



ECOLOGICAL SITUATION IN UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONS)

Z.M. Annaeva,

Lecturer of Termez State University, Uzbekistan

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 17 th August 2021 Accepted: 10 th September 2021 Published: 13 th October 2021	The article provides information on the environmental policy pursued in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, the impact of environmental risks on nature and human health, the measures taken in the country to stabilize the environmental situation and their results.
Keywords: Environment, ecology, agriculture, industry, human health, flora, fauna, gene pool, problem, solution.	

INTRODUCTION

The world's population, which is becoming more and more integrated and rapidly moving towards globalization, today faces a huge environmental threat. Such problems include climate change, ozone depletion, freshwater scarcity, air pollution, soil erosion, accumulation of industrial and domestic waste, deforestation, biodiversity degradation, and so on.

For this reason, the international community has already recognized the sanctity and inviolability of not only the right to life, but also the right to a full and healthy life with the moderate environmental conditions necessary for a full and healthy life. The urgency of environmental security is one of the most important issues for humanity today and tomorrow. [1]

The formation of a system of environmental security on the basis of international experience, modern science, engineering and technology is the basis of environmental policy in Uzbekistan. The Republic's environmental security policy is based on the Constitution, legislation, normative acts adopted in the field, as well as international conventions and agreements on the principles of the Rio de Janeiro Johannesburg Declaration on Environment and Sustainable Development, as well as legislation of leading countries. taking into account the obligations of the Republic arising from the experience in the field. [2]

Uzbekistan, like all the allied republics of the USSR, has inherited an economy with equipment and technology that requires a large amount of energy and materials for production, is obsolete and pollutes the environment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The ecological policy of the Republic is aimed at the transition from the protection of individual elements of nature to the general protection of the ecosystem, to ensure the comfort of human life. The implementation of such an environmental policy is one of the conditions for the unsustainable development of the national economy and society.

One of the results of Uzbekistan's environmental policy is a high level of risk to human health. Improving the quality of the environment in the regions and stabilizing the ecosystem.

Among the environmental problems today, the following pose a great threat to the regions of Uzbekistan.

- Atmospheric air pollution;
- Pollution of water resources and the problem of fresh water;
- Soil salinization and degradation;
- Accumulation of solid waste, including toxic industrial waste; - Issues of household waste and their utilization;
- Level of food safety;
- Decrease in species diversity and decrease in biological productivity and so on. [3]

Anthropogenic pollutants, such as natural pollutants, also play an important role in the formation of the qualitative and quantitative composition of atmospheric air in Uzbekistan. The presence of a developed agro-industrial complex in the country has a significant impact on changes in the quality of the atmosphere. If we analyze this in Kashkadarya region, it is enough to give the following example. There are 501 controlled enterprises for air protection in the region, of which 18 are Category 1 facilities for environmental hazards, 29 are Category 2 facilities for environmental hazards, 452 are 3 facilities for environmental hazards. -category objects.

The amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere per year in the region is 240,293 tons. [4]

It was also found that the amount of hydrogen fluoride in the settlements of Uzun, Sariosiya and Denov districts of Surkhandarya region exceeds the established norms in the atmosphere. In particular, 565 samples were taken from the atmosphere for 9 months of 2007. The highest concentration in Uzun district is from 0.014 mg / m³ to

0.078 mg / m³; In Sariosiyo district it fluctuates from 0.015 mg / m³ to 0.082 mg / m³. According to the hygienic norms, the proportion of suitable samples fluctuated from 41.3% to 90% in Sariosiya district and from 33.3% to 93.3% in Uzun district, with a displacement of 0.12 mg / m³. [5] In the arid climate of the country, water resources are one of the key factors in maintaining a stable balance of natural ecosystems and socio-economic development. For example, in Surkhandarya region, the sources of groundwater pollution are surface water streams and basins, which discharge industrial effluents and other contaminated water from irrigated areas through the collector-drainage network, as well as agro-industrial complex enterprises. According to the North Surkhandarya groundwater source, the mineralization of groundwater in the central and southern parts of the individual local areas - 1.6 g / l, total hardness - 18 mg-eq / l, nitrates - 47 mg / l, phenols - 0.002- Reaches 0.003 mg / l. and the mineralization of groundwater on the local sections of the southern parts is 1.4-1.8 g / l, the total hardness is 15.3-25 mg-eq / g. Sherabad groundwater source does not meet the requirements of the state standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is unsuitable for drinking water supply. Reaches 3.12-6 mg / l. Mineralization at Yangiabad, Sherabad, Muzrabod and Angor water intakes is 1.5-2.36 g / l, total hardness is 15.7-21 mg-eq / l, recorded sulfates are 475.663 mg. / l, chlorides amount to 425 mg / l. [6]

North on the source of South Surkhandarya The protection of the environment from production and consumption waste is inextricably linked with the problems of rational and integrated use of natural resources and the implementation of environmentally friendly technologies. energy, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry and construction industry facilities are the main sources of environmental pollution generating waste. Uzbekistan, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program, has developed a national waste management strategy and action plan. The measures taken in the country in this regard are aimed at preventing the destruction of valuable substances and materials along with waste, prevention of pollution of the environment with toxic industrial and medical waste, solving the problem of collection and disposal of household waste. The utilization of household waste is becoming one of the most acute problems in the world every year. This is due to the growth of the urban population, the concentration of industry in a limited area, the deterioration of environmental conditions in residential areas, especially in large cities. Solid household waste is accumulating in cities and if it is not removed and disposed of in a timely and proper manner, it can seriously pollute the environment.

The countries of the world have a great deal of experience in the disposal of household waste. In Switzerland, for example, 80 percent of household waste is incinerated, 72 percent in Japan, 52 percent in Sweden, 36 percent in France, and 28 percent in Germany. [7]

In recent years, a number of works are being carried out in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan annually generates more than 100 million tons of industrial waste, of which about 14% is toxic. There is also a system for the collection and removal of solid waste by sanitary treatment and transportation companies. In particular, in 1996, 445,000 meters³ of household waste was removed in Surkhandarya region, and 224,000 meters³ in Kashkadarya region. In 2017, 925,000 meters³ of household waste was removed or disposed of in Surkhandarya and 886,000 meters³ in Kashkadarya. [8] It is a scientifically proven fact that at the current stage of development of society, an unfavorable environmental factor has a negative impact on the health of the population. For example, the prevalence of respiratory diseases is 27.3% in Tashkent, 31.7% in Kashkadarya and 29.1% in Fergana. [9] By the end of 2006, the growth rate of oncological diseases in Sariosiya district of Surkhandarya region was 445%, the growth rate of endocrine diseases was 112%, and the growth rate of respiratory diseases was 178%. [10]

CONCLUSION

Based on the current environmental situation in Uzbekistan, taking into account the historical national and cultural characteristics of the people, a strategy for assessing the natural and economic potential of the country, political and economic development, state and society building has been developed.

REFERENCES:

1. Ecology and modern world. - Moscow: "Algorithm", 2008, P.5
2. National report on the state of the environment and use of natural resources in the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent, 2008, - B.6.
3. The newspaper "O'zbekiston ovozi" August 23, 1997.
4. Materials of the current archive of the khokimiyat of Kashkadarya region Case 1376, page 283, 2018.
5. "Surkhan Tongi" newspaper, January 9, 208
6. Current archive of Surkhandarya region Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection Document 736 Page 36. 7.Ekologicheskiy problemi i eyo posledstviy. - Moscow: Almanax, 1999. - S 52-53
7. People's Word newspaper. January 20, 2018 issue
8. Kholmominov J.X. Legal basis of ecology and environmental protection. - Tashkent: "Turon-Iqbol", 2008. - B 33.
9. Current archive of Surkhandarya region Health Department, fund 23, case 1135, page 18
10. Yusupovich, K. S. "The Emergence Of Religious Views Is Exemplified By The Southern Regions." The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations 2.10 (2020): 143-145.
11. Orziev, Mahmud Zaynievich. "THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE UNOPENED AFGHAN FRONT." Scientific reports of Bukhara State University 4.3 (2020): 243-249.

12. Kushakov, S., & Akhmedov, S. (2021). The Ethnic History And Composition Of Uzbek People: On The Example Of Two Languages, Settlement And Livestock Tribes. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(02), 24-27.
13. Abdulloev, S. B. (2021). Positive Attitudes To" Dev" In Central Asian People. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 3(01), 275-279.
14. Rayimovich, A. A. (2020). EARLY SETTLEMENTS OF CENTRAL ASIA AS A FACTOR OF FORMATION OF FIRST SOCIETIES (ON EXAMPLE OF THE SETTLEMENT OF SARAZM). *European science review*, (5-6).