socio-ecological situation in the country. Since independence, significantly increased the volume of investments aimed at implementing measures to conserve natural resources and their rational use [2, 205]. As a result of improved environmental quality in areas with a high level of danger to human health and the ecosystem it has become more stable. Carry out effective work in the regions of the Aral Sea region for the improvement of the ecological situation, the creation of small water basins, on the construction of the aqueduct. Over the past 20 years, emissions of polluting waste into the atmosphere was reduced by 2.1 times, 2 times reduced levels of toxic waters. In particular, it reduces emissions of toxic wastes from major sources in the atmosphere from 1.3 million tons to 0.6 million tons per year, reduced runoff of contaminated water per year from 394 million m<sup>3</sup> to 119.4 million m<sup>3</sup> of solid domestic waste the last 10-12 years - from 9.51 tons to 3.98 tons [2, 6]. Grown grain crops, legumes, vegetables, melons [2]. At present, the total area of the cotton crop does not exceed 40% of developed national reserves, parks, wildlife and environmental centers.



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From the first years of independence, special attention was paid to the conservation of biological diversity. In particular, strengthened the material and technical base of 9 state reserves (total area 2164 km<sup>2</sup>), 2 national parks (6061 km<sup>2</sup>), 9 reserves (12,186.5 km<sup>2</sup>) and of the National Centre for the increase in the number of rare species of animals. Despite the fact that today are taken for environmental conservation measures there is a threat of ecological safety of the country are classified by degree: global, regional, national and local. Complex environmental hazards and problems play an important role in defining the main strategic directions of environmental safety, prevention and elimination of environmental threats.

Strategic priorities of environmental security of the Republic of Uzbekistan are:

1. Rational and comprehensive utilization of natural resources, including water, land, mineral, and biological.

2. Reduction of environmental pollution throughout the country to ecological and hygienic and sanitary standards.

3. The adoption of comprehensive measures to ensure localization, rehabilitation and improvement of the ecological state in the zone of ecological disaster - the Aral Sea region, as well as other ecologically unfavorable areas of the country.

4. Provision of the country's population with quality drinking water, food, medicines.

5. The introduction of environmentally-friendly and resource-saving technologies.

6. Development of scientific and technological potential and the use of the achievements in the field of environmental science and technology.

7. Improving and further implementation of the economic mechanism of regulation of interaction of state bodies of different levels and nature, the inclusion of environmental requirements in the procedure for evaluating the socio-economic efficiency of management decisions.

8. Establishment of experimental ecological zones of sustainable development.

9. Creation of a unified system of ecological monitoring, forecasting and information.

10. Improving the control services and protection of the territory of the country by cross-border pollution.

11. Prevention and mitigation of environmental disasters, disasters, emergencies and accidents.

12. Formation of the Central Asian Regional Ecological Security.

13. The development and improvement of environmental education, culture and education of the population.

14. Enhancing cooperation with the international community in addressing environmental problems.

### Conclusion

With the consistent and gradual implementation in Uzbekistan of socio-economic, socio-political reforms in accordance with the chosen country, "Uzbek model" of state and social construction to the fore the task of strengthening the role of citizens in governing the country. Today, civil society institutions, have in their ranks more than 5300 NGOs are becoming an important factor in the protection of democratic values, rights, freedoms and lawful interests of people, as well as one of the most important elements to ensure effective feedback of the state due to the society, to identify the relationship of people to the ongoing in the country transformations. They create the conditions for citizens to exercise their potential, enhance their social, socio-economic activity, legal and environmental culture. A mass movement to win broad public support, is the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, created in 2008 to protect the environment and human health. Given the global nature of environmental problems, the importance for all segments of the issues surrounding the protection of public protection, public health, the decision which is the targets of the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, in 2008, the legislation of the Republic introduced a rule providing for the movement of 15 seats in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. To date, in all regions of the country are successfully operating Ecological Movement units that could consolidate the capacity and resources of 125 local environmental NGOs, 130 NGOs, specializing in issues of health protection of the population.

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