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PROBLEMS ARISING FOR THE POPULATION OF UZBEKISTAN IN LIVING IN A CLEAN ECOLOGY AND A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

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Annotation:
This article reveals information that teaching our population ecological culture and living in a clean environment is causing a number of problems, that the level of providing sanitary cleaning services to the population is very low, and that our population's skill in observing ecological laws and regulations is also not high.

Key words: Civilization, ecological culture, global world, pure nature, sanitary hygiene, landscape, drought, modern innovative, Aral Sea.

Teaching our population ecological culture and living in a clean environment is causing a number of problems. The level of providing sanitary cleaning services to the population is very low. For example, in our republic, sanitary cleaning services are provided to only 53% of the population. Of this, only 15% falls to the share of the private sector. As a result of the development of civilization and the increasingly deeper influence of humanity on nature, the situation is changing even more in a negative direction. Today, it is no longer even necessary to speak about primitive pure nature. This is because the vast forests on the earth have been cut down, very large territories have been developed for the purpose of farming, fertilized with chemicals, and clean air and nature have been polluted with various wastes and gases. As is observed in the global world, in our country as well, problems connected with ecology are gaining urgent importance.

Our population's skill in observing ecological laws and regulations is also not high. For example, in 1996, more than 12 thousand officials and citizens were subjected to administrative punishment for violating the rules of rational use of nature, and 5.3 million in fines was collected from them. According to specialists, protecting the environment and providing the population with the necessary cleanliness and sanitary services for processing household waste require the implementation of a number of socially significant measures. These include:

1) the high level of the sanitary-hygienic condition and the morbidity rate of the population;
2) the reduction of land resources and their excessive exploitation;
3) the disruption of the genetic stability and balance of the landscape.[1]

Uzbekistan is located in the central part of the Eurasian continent; there is no ocean in this territory. Our republic is surrounded by high mountains from the South and East, and 80% of its territory consists of deserts and semi-deserts. In summer, under the influence of sunlight, a tropical dusty air mass forms over the deserts and poses a threat to the environment. As a result, drought intensifies, water scarcity increases and negatively affects the health of the population, and it leads to the disruption of landscape stability and balance. According to data, the level of desertification is

1 See: Human Development Report. Uzbekistan 1999. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2000. P. 73.).

high in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and in Khorezm, Navoi, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya, and Kashkadarya regions. In general, in Uzbekistan, 22 million hectares of land are prone to desertification, and 43% of the existing pastures have already fallen into crisis. In addition, irrigated lands are also decreasing from year to year. The spread of salt and other mineral substances by wind from the dried territory of the Aral Sea is making the situation increasingly complicated. Over the last 50 years, the Aral Sea has been on the verge of disappearing.[2] It is no secret that, along with the construction of enterprises based on modern technologies in Uzbekistan and the expansion of types of household services, abnormal situations such as throwing waste into the surrounding areas and dirtying streets and the areas around houses are occurring. In general, in our republic, improvement and cleaning of the environment have become a problem. The low level of ecological culture among the population prompted the government of our republic to develop and implement a special program of measures. In this regard, it is necessary to recall the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures Related to Household Waste" (2018, May 18). The Resolution states that a consistent policy is being carried out in Uzbekistan to ensure environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, and improvement of the sanitary and ecological condition in local areas. In a short period, infrastructure for carrying out work related to solid household waste was formed, clusters with the capacity to process household waste with a total capacity exceeding one million tons per year were created, and complexes engaged in sanitary and cleaning work were established. At the same time, the Resolution indicates that public-private partnership has not been sufficiently introduced in the sphere of carrying out work related to household waste, which leads to the unsatisfactory condition of the relevant infrastructure and the failure to ensure full coverage of settlements with services; that the system for processing household waste does not meet modern requirements; that polymer film materials causing pollution of residential settlements are being used excessively; that bringing people to legal responsibility for damaging the environment is not well organized; and that modern innovative and information-communication technologies for assessing the real sanitary-ecological condition in the country do not exist. To eliminate the negative situations that have arisen and to form a new system, the State Ecology Committee assigned points for collecting household waste in the regions to "Toza Hudud" State Unitary Enterprise or "Makhsustrans" State Unitary Enterprise, and a special automated information system was created. A special web portal was created that enables the population to exercise public control over the state of the environment and has the possibility of placing photo and video materials about violations in this sphere, and a system for taking urgent measures on each reported case was introduced. These measures are extremely important for keeping the environment and the appearance of residential areas clean, and for protecting people from the influence of harmful wastes, especially young organisms and children who need a clean natural environment. According to specialists, it is precisely harmful household wastes, the foul smell they spread, and insects and microbes that quickly have a negative effect on a young organism and cause allergic, respiratory, and even neurological diseases in them.[3] The drug addiction that has become the plague of the century poses a great threat to human life and health; therefore, international organizations, especially the UN, are becoming concerned and calling states to fight against it. The

2 Tursunov S. Protection of Nature Is a Matter of Life and Death // Xalq So'zi, 2018, June 19.).

3Shapiro B.M. and others. Healthy Lifestyle. Almaty, Ilim, 2003; Smotrov Yu. On the Edge of Disaster. Karshi: Nasaf, 2010).

revenues coming from drug addiction are leading to the intensification of the drug business, and to greedy persons seeking illegal and inhuman ways of accumulating wealth.

Under the influence of human activity, the change of the biosphere is occurring very rapidly. As a result of such influence of humanity on natural processes, ecological problems intensified in the middle of the twentieth century. Therefore, ecological problems, first of all, are connected with the influence that humans are exerting on nature.

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1. Human Development Report. Uzbekistan 1999. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2000. P. 73.).
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