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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN UZBEKISTAN AND MECHANISMS FOR ITS SOLUTION

Abstract: In this article it is described the environmental issues of the different regions of Uzbekistan, current policy and possible solutions. Despite Uzbekistan's rich and varied natural environment, decades of environmental neglect in the Soviet Union, combined with distorted economic policies in the Soviet south, have made Uzbekistan one of the most severe environmental crises in the CIS. According to the review of environmental problems in Uzbekistan, it will be possible to see the ill-conceived nature of human economic activity in the country.

Key words: environmental issues, suffocation of the atmosphere, ozone depletion, fresh water, pesticides, ecosystems.

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Introduction

For improvement the ecology of Uzbekistan, to improve the economic situation in the country, to prevent ecological decline, we need to restore the ancient ecological culture among our people, study history and find opportunities to use it in modern conditions the biosphere is changing very rapidly. As a result of such influence or attitude of mankind to natural processes, environmental problems became very serious in the middle of the twentieth century. An environmental problem is related to the impact of humans on nature.

The situation has changed radically with the development of human civilization and its deeper penetration into nature. Not to mention the primitive nature of today. Because the world's forests have been cut down, large areas have been developed for agriculture, fertilized with drugs, and fresh air and nature have been polluted with various wastes and gases. In addition, there are floods, forests, dust storms and other natural processes in nature. All this disrupts the natural balance of nature. Natural, anthropogenic or pure anthropogenic phenomena observed around the world are considered to be

universal problems. Here are some examples of such environmental problems:

1. The phenomenon of "suffocation of the atmosphere."
2. The phenomenon of "ozone depletion".
3. The problem of "fresh water".
4. The problem of "reduction of the number of plant and animal species in the wild".
5. The problem of "use of pesticides".

The specific natural climate, socio-ecological, ethnographic features of a certain region of the Earth's surface determine the nature of its interaction between nature and man.

Nowadays, with the rapid development of science and technology, the natural balance between man and nature is disturbed, and the care for nature in society is weakened, causing great damage to the environment. It is an important task today to treat Mother Nature with a vision for the future, to leave it beautiful and natural for future generations. Because just as man is cruel to nature, so is nature cruel to man. The more ecological culture is formed in the minds of everyone, the more society will develop. Independent Uzbekistan is a large industrial and agricultural

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region, and in the future it is planned to further develop the world's automotive, energy, chemical, and food and transport industries. 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 the protection and rational use of nature are:

Creating favorable conditions for the health of the population, maintaining the biosphere balance; Use of natural resources for the sake of efficiency and sustainability of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan Production of renewable natural resources and balance of consumption processes Production of non-renewable resources, rational use of waste; restoration of nature restoration at the regional and local levels; the preservation of the original species of nature and their gene pool in the diversity of landscapes [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. High solar temperatures in Central Asia increase blood circulation in the human body, causing excessive sweating and the absorption of certain chemicals through the skin, even 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 chemical, petrochemical and microbiological enterprises in Chirchik, Almalyk, Ahangaron, Angren, Fergana, Margilan, Navoi and a number of

other places in the country, the high level of energy and water-intensive production facilities change intensified.

The negative consequences of the aluminum plant in Tursunzoda, Tajikistan, were felt in Sariosiya, Denau, Shurchi and Altynsay districts of Surkhandarya region. As a result, the yield 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 with normal sanitary conditions and food, to develop a unified water policy in a short period of time together with the Central Asian countries and to provide each Republic with water that can flow into the Aral Sea, ie all 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 regulations 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 climate became more continental. Changes in temperature between sea and land have led to increased wind speeds and increased water surges [4]. Mammals and birds have declined. Dried areas are flooded with rodents that spread dangerous diseases. The sanitary-epidemiological situation in the Aral Sea region is deteriorating. If the problems that arise in nature are not solved immediately, the lives of humanity and all beings will be in danger. We depend on nature, we cannot live without nature, so we all care for nature, protect every inch of it like the apple of an eye, and 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. Significantly less money was spent on conservation. The money did not cover the damage to nature. In the former Soviet era, environmental and atmospheric air pollution and a lack of clean drinking water were concerns and ignorance. 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 prevail for many years. As a result, the ecological balance in all regions has been grossly disturbed. [5] Concerning environmental conditions 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 cotton monopoly and uncontrolled use of rich mineral resources. The republic is considered to be a remote country that produces raw materials. Most of the cotton grown in large quantities in our country was transported free of charge. Profits from the production and sale of gold, precious and non-ferrous metals, strategic materials

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and other valuable products that are in high demand on the world market would not go to the Uzbek treasury. The ecological crisis that has begun to take place in our region has become extremely acute and social. Of course, 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 rude 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. As in all countries of the world, as in other regions, environmental problems in Central Asia and Uzbekistan 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 Epidemiological Surveillance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, more than 3 million people are currently employed in industry and agriculture of the Republic, of which about 1 million are exposed to harmful conditions (dust, noise, vibration, ultrasound and under the influence of infrasound). 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. Infant mortality is 45-90 per 1,000 live births. 80% of women have anemia. 90% of children have increased levels of salt in their urine. The essence of the solution to the Aral Sea problem lies in the rational use of water resources. In order to preserve the island, it is necessary to develop a single water management policy with the Central Asian republics in a short period of time in the amount of 20-21 cubic km of water per year, taking into account the preservation of

all natural lakes in the Aral Sea. The development of the productive forces has a certain negative impact on the social and environmental situation in the country. Along with other areas in our country, serious attention is paid to ensuring environmental stability, creating the necessary conditions for the population to have a favorable natural environment, rational and efficient use of natural resources, prevention of emerging environmental problems and mitigation of their negative consequences is coming [7].

The report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 12, 2017 at a meeting with representatives of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, political parties and the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan critically analyzed the past activities of the authorities and political parties and the Ecological Movement. 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 bills in the field, improvement of existing ones, strengthens control and analytical activities at the current level, 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. The Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection held a hearing on the implementation of the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

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