

Issues of Stabilizing The Ecological Situation in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article provides information on current global environmental problems such as climate change, atmospheric air pollution, ozone layer depletion, drying up of the Aral Sea, and state programs to stabilize the ecological situation.

Keywords: Ecology, atmosphere, air, island, pollution, problem, sea, region, independence, irrigation, threat, industry, environment, natural.

Introduction

After Uzbekistan gained independence, broad opportunities for social and economic development emerged. From the very first steps of independence, a unique path of transition to a market economy was developed in Uzbekistan.

It is worth noting that important measures were also taken to solve environmental problems, which are considered a criterion for living conditions. Speaking about environmental problems, it is appropriate to indicate the regional characteristics of this problem in comparison with other regions.

Firstly, this is a high concentration of the 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 the domestic sector, water pollution is becoming more and more widespread.

Thirdly, in some regions, for example, in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, the situation of atmospheric air pollution is severe. The Republic of Uzbekistan plays a decisive role in ensuring regional environmental security. Uzbekistan, with its natural resources, intellectual and economic potential, 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, the most global problems facing humanity are the environmental problems and their threat to our planet, which are increasing, but not decreasing.

Today, global environmental problems can be such problems as climate change, atmospheric air pollution, ozone layer depletion, and the drying up of the Aral Sea. Regional environmental problems include serious environmental threats arising from the drying up of the Aral Sea, regional problems of water resource use, transboundary environmental pollution, and problems of a natural and man-made nature.

National environmental problems include the shortage and pollution of water resources, the provision of drinking water to the population, landslides and mudslides, air pollution, the accumulation of industrial and household waste, and the preservation of biodiversity. In addition,

there are local environmental problems, to which we can add such problems as radiation pollution of certain territories, deterioration of the land reclamation status and soil erosion, and groundwater elevation and pollution [1.88]. In this regard, the implementation of policies related to the realization of the great goal of creating decent living conditions for people, as well as the increase in the population of the Republic, requires the implementation of the above-mentioned environmental problems.

Therefore, our President Sh. Mirziyoyev explains this issue as follows. "Environmental problems are also posing a serious threat in Uzbekistan. In most regions, soil erosion is occurring, fertile land is shrinking, desertification, water shortages, droughts, and the provision of drinking water to the population are becoming serious problems" [2.389].

Materials and methods

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's Environmental Policy Committee reviewed the environmental situation in Uzbekistan in 2010 and listed the following environmental problems threatening Uzbekistan:

In arid regions (i.e., dry regions), population growth increases the anthropogenic impact (increased demand for water and other resources necessary for life). This creates additional ecological, economic and social pressure on densely populated areas of the republic. Over the past 45-50 years, one of the largest closed water bodies in the world, the Aral Sea, has been drying up before the eyes of an entire generation.

The limited availability of water resources in Central Asia has led to an aggravation of the water situation. Uzbekistan is located in the most unfavorable natural conditions in terms of water resources. Over the past decade, the number of rare and endangered plant species in the "Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan" has increased from 163 to 305 species. In addition, while 161 species of animals were included in the "Red Book" published in 1981, in 2004 this figure was 184 species. Thus, efforts to regulate population growth, ensure environmental safety and reduce irrational consumption and production systems, effectively use natural resources and achieve sustainable development should complement each other [3. 36-38].

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has implemented effective measures to protect nature, maintain environmental cleanliness and stabilize ecological balance. First of all, the legal and regulatory framework for 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 [4]. In 1998, the Land Code was adopted, and this code was amended in 2003, 2004, and 2007 [5]. On October 29, 1999, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the "Action Program for Environmental Protection in Uzbekistan for 1999-2005" [6]. In addition, "Regional Programs for Nature Protection for 1999-2005" were also adopted [7.16].

Results and discussion

In 1999-2005, 165 events were planned in the program of environmental protection in Uzbekistan. As of August 2005, 136 of these events, or 82.4 percent, had been implemented. More than 3.0 billion soums, 11.3 million euros, and 9.6 million US dollars were allocated for the implementation of these measures. Of these, 863.2 billion soums were state funds, more than 1.5 billion soums were funds from enterprises and organizations, and grant-based investments amounted to 571.6 million soums, 11.3 million euros, and 9.6 million US dollars. Also, 362.9 million soums were allocated from the funds of nature protection funds. As a result of these measures, emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere were reduced by more than 2,100 tons, the share of leaded gasoline production was 16.9 percent, gas cylinder equipment for trucks and

passenger cars was manufactured and tested, and more than 75 percent of used lamps containing mercury were recycled.

As a result of the implementation of the program, the following five laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan were adopted, together with specialists from the State Committee for Nature Protection, interested ministries, departments and organizations. In particular: on May 25, 2000, the law "On Ecological Expertise", on August 31, 2000, the law "On Radiation Safety", on April 5, 2002, the law "On Waste", on December 13, 2004, the law "On Protected Natural Areas" [8.216, 482]. Of these, 32 resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan were adopted. For example: Resolution No. 20 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 24, 2000 "On measures to fulfill international obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan under agreements in the field of ozone layer protection," Resolution No. 83 dated March 10, 2000 "On regulation of import and export of ozone-depleting substances and substances containing them into and out of the Republic of Uzbekistan," Resolution No. 90 dated March 14, 2000 "On regulation of import and export of environmentally hazardous products and waste into and out of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan," Regulation No. 90 dated April 19, 2000 "On the procedure for maintaining the state cadastre of flora objects of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the procedure for maintaining the state cadastre of fauna objects of the Republic of Uzbekistan Resolution No. 151 "On Approval of the Regulation", Resolution No. 343 "On Approval of the Regulation on State Monitoring of the Natural Environment in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated September 5, 2000, Resolution No. 111 "On the Establishment of the Aral Sea Gene Fund Protection Charity Fund" dated April 3, 2002, Resolution No. 508 "On Strengthening Control over the Rational Use of Biological Resources, Their Import into and Export from the Territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated October 28, 2004 were adopted [9.11].

In addition, the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 48 dated March 16, 2006 "On approval of the program of environmental monitoring in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2006-2010", No. 212 dated September 19, 2008 "On the state program of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2008-2012", No. 817 dated March 19, 2008 "On the state program of improving the reclamation condition of irrigated lands for 2008-2012" were also adopted and put into practice [10.223]. Ecological problems have become one of the most global problems facing humanity today. That is why the UN General Assembly has designated June 5 of each year as "International Environment Protection Day" [11.18].

Conclusion

After Uzbekistan gained independence, many restrictions, including restrictions on natural resources, were lifted. Due to independence, many laws and state programs related to ecology and environmental protection were adopted. Based on these programs, a completely new page in the renewal of the ecology of the Republic was opened.

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