

COORDINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: Today, environmental research is limited to the interests of a branch or field, which sometimes creates new environmental problems. For example, due to the fact that the ecological consequences of the construction of artificial water basins and reservoirs have not been jointly studied, negative changes are taking place in the movement of underground water, soil structure, land reclamation, and even climate in some regions. This has a negative impact on the development of the population, fauna and flora.

Key words: love for mother nature, climate change on the planet, ecological danger, ecological crisis, ecological disaster.

Organizations and institutions related to nature protection are the most important means of ecological activity. Their activity is characterized by direct connection with the political structure of the society. Public organizations of nature protection are voluntary associations of people based on ecological needs and interests. These organizations are divided according to the goals, tasks, means and methods of their implementation. In addition, the formation and functional activities of organizations have their own organizational principles.

The current characteristics of the ecological situation in Uzbekistan and the development trend, the need for a complex and systematic solution to its problems, create a need for an organization that develops its centralized, intellectual-theoretical foundations, and defines its strategy and tactics. World practice shows the expediency of transferring the functions of centralized management, organization, control and monitoring bodies of nature protection to the State. For example, in 1967, the National Council for Nature Protection was established in Sweden, in 1970, the Nature Protection Agency was established in the USA, in England - the Ministry of Nature Protection, in 1971 - in Canada - the Department of the Environment, in France - the Ministry of Ecology. At the same time, the role of non-governmental organizations in these countries is growing exponentially. The "Club of Rome" was formed in order to find a solution to international environmental problems in time, and now about 100 scientific institutions and production enterprises from more than 40 countries have joined it. In our opinion, it is appropriate to establish a scientific-intellectual institution of this type that studies the environmental problems of the country and develops scientific recommendations in Uzbekistan.

This inter-sectoral center coordinating ecological activities in Uzbekistan, based on a single plan and program of potential opportunities for fundamental and practical research of the ecological situation:

- 1) introducing the results of complex scientific research in the field of nature protection into production in various sectors of the national economy;
- 2) creation of rational organization, management and control mechanisms of nature protection activities of state and non-state organizations;
- 3) carrying out ecological scientific expertise of the activities of various designing and planning organizations and monitoring their implementation;
- 4) to develop organizational methodical and theoretical foundations and give practical recommendations to increase the ecological responsibility of the public;
- 5) it is possible to achieve the expected results only by transferring the tasks of gathering environmental scientific information at the international level, searching for opportunities to establish cooperation with different countries for the purpose of creative generalization, and putting it in the center of social policy.

In eliminating the ecological situation in Uzbekistan, creating its material, technical and intellectual foundations is a practical manifestation of the state ecological policy. To organize these tasks based on the requirements of the time:

- in spite of any economic difficulties, physically and morally "ecologically aged" techniques and technologies are removed from the production process, and the formation of an advanced system that meets progressive, ecological requirements;
- bringing the expenses spent on nature protection measures in the main fund of enterprises and the gross product to the level of the model of developed countries;
- strengthening the legal and legal bases for coordination of the material and technical resources and activities of the state and non-state organizations that shape and control nature protection;
- making material, technical, and organizational provision of environmental measures a priority of state policy;
- it is necessary to generalize the positive experiences of developed countries in increasing environmental responsibility and create a strong, high-quality intellectual basis for nature protection.

The continuous deepening of the ecological crisis demands the development of constructive practical recommendations by analyzing its objective and subjective causes on a scientific basis. These tasks can be solved in the cooperation of applied and fundamental sciences. Alternative ecological theories of different disciplines do not represent a conflict between them. Perhaps these views are generalized on the basis of certain interests. In our views, in most cases, it was characteristic to divide the worldview into opposite directions, at least to insert artificial contradictions between them. Today's freedom of thought has put an end to this to some extent. Therefore, there was a need to summarize the positive aspects of modern ecological theories in a creative way. While serving the ecological interests of society and the goals of the civilization of mankind, it is appropriate to study them creatively and critically, to generalize their practical experiences, but this does not completely eliminate the general conflicts in our ideological position.

Today, environmental research is limited to the interests of one branch or field, sometimes creating new environmental problems. For example, due to the fact that the ecological consequences of the construction of artificial water basins and reservoirs have not been jointly studied, negative changes are taking place in the movement of underground water, soil structure, land reclamation, and even climate in some regions. This has a negative impact on the development of the population, fauna and flora.

It originates from the purpose of the comprehensive and joint research of technical, technological, economic, social, and spiritual issues of ecology, to determine its long-term perspectives and activity strategy. However, this work is not as good as it is organizationally and methodically. The dispersal of the Academy of Sciences and network scientific research institutes, departmental unity, lack of technical and technological equipment of the laboratories and experimental areas based on the requirements of the time are hindering the work. Scientific forces and potential opportunities of higher educational institutions are being slowly attracted to the study of ecological problems.

Currently, based on the interests of nature protection, it is necessary to establish independent scientific centers based on the jointing and alternativeization of the activities of scientific associations, design organizations, construction bureaus, planning and management agencies, and expanding their scope of authority. It is appropriate to entrust these centers with thorough inspection and testing of industrial enterprises and facilities, not during their commissioning, but from the design and planning period, to ensure that they meet environmental requirements.

The basis of ecological responsibility is the tradition, experience, skills and competences formed over centuries in the field of nature use, which have passed the tests of time, have risen to the level of national values, and have been combined with oriental gratitude, contentment with little, wastefulness, and fear of waste. In the studies carried out so far, environmental responsibility has been evaluated more in terms of the time and environment. True, such an approach helps to more accurately express socio-economic development, allows to monitor the improvement of techniques and technology. However, in this study, an attempt was made to assess the traditions, skills and skills of our people in the use of nature as an ecological outlook. Viewed through the lens of today's ecological and social knowledge, it appears as a territorial organization of production that maintains socio-ecological balance, hidden under the surface of simplicity. Enriching such skills, qualifications, traditions and customs with modern scientific and technical achievements, innovations, re-evaluating and applying them to life taking into account social progress is considered as one of the main conditions of sustainable development ¹. Therefore, the intellectual basis of ecological responsibility was considered a program aimed at forming a systematic ecological thinking and worldview.

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