
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND PREVENTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS IN UZBEKISTAN

Ilashova Dilafruz Jahongir qizi

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

2-year student

Telephone number: +99891 540 41 38

Electron address: dilafruzilashova@gmail.com

Annotation:

This article reflects and provides information about the large-scale work on environmental protection in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words:

constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ecological issues, modern ecological problems, protection of nature, dangers, the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan, Boriy Alikhanov.

Article 50

Citizens are obliged to treat the environment with care.

Article 54

The owner owns, uses, and disposes of the property at will. The use of property must not harm the environment, violate the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, legal entities and the state.

Article 100

Local authorities include:

ensuring law and order and security of citizens;

economic, social and cultural development of the regions;

formation and execution of the local budget, setting local taxes, levies, creation of extra-budgetary funds;

management of local utilities;

environmental protection;

ensuring registration of civil status acts;

adoption of normative documents and exercise other powers that do not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

(CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN)

As you can see, the protection of ecology and the environment is not excluded from the democratic document, which is the main encyclopedic document of Uzbekistan, reflecting all the rules, duties and responsibilities of citizens. This is a clear proof that the ecology of the Republic of Uzbekistan is at the state level.

You can see that not only the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, but also many other decisions and decrees on environmental protection and use of natural resources are devoted to nature protection.

We are all aware that the environmental problem is rising to the level of a world problem. Accordingly, every inhabitant of the world should feel responsible for the cleanliness and purity of the world in which we live. It is not secret that the young people aged seven to seventy should be equally concerned about the global threats facing the world today.

In the relationship between nature and man, in the battles of the nature against man, man is constantly winning. Human is taking from nature all the power, all the riches and all the beauty of nature. Humanity is ruthlessly eating up the nature. I believe that the power of nature, which we have in the struggle against humanity, is diminishing. Why is that? How global problems are emerging? What extent are we protecting nature in the process? There are many similar questions.

Let us consider the human factor in global issues. It should be noted that as a result of human impact on nature, the harmony between society and nature has been disturbed. At the current stage of human development, the interaction of society and nature is attracting more and more day by day.

Man has created an ecological problem as part of nature, that is, as people themselves, their interactions, and the environment. This problem arose due to negative changes in the natural environment as well as the social environment. There are many factors that affect the state of the social environment. Depending on the state of the social environment, they can be divided into positive and negative influencing factors. A normally created social environment is a stable spiritual climate that has a positive impact on every member of society, ensures its security and promotes the perfection of each individual. Negative influencing factors create a favorable environment for the deterioration of mood and psyche of people and the emergence of various diseases of the organism. Negative environmental factors adversely affect human health and its progressive development. The deterioration of the social environment has led to social change, as well as the goal of dominating nature over everything, making man himself secondary. As a result, human activity got out of hand and caused a universal catastrophe. This is a consequence of the fact that the social environment is fragmented at both the micro and macro levels. Human health is the property of the state. The health of the population depends on the state of the natural and social environment. Although the risk of a total nuclear war is relatively low today, the risk of environmental biogenetic degradation still remains a threat. In recent years, "the possibility of a gradual end to the Cold War has become a reality ,however, the issue of environmental protection comes to the fore. On the other hand, the complex nature of anthropogenic, anthropogenic and other "artificial" directions of influence on nature complicates the "aggravation of economic-political, demographic-ethnographic situation in different regions, human-nature relations." As a result, the health of the population is deteriorating and the number of cases is increasing. According to researchers, 50% of the population's health depends on lifestyle, the rest on the environment and human heredity, as well as the health care system aggravation of demographic and ethnographic situations complicates the human-nature relationship. As a result, the health of the population is deteriorating and the number of cases is increasing. According to researchers, 50 percent of the population's health depends on lifestyle, the rest on the environment and human genetics and the health care system aggravation of demographic and ethnographic situations complicates the human-nature relationship. As a result, the health of the population is deteriorating and the number of cases is increasing. According to researchers, 50 percent of the population's health depends on lifestyle, the rest on the environment and human genetics and the health care system. This means that a person's conscious attitude to the world around him depends primarily on his level of knowledge and worldview. Therefore, along with the measures taken by the state and international organizations to improve the ecological situation in the region, first of all, the formation of a high level of ecological outlook, ecological approach to each work, ecological culture, scientifically based ecological consciousness in every citizen it is necessary to find. To this end, the environmental policy pursued in the country is aimed at forming the basis of the ecological worldview.

At the same time, the formation of the ecological worldview, the legal framework and the factors of legal norms are constantly being improved. In particular, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Citizens shall be obliged to treat the natural environment with care" (Article 50). Articles such as "Land, subsoil, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, they must be used wisely and are under state protection" (Article 100) are characterized by the fact that they are aimed at strengthening the legal basis of the ecological worldview.

In addition, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" of December 9, 1992, "On Water and Water Use" of May 6, 1993, and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" of December 26, 1996 The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Environmental Control" of December 27, 2013 is a set of legal norms governing the legal basis of the ecological worldview,

relations in the field of protection and rational use of natural resources, based on the enrichment of legal knowledge of the individual. This means that these legal norms should be reflected in society today. Consequently, in all civilized countries of the world, “the process of globalization of environmental relations has raised international cooperation to a qualitatively new level. All countries view environmental problems as a solution to important problems of their domestic and foreign policies.

One of the most important events in the field of ecology in Uzbekistan in recent years is the formation of “*The Ecological Party of Uzbekistan*”. On January 8, 2019, an important event took place in the political and social life of our country. On the same day, for the first time in the history of independent Uzbekistan, a new political force, the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan, was established to ensure environmental stability. This event makes us all happy, of course. Because this party will serve as a factor in further increasing the attention to our nature.

Boriy Alikhanov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan, commented in the incident as follows:

“The current anomalous natural changes on the planet, a serious ecological crisis and the resulting complex geopolitical situation call the world community to unity, cooperation and solidarity more than ever.

Excessive emissions are causing the Arctic or Greenland glaciers, formerly known as permafrost, to slowly melt and the world's oceans to rise significantly. Climatologists and environmentalists are sounding the alarm, fearing that it will inevitably wreak havoc on humanity.

It should be noted that the planet is now on the verge of environmental instability. The point is that today's environmental degradation affects the destiny of all mankind, no matter what continent or region of the world it occurs in.

The Aral Sea problem, which has been mentioned many times, also affects the fate of many countries and their people today. In the recent past, the Aral Sea, the world's fourth largest closed sea, has been replaced by the new 5.5 million-hectare Aral Desert between the Kyzyl-Kum and Kara-Kym deserts. The tragedy of the Aral Sea is one of the largest environmental tragedies in the world, causing a number of environmental, socio-economic, medical and humanitarian problems not only for Uzbekistan but also for all countries in the region. Storms of sand and salt rising from the dried seabed are on the rise. This situation is exacerbated by climate change. More than 100 million tons of sand and salt particles are spread from the region every year for several thousand kilometers.

The Aral Sea tragedy aggravated the region's climate, exacerbated drought and heat in the summer, and prolonged cold and harsh winters. According to experts, by 2035-2050, the air temperature in the region may rise by another 1.5-3 degrees compared to current levels. In addition, the devastating effects of the Aral Sea tragedy are being felt around the world. According to international experts, the toxic salts of the Aral Sea region are found on the coasts of Antarctica, the glaciers of Greenland, the forests of Norway and many other parts of the world. Unfortunately, the list of environmental, economic and social problems caused by the drying up of the Aral Sea can be long. It is no coincidence that the problems in the Aral Sea region are of concern to the world community.

Admittedly, Uzbekistan has consistently pursued a policy of rational use of nature. It is taking measures to improve the management of land and water resources and to intensify agriculture. In particular, measures have been taken to reduce annual water consumption by 14 billion cubic meters, more than halve the share of water consumption per hectare in agriculture, and improve the reclamation of more than half of irrigated land.

However, the scope of tasks in this area required the joint efforts of government agencies, public associations, civil society institutions and citizens to address the environmental challenges of the country and individual regions as a whole.

Therefore, for the first time in our country, the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan was established to help solve environmental problems, protect the environment and use nature wisely.

Undoubtedly, one of the main program goals and objectives of the new party is to mitigate the negative impact of the Aral Sea ecological tragedy on the Aral Sea population and the environment, as well as to improve the natural environment in other ecologically disadvantaged areas of the country”.

In conclusion, I can say that Uzbekistan is a supporter of ecologically clean air and wildlife. You can also learn this from the work done above. From time immemorial, our peoples have been naturalists and it is not in vain that they say “**if you cut down one tree, you must plant ten seedlings**”.

The love of our people for future generations is clearly reflected in the current work.

REFERENCE:

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Used electronic addresses:

1. < atm.andmiedu.uz>
2. <uz.wikipedia.org>