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State Program and Public Actions for The Stabilization of The Ecological Situation in Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

In the article, many laws and state programs related to ecology and environmental protection were adopted due to independence, and based on these programs, a completely new page was opened for the renewal of the ecology of the Republic.

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INTRODUCTION

Along with the consistent globalization of the countries of the world and the strengthening of economic integration trends, a number of global problems are seriously threatening human life. Environmental problems are one of such global problems. Today's ecological problems seriously

threaten the sustainable development of human society. The severe crisis of natural systems causes serious damage to the biosphere and the environmental cleanliness necessary for the vital activity of society. It led to the destruction of forests, atmospheric pollution, and destruction of the ozone layer [1.6].

Today, many international organizations of the world, including: United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), Development Program, Commission for Industrial Development (UNIDO), Economic and Social Commission for the Pacific and Asia Region (ESKATO) - carries out extensive activities in the field of environmental protection. In addition, countries such as the USA, Germany, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, South Korea, and Japan have also adopted their own programs for solving global environmental problems [2].

Materials and Methods.

In the context of the new Uzbekistan, a number of practical activities related to the stabilization of the ecological situation are being carried out as part of the reforms that are being implemented in order to glorify human dignity. In particular, the improvement of the ecological situation in cities and districts, the implementation of the nationwide project "Green Space"2, the fundamental improvement of state management in the field of environmental security, environmental protection, improvement of ecological conditions, public health and lifestyle all the positive measures implemented in order to improve the level of quality, significant changes in the solution of environmental problems determine the relevance of the research topic [3].

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 21, 2017 No. PF-5024 "On improving the state management system in the field of ecology and environmental protection", No. PQ-3956 dated October 30, 2018 "On improving ecology and environment "On additional measures to improve the state management system in the field of environmental protection", PQ-76 of December 30, 2021 "Measures for organizing the activities of state bodies in the field of environmental protection and environmental control on events", Decree No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for the years 2022-2026" and other regulations related to the field serves to a certain extent the implementation of the tasks specified in the documents.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, there were many opportunities for social and economic development. From the first steps of independence, a unique way of transitioning to a market economy was developed in Uzbekistan.

It should be noted that important measures have been taken to solve environmental problems, which are considered a criterion of living conditions. When talking about environmental problems, it is appropriate to point out the regional characteristics of this problem compared to other regions[4.389].

First, it is a high concentration of population, as well as agricultural and industrial production in the small irrigated part of the region.

Secondly, due to the intensive use of limited water resources in agriculture, industry and household, the cases of water pollution are increasing.

Thirdly, in some regions, for example, in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, the state of air pollution is strong. The Republic of Uzbekistan has a decisive role in ensuring regional ecological security. With its natural resources, intellectual and economic capabilities, Uzbekistan plays an important role in solving global and regional problems. From the end of the 20th century to the present day of the 21st century, among the most global problems facing mankind, the environmental problem and its threat to our planet are increasing, but not decreasing.

Today, global environmental problems include climate change, air pollution, ozone layer depletion, and the drying up of the Aral Sea. Among the regional ecological problems, one can point out serious ecological threats caused by the drying up of the Aral Sea, regional problems of water resources use, transboundary pollution of the environment, natural and man-made problems.

Results and discussion.

National environmental problems include the shortage and pollution of water resources, the provision of drinking water to the population, landslides and floods, air pollution, the accumulation of industrial and household waste, and the preservation of biodiversity. it is permissible to skip. In addition, there are also local environmental problems, to which we can add problems such as radiation pollution of certain areas, violation of land reclamation and soil erosion, rise and pollution of underground water. At this point, the implementation of the policy related to the realization of the great goal of creating decent living conditions for people, the purpose of the good deeds that are being done for the sake of human dignity, along with the increase in the number of the population in the Republic, also requires the solution of the above-mentioned environmental problems. .

That is why President Sh. Mirziyoyev explains this issue as follows. "Environmental problems also pose a serious threat in Uzbekistan, soil erosion in most regions, fertile land is shrinking, desertification, lack of water, drought, supply of drinking water to the population is becoming a serious problem" [5. 36-38].

In 2010, the Environmental Policy Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe reviewed the environmental situation in the case of Uzbekistan and in this review cited the following environmental problems that threaten Uzbekistan.

In the conditions of an arid region (that is, a dry region), the anthropological impact (increasing the need for water and other resources necessary for life) increases with the increase in population. This creates additional environmental, economic and social pressure in densely populated areas of the republic. Over the last 45-50 years, the Aral Sea, one of the largest closed water bodies in the world, has been drying up before the eyes of an entire generation.

Due to the limited water resources in Central Asia, it has led to the aggravation of the water situation. Uzbekistan is located in the most unfavorable natural conditions regarding the provision of water resources. Over the next decade, the number of rare and endangered plant species in the "Red

Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan" increased from 163 to 305 species. In addition, 161 species of animals were included in the "Red Book" issued in 1981, and in 2004, this figure was 184 species. Thus, efforts to regulate population growth, ensure environmental safety and reduce unreasonable consumption and production systems, efficient use of natural resources, and sustainable development complement each other. should do [6.69].

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan carried out effective measures to protect nature, clean the environment and stabilize the ecological balance. First of all, the legal and normative basis of this issue was developed. In particular, in 1993, the Law "On Water and Water Use" was adopted. This law was amended in 2003 and 2007. The 1998 "Land Code" was adopted and amendments were made to this code in 2003, 2004 and 2007[7]. On October 29, 1999, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the "Program of actions on environmental protection in Uzbekistan in 1999-2005" [8]. In addition, "in 1999-2005, regional programs on nature protection were adopted. In 1999-2005, 165 events were planned in the program of actions for environmental protection in Uzbekistan. As of August 2005, 136 or 82.4 percent of these activities have been completed. 3.0 bln. 11.3 million soums. EUR and more than 9.6 million US dollars were used. Of this, 863.2 billion soums are state funds, 1.5 billion soums. more than 571.6 million soums of funds of enterprises and organizations, grant-based investments. 11.3 million soums. EUR and 9.6 mln. amounted to US dollars. And 362.9 mln. was allocated from the funds of nature protection funds in the amount of soums[9]. As a result of these measures, the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere was reduced by more than 2.1 thousand tons, the share of ethylated gasoline production was 16.9 percent, gas cylinder equipment for cargo transportation and passenger cars was prepared and tested, containing mercury. More than 75 percent of the failed lamps were recycled.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, it should be noted that after the independence of Uzbekistan, among many shackles, prohibitions on natural resources were abolished. Due to independence, many laws and state programs related to ecology and environmental protection were adopted. On the basis of these programs, a completely new page of updating the ecology of the Republic was opened.

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