

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN UZBEKISTAN AND METHODS OF THEIR ELIMINATION

Abdurakhimov Rustam Abdurasul o`g`li

A student of Uzbekistan State World Languages University

The scientific advisor: Narimanova Jamola

Annotation: The article analyzes the global environmental problems. Today one of the global problems facing not only Uzbekistan, but also the world, is an environmental problem. And their causes, effects on the environment, and how to solve them.

Key words: ecology, environment, pollution, dust, Aral Sea, drought, ecosystem, climate change, disease, industry, enterprise, agrochemistry.

The population locates and develops in accordance with favorable natural conditions, economic geographical location, climate, relief, socio-economic development and demographic situation. As a result, populated areas will become increasingly centralized and will form complex systems. In all periods, the location of the population was determined by natural factors. Especially, the emergence of settlements of various sizes, the complexity of the transport system occurred on the basis of extensive use of land, water, forest, mineral, energy and other natural resources for production, health care, cultural- aesthetic, scientific and other purposes. The problems arising between the growth of the number of population and the environment have been studied since the beginning of 1990 years in Uzbekistan. Population growth has a negative impact on the environment through other factors, for instance, age content, level of urbanization, changes in the average size of the family. Growth in the economy, development, decline in demographic processes, scientific and technological progress all exacerbate environmental problems. The process of depopulation is taking place in European countries, at the same time; the demographic explosion in some countries is still going on. The demographic explosion is not primarily an economic problem, but a geo-ecological problem. At this point, it is not expedient to link all the problems with population growth. Because, "In the United States, which accounts for a quarter of India's population, 15.7 million tons of carbon are released into the atmosphere each year, compared to 4.9 million tons. Today, it helps to study ecology and the environment, becoming one of the problems of everyone. With the origin of the past nature, the relationship between man and the world, the external environment and ecological situation of the century underwent drastic changes. The term "Ecology" is a Greek word that means "aikos" - "habitation", "space", "logos" - "teaching". The term "ecology" was first used in 1866 by the German scientist Ernest Haeckel. He defined that "ecology is the knowledge of the economy of nature, the study of all the relationships of living organisms with the organic and inorganic components of the environment." Currently, global, regional and environmental problems are occurring on earth. world, global climate peace, pollution, Aral Sea problem, etc. can be given as an example. The problem of ecological and environmental cleaning is of primary

importance, and preservation of the natural resources of our current country and their production for future generations is one of the important issues. Man interacts with nature on the basis of certain regulations, which depends on the ecological culture of relations. Violation of natural conditions will inevitably lead to an irreparable ecological disaster.

Over the years, the environmental situation in Uzbekistan has worsened due to the fact that industrial enterprises are in need of repair. Since the former union was the sole owner of these industrial enterprises, local leaders could not solve even the simplest problems in industrial enterprises on their own. Activities in industrial enterprises were managed by the center. The appeals of the local population were not taken into account, and no measures were taken to prevent diseases and environmental tragedies among the population. As a result, the pollution of the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers, the main water sources of Central Asian countries, has created economic and social problems. Historical and research sources provide information on the catastrophic impact of the waste from the chemical aluminum plant in Tajikistan on the environmental situation in the transboundary regions of Uzbekistan, including Surkhandarya.

A good example of environmental destruction in Uzbekistan is the Aral Sea disaster. The Amudarya and Syrdarya waters, once the fourth largest inland sea in the world, have shrunk to only a third of their size in the last three decades due to cotton cultivation and other reasons. The construction of the lake also caused dust storms to rise up from the dry sea floor, which lost its power. Desertification has led to the disappearance of a wide range of flora and fauna, the reduction of a large part of cultivated areas, the radical restoration of climatic conditions, the reduction of harvests in the remaining cultivated areas, and the destruction of historical and cultural monuments. According to data, every year several tons of salt are spread over a distance of 800 kilometers. According to the research of regional experts, dust storms from the Aral Sea increase the amount of particles in the earth's atmosphere by 5 percent and have a great impact on global climate change. However, the tragedy of the Aral Sea remained only the most visible indicator of environmental ills. Cleanup Day. Every year on June 5, World Environment Day is celebrated around the world. World Cleanup Day is an expression of the idea of establishing cleanliness in the area where humanity lives. Today this day has become a major social movement of volunteers, uniting more than 150 countries on one day. In fact, there are values in our country that are passed down from generation to generation, and one of them is hashar! This is an invaluable educational event that teaches people kindness and humanity. On February 22, 2022, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection held meetings and seminars on the effectiveness of environmental activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Bukhara region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan under the leadership of the Chairman of the Committee. The purpose of these meetings was to protect nature, take soil samples from the dried bottom of the Aral Sea and determine its useful properties, turn the desert area into pastures by installing a device for pumping groundwater using wind energy. As a result of the implementation of the concept by 2030:

-transformation of the Aral Sea region into a forest; Reduction of water losses in agriculture by 10%;

- increase the efficiency of wastewater treatment by 80%;
- transfer of 80% of cars to gas and electricity;
- to increase the release into the wild of beautiful canals listed in the Red Book and kept in nurseries, up to 4000 per year;
- 100% coverage of the population with services for the collection and disposal of solid household waste;
- Achieve results such as increasing the recycling system by 65%.

The Committee operates according to the cluster principle through regional offices to perform the tasks assigned to it. In conclusion, we can say that in our country there is a sufficient legal framework for regulating environmental relations and solving emerging problems. This is also emphasized in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is our fundamental law. According to Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Citizens are obliged to take care of the environment". Article 55 states that "Land, subsoil, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national property, must be used reasonably and are under state protection", and the duty of each of us is to protect nature. Now the task is to educate citizens in an environmentally spiritual and cultural way. It is advisable to educate an ecologically spiritual personality by specialists in kindergartens, schools, lyceums, colleges and universities. Examples of conditions that lead to high levels of filtration of saline and polluted water back into the soil can be the large-scale use of power in cotton cultivation, the readiness of irrigation systems. At the beginning of the 1990s, the average application of fertilizers in all Central Asian republics was twenty-twenty five kilograms per hectare, while previously it was three kilograms per hectare on average for the entire country. life, water supply water supply again received pollution. Harmful industrial substances have also damaged the water of Uzbekistan. The concentration of phenol and petroleum products in the Amudarya was much higher than the standards of treatment. In 1995, a follower of the river reported further deterioration. In the early 1990s, about 60 percent of the pollution control budget was lost to water, but half of the cities and a quarter of the villages have sewerage. Municipal water systems do not meet sanitary standards; Water from a large part of the population does not have a system and must drink water directly from polluted irrigation ditches, canals or the Amudarya itself. According to one report, all major groundwater sources in Uzbekistan are polluted by industry and problems. According to the estimates of the Ministry of Environmental Control of Uzbekistan, about half of the country's population lives in heavily polluted water. In 1995, the government estimated that only 230 of the country's 8,000 industrial establishments followed pollution control standards.

Poor water management and unsafe agricultural shipping have also polluted the air. In cities, factories and cars l emissions are a growing threat to air quality. Nitrogen dioxide and particles have exceeded the recommended level of air pollution in Tashkent, Fergana and Almalyk cities. A high amount of harmful substances was found in the atmosphere of Uzbekistan, mainly as a result of the burning of fossil fuels and waste materials. In the mid-1990s, Uzbekistan's industrial production accounted for about 60% of the total volume of emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere of Central Asia. Through results like these, we can learn that we are causing a lot of damage to the environment.

Conclusion: In conclusion, we are primarily to blame for many of the problems that are happening around us. Because we are not using the resources provided by nature properly and as a result this situation is working against us, that is, several environmental problems are arising. Of course, we are finding solutions to them and developing various projects using all our opportunities to preserve our nature. For example, under the chairmanship of our honorable president Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on February 2, a video selector meeting began on the priority tasks for 2022 regarding the improvement of the waste management system and the improvement of environmental conditions in the regions, the implementation of the nationwide project "Green Space". During his speech, the President talked about increasing the ecological culture of the population: "

In order for our generations to live in a suitable natural environment after us, we must pay attention to nature and live in harmony with it and means preserving the ecological system, planting trees and creating a garden.

References:

1. <https://xs.uz/uz/post/global-ekologik-muammalar>
2. https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_problems
3. <https://yuz.uz/uz/news/ilmiy--izlanishlar--global-ekologik-muammalar>
4. [http://geografiya.uz/ekologiya/122-ozbekiston-ekologiyasi- muammolari-va-ekologik-vaziyatni-yaxshilash-yollari.html](http://geografiya.uz/ekologiya/122-ozbekiston-ekologiyasi-muammolari-va-ekologik-vaziyatni-yaxshilash-yollari.html)
5. Some Environmental Problems Related To Land And Water Resources In Uzbekistan. Sharofiddin Sh. International Scientific and Current Research Conferences, 39-41, 2021
6. Bilbao, Spain conferencezone.org
7. "Formation of ecological culture" Vasiyev Elyor
8. Environmental problems and human behavior. Gerald T.Gardner, Paul C.Stern.
9. Efficiency of ecological activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan. February 22. 2022