



Ecological Problems In Uzbekistan And Their Elimination

**Xoldarov Xatamjon
Mo'ydinovich**

kholdorovkhatamjon071@gmail.com
TDTU Ko'kan branch named after Islam Karimov

ABSTRACT

This article outlines the ecological problems of our country today and the widespread work to address them, measures taken by the government in protecting the environment on the Island and the island.

Keywords:

Ecology, socio-ecotism, Aral Sea, Geology, Guards, National Parks, Environmental Protection

Today, protecting and improving ecology and the environment remains one of the most pressing problems. By the end of the last century, as a result of the breakdown of the balance of relations between man and nature, the environmental and ecological situation had changed dramatically.

To protect and improve the ecology of our country, we need to prevent ecological degradation, restore the previously known ecological state of our country, thoroughly study history, and find opportunities to use it in the current climate.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Currently, changes in the biosphere are rapidly under the influence of human activity. As a result of mankind's influence or mis treatment of natural processes, ecological problems increased in the mid-20th century, and these problems escalated.

Today, primitive pure nature may not be mentioned. Because of the reduction of forests on earth, as well as the cutting down of trees and shrubs, the cultivation of land for farming purposes, the fertilization of medicines, the damage to clean air and nature with all kinds of waste and gases. In addition, natural processes

such as floods, forest rainfall, dust storms and other natural processes occur in nature. All this led to a natural change in nature and a violation of balance.

Currently, the Republic is a major industrial and agricultural region, with the aim of further developing the world-renowned mechanical engineering, energy, chemistry, food processing, and transportation facilities. The development of such manufacturing forces has a profound effect on the state of socio-ecosystems in the Republic.

Here are some of the problems of ecological and nature conservation that are acute in the country:

- Problems with conservation of nature in the regions where major regional and industrial complexes are located—the Angren-Almalyk Chirchiks, Fergana-Margillon, Nabopolassar, and other regions. The state of socio-ecotism in these districts is not good. This is because the variety of gases and emissions emitted in industrial centers are leading to

environmental disturbances in the ecological state.

- Ecological problems at the agribusily facility.

- The pollution of waters in nature with industrial waste pestiseds and mineral fertilizers is also one of the problems.

- Problems with conservation and reconstruction of flora and fauna, expansion of the network of enclosures and national parks.

The main strategic objectives of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the conservation and rational use of nature are:

Creating favorable conditions for the health of the population, maintaining biosphere balance; Production of irreversible resources, rational use of waste, production of natural resources where the use of natural resources is restored and maintaining the well-being of consumer processes, with an eye to the efficiency and stability of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan; restoration of nature at regional and local levels; Preserving the diversity of landscapes and their genofonds.

Providing quality drinking water to the population in order to improve the ecological, economic and social conditions associated with the emerging Aral Sea problem and to preserve the Aral Sea. To provide residents along the island with normal sanitary conditions and food, it is planned to work in conjunction with Central Asian countries to develop a single water management policy in a short time and to preserve all natural lakes along the Aral Sea of each Republic.

The main focus of atmospheric protection is to improve the quality of atmospheric air in cities and populated areas, and later to comply with sanitary and hygienic regulations to reduce emissions in all regions of the Republic, create low-waste technologies, create dust-collecting and cleaning new devices, and improve their production efficiency by improving outdated devices, and so on. The drying up of the Aral Sea also contributed to climate change. Due to drought, the climate has increased dramatically. Changes in temperature between

sea and land, increased wind speeds, led to increased water shed event.

Mammals and birds have decreased. The dried areas are filled with rodents that spread dangerous diseases. The sanitary and epidemiological condition of the island's neck is becoming extremely severe. Unless otherwise indicated, Scripture quotations are from the modern-day New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures. We are addicted to nature, we cannot live without nature, so we all need to preserve nature, preserve every old land like an eyeball, use the riches of nature wisely, use every drop of water, and always take care of nature.

In our President's speech to the Supreme Court, political parties, and representatives of the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan on July 12, 2017, a critical analysis of the activities of authorities and political parties and the Ecological Movement in the past outlined the important tasks ahead of us in deepening reforms. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. The program of measures is being adopted and implemented in a consistent manner. Parliamentary hearings were also held on the implementation of the Water and Water Use Act of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the use of water facilities for the consumption, maintenance and other needs of the population, as well as on information from the Ministries of Health and Housing, the Protection of Ecology and the Environment, and the State Committees of Geology and Mineral Resources. At the same time, a hearing of the Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection was held to study the implementation of the Basel Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Clearly, the tasks ahead of us are extremely misleading. Successfully implementing them requires all of us to employ all our knowledge and skills and, more specifically, to live on fire for the development of our country.

List Of References

1. Action strategy for the five pillars of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2017 to 2021.
2. Order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev "On improving the system of public administration in the field of ecology and environmental protection". April 21, 2017, Tashkent.
3. Qayumov A.A., Rakhmonov R.N., Jehovah's L.SH., Hamrokulov J.H. Use and conservation of nature. – T.: Economics, 2014.
4. Nigmatov A.N. theoretical foundations of ecology. Educational manual for the direction and specialty of ecology and environmental protection. —
5. Responsible Editor B.C.E. A.S.Habakkukshev — T., 2013.