

Issues of Providing Ecological Sustainability in The New Uzbekistan

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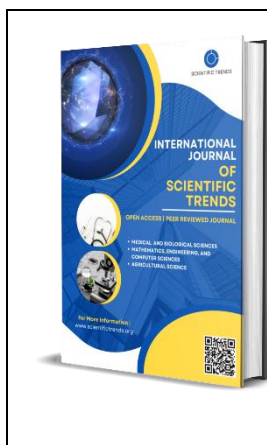
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Abstract

This article discusses the importance and shortcomings of the work being carried out in Uzbekistan and the world community to ensure environmental stability, as well as personal suggestions for ensuring environmental stability in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: ecology, environment, ecological stability, waste, enterprises, ecological safety, Aral Sea, UN, electricity.

Introduction

Today, ecology and environment protection is one of the most pressing problems that excites everyone. In recent years, not only in our country, but also in the whole world, the environment is deteriorating at a record level, which naturally affects the health of the world's population. A solution to this problem cannot be found by improving the health of the population and distributing free medicines to them. Because as the environment deteriorates, so does the health of the population.

It should be noted that Uzbekistan is taking responsible measures to ensure ecological stability. In particular, in recent years, special attention has been paid to environmental protection, public health, and environmental safety. For example, in his speech at the 78th session of the UN General Assembly, the President emphasized the need for the international community to actively unite the countries of the region in environmental issues, in particular, in eliminating the consequences of the drying up of the Aral Sea.

MAIN PART

Today, we are all witnessing the practical work on these issues. As just one example, the establishment of a trust fund under the auspices of the UN on the basis of multilateral partnership

for human security for the Aral Bay region, or the establishment of forests in the dry bottom of the Aral Sea, 2 mln. It can be mentioned that seeds of saksovol and desert plants were sown and seedlings were planted on an area of more than one hectare. Our reforms are supported by the world community. At the suggestion of the President, the establishment of the position of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Water Resources, the creation of the Central Asian water-saving technologies platform, and the establishment of systematic cooperation within the framework of the "Green Development" program adopted in our region were supported. In addition, the head of our state put forward the initiative of the General Assembly to adopt the resolution "Central Asia in the face of global climate threats: strengthening regional unity in the way of sustainable development and prosperity".

It should be mentioned that adaptation of the main sectors of Uzbekistan's economy to climate change, achieving carbon neutrality and sharply increasing the share of "green" energy have been set as a strategic task. In the decision of the head of our state "On approving the strategy of the transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period of 2019-2030", the issues of increasing attention to environmental protection and improvement of the ecological situation are defined, which serves to prevent and adapt to climate changes. In addition, we are also notable for the tasks of stabilizing the environmental situation set out in the "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy.

According to the tasks specified in the strategy, 444 green parks will be established within the national project "Green Space". 1.9 mln. hectare, creation of additional 200,000 hectares of green areas in the dry bottom of the Aral Sea is also planned.

RESULTS

The improvement of the ecological situation in the Arolbay region, that is, the construction of small reservoirs and drinking water networks, is being carried out effectively. In the last 20 years, the release of pollutants into the atmosphere has decreased by 2.1 times, and toxic waste water has decreased by 2 times. The use of pesticides has been reduced by 5 times in the last five years, and the monopoly of cotton has been ended. A national reserve, a park, a private reserve and ecological centers have developed.

By the way, we would not be wrong to say that behind the announcement of 2025 as the "Year of Environmental Protection and "Green" Economy" in our country lies the desire to fight against climate change, transition to a "green" economy, save water resources, ensure food security, and reduce poverty.

The strategic goal of New Uzbekistan is to ensure ecological stability, transition to a "green" development model of economic growth based on resource saving. In line with this, in order to fully satisfy the energy demand of our rapidly growing economy, "green" capacities are being rapidly developed.

In the past five years, nearly 20 billion were invested in the energy sector. foreign investments were attracted and 9.6 gigawatts of modern energy facilities were put into operation. Currently, with foreign partners, the value is 26 billion. more than 50 large projects with a total capacity of 24 gigawatts are being implemented. It is planned to increase the share of renewable energy in our country to 54% by 2030.

In today's world, when global climate change and desertification processes are intensifying, it is very important to expand forest areas and combat land degradation, especially in our sparsely forested region, mainly in sandy desert areas. This important factor also requires the wide implementation of innovative projects to fight against desertification and drought, raising the awareness of the local population about fighting against desertification and drought, the rational and economical use of water resources, and the development and implementation of sustainable land use programs.

DISCUSSION

Another issue that prevents the provision of ecological stability is the problem of waste. According to estimates, the annual production volume of household waste in Uzbekistan is 14-14.5 mln. tons, taking into account the average population growth rate of 1.5%, this indicator will reach 16-16.7 million by 2028. can reach tons. After all, these wastes are dangerous for public health and the environment. In addition, waste has a negative impact on the sanitary and ecological condition of settlements, and the image of the country.

Therefore, in recent years, a state policy aimed at ensuring environmental stability, especially in the field of waste management, has been carried out in our country. In particular, the organizational and legal foundations of the sector were created, the service system based on market mechanisms was introduced from the old communal economy system based on international experiences.

Today, in the period of 2019-2028, systematic work is being carried out on the implementation of the Strategy for the implementation of work related to solid household waste in the country. Private and public-private partnership mechanisms are widely introduced in the industry. "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy also reflects the goals of accelerating these tasks. However, the fact that a number of shortcomings and problems remain in the field has a negative impact on the effective operation of sanitary cleaning enterprises and the sanitary and ecological condition of settlements.

Among these are the non-compliance of existing solid domestic waste landfills with sanitary requirements and environmental standards, the incomplete implementation of a centralized electronic payment system for services rendered in the field, the high amount of receivables for services rendered in the field, as a result of which the economic status of sanitary cleaning enterprises considered as business entities has fallen into an unsatisfactory state, the absence of perfect control and active incentive mechanisms in the field, among others.

In addition to the collection and removal of waste, its processing and disposal is one of the main problems. Waste recycling is one of the most important measures in waste management and environmental sustainability. In recent years, special attention has been paid to the issue of waste processing in our country. Despite the fact that there are more than 180 waste processing enterprises in our country, these enterprises are not enough to meet our needs. As a solution to this problem, the initiatives of the head of our country will start 8 factories in 2026 that will generate electricity by burning household waste. By starting these plants, 152 million cubic meters of natural gas will be saved. This covers a part of our population's need for natural gas.

One of the other reforms in the field of ensuring environmental stability in our country, starting from January 1, 2026, it was established that the tax rate for the use of old earth in the production

of ready-made and raw bricks will be doubled. As a result, it serves to make effective use of fertile land, to save natural gas used for baking bricks, and to reduce carbon dioxide emissions into the environment.

International practice for ensuring environmental sustainability includes laws and regulations governing the use of natural resources, as well as the establishment of environmental standards set by organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization. Another method of environmental sustainability is the use of technologies that use less natural resources and do not pollute the environment. Such technologies include the use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind or hydropower. International approaches to environmental sustainability also include education and advocacy to increase people's awareness of the need for sustainable use of natural resources and conservation. Finally, regulatory legislation is also in place to support environmental sustainability. Governments and regional organizations can set tax incentives and incentives to encourage suppliers to comply with environmental standards and use technologies that waste the natural resource network. The methods listed above are methods of ensuring stability recognized by the whole world and practiced by most countries. At the same time, there are countries recognized by the World Ecological Organization as ecologically stable countries, and it is important to study their methods of ensuring stability.

CONCLUSION

In order to ensure ecological stability in our country, first of all, it is necessary to increase the number of forests, increase the ecological culture of the population, pay special attention to the care of planted trees, rapidly develop the production of solar panels, as well as localize them, further develop the processing of waste and increase the share of electricity obtained by burning them, reduce the share of thermal power plants by increasing the share of wind energy and hydropower, and change the attitude of the population to trees and nature.

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