



| Research Article



Achievements of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection and Disadvantages of Practice

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Abstract: this article examines the achievements and shortcomings of the clonal nature conservation nature conservation in practice, and present several solutions to the undp.

Keywords: Ecology, general morphology of the organism, ecological damage, non-visionary evolution, sociology.



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INTRODUCTION

what is ecology and why we twenty-first century, its too theoretical, too, trying to find practical solutions do we remain? Why this problem almost as many stages in the education, leisure cultural production in new areas of international meetings and even know that it has become subject to heated muhrokama also in show business. The ecological direction in all regions of the world in a different appearance, having the shape and size of books, magazines, brochures-yu, articles, textbooks are published in millions of version. Tuchun him to convey to the population of modern information technology news and information on all types qo'llanimlmoqda despite all this, still ecology "what is" question, you answer it is difficult to find hilda. And especially since this is the condition that will not let happen in science education. In the process of compulsory education, schools, lyceum environmental science still has not been recognized as independent in college. After all, all equally beautiful nature qo'ynida get rest, restore our health and leisure hoxlaymiz. But while the population is increasing from day to day but decreased go'sha beautiful nature. This condition, now the author of a theoretical approach to the subject was forced to aspect aspect of ecology.

According to tradition, **ecology** – *interaction of living organisms and the environment they live in between referred to as the science about the relationship*. The German term came from the way this was expressed in its meaning. Because in German, "oikos"-home, a place to live, to live environment, "logos"-the doctrine that the meaning of references. Itsbu term to become the first fan tabiatshunos German scientist **Ernest Gekkel** published in 1866, the year his "the general morphology of the body" enter through get that book. According to his definition, "**Ecological** – *economic nature of all living organisms through the study of organic and inorganic items along with the environment, its effects and reveal the relationship between flora and fauna which are affiliated standing within antogonistik noantogonistik*"is.

E. Gekkel great English scientist charles darwin's evolution of living organisms to develop on the development of the doctrine of any living organisms adapted to the environment, his morphology(internal) and morfometrik(foreign) go changing section, configure, and proved on the basis of natural selection did not kill the flow.

E. Gekkel "ecology" as long as you give the definition to the word, " human "nature of the economic survey" of that phrase plays a special role. Because of the nature expressed from a number of aspects of human activity related to the economy of the place that it affected the expression of omoqda was. Often Gekkel primary capital E. "as crusaders, is also a nature walk" through the accumulation of which it was.

The above quotes by some of the words or phrases that have been applied in understanding E. Gekkel down, left or additions included. For example, europe in the second half of the six century to the economy "to understand the nature of the phrase" if it took an extremely critical role, it is of primary importance also come to now it is difficult to say. The representatives of the ancient continent because of environmental crisis and took a grasp of what talofat ekanlligini already.

Exactly why the science of ecology in europe, and biologists of the nineteenth century it was discovered by the second wound, that is a reasonable question. In the middle of the six century in central europe because of "scientific-technical revolution" in relation to the nature of man and German pressure Sileziya Rur industry developed in the basin, noevolusion a drastic violation of the balance between nature and society! the nature of economic and financial relations and the way they brought the corrupt systems of the form rather appropriate. This, in turn, organisms live in the environment, while it is the type of body, it has a decisive influence populations and communities. In that period the French journalist who look at the position of the rhein river, "the water of the river rhein in the second half of the six century landscape nature reflection paint is used in place of" if I did not avail. For the first time in europe, the environmental condition exactly like outlooked to the formation of the world. Ecology of biological sciences this period, access to the system, and the science of living organisms as proposed by biologists for the first time. Time passed, come to 70 years of the twentieth century (1972 "the environment" dedicated to after the stockholm conference), *ekologiya the sphere of science is not only independent*, but also the *sciences of the system to be* turned on. If there are currently more than 80 environmental science, almost all of them them to penetrate the network of science-(2-picture).

E. environmental terms have been many changes and additions to the definition of after by gekkel taqiqotchilar. But, still, in a general way and the essence of its primary content was saved. We summarize different thoughts without *environment – specific nature in the system (ecosystem) of organisms and the environment they live in interaction with various aspects of the relationship between science research network, knowledge, allowing them to education of the direction of them optimallashtiruvchi the sphere of national economy*, we can say.



E. Gekkel



V. Vernadskiy



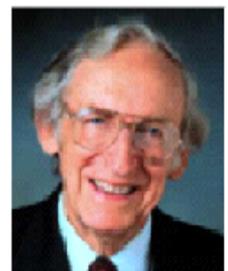
D. Qashqarov
Ekologiyaning



E. Gekkel



E. Korovin



Yu. Odum

the goal is to ensure the safety of the environment for current and future generations all living organisms. Environmentally safe living environment – organisms, in particular the increase in the normal position of men in a particular ecosystem, growth and development for clean, healthy and comfortable implies the condition of the natural environment. This goal the following *tasks* to carry out requires:

- some of the theoretical basis of the environmental movement development;
- its history, current status and future prospects of the set;
- The richness of the land and natural resources account planeta, assessment and monitoring;
- the introduction of the environmental management requirements of the state;

- locally (local), national, regional (regional), global (kurraviy) at the scale of environmental safety monitoring conduct;
- the state and the international community to establish and use them to create a mechanism by environmental control;
- to the activities of civil society in environmental protection, established non-governmental organizations and public associations in the power management control of environmental data to recommend them to install and used widely in the mechanism of development;
 - future-oriented environmental plans and programs of the country, the region and global development, acceptance and implementation;
 - local, national and international environmental and legal norms at the level of development, adoption and use a mechanism to create
 - defining regional and global scale environmental problems and their responsibility of specialized investigation, prosecutor's office and the judicial bodies of the system of creation;
 - local, national, regional and global level "operating environmental aid" organizations, funds, or their activity, activation of the conclusion of the group;
 - strain the environmental land areas (Sea, Chernobyl, central africa...), and akvatoriyalarini water (sea island of lake chad and Balxash...) through the joint efforts of the human resolve;
 - to work out ways to prevent environmental terrorism;
 - societyto naturein relation to environmental yoinki ecological-economic relations in the form of install etc.

The environmental movement object – noevolyusion development in the way of living organisms and their environment. The evolution of the natural environment around them and the body, that is, if the development process is passing in a natural way, then environmental studies environmental problems does not arise and therefore also does not stay in place. This items biology, geography, geology, hydrology, it has become the object of science as okeanografiya. Geoekologiya a difference from the system of incoming environmental sciences geography (Geographical ecology) the geographical ob'eti to learn within the body of the natural environment around them and a shell. Unlike in biology from biosfera be the object of research for bioekologiya out of organisms and their environment, social and environmental in-person and the environment they live in will be on the surface of the land and so on.k.

Environmental noevolyusion object always in the way of development of the technique, unconventional changing. If it is changing, unconventional, if ho would remain backchat to the science of ecology. Why "non-variable"? Because of change in the natural environment noevolyusion way, if the body is also a non-traditional way, they do not change in the second type of change there will be no reason to change the body or any body. They bring all of these ecological relationships. Environmental change in an unconventional way that does not occupy the location of natural or anthropogenic environment while in a relationship relationship.

The environmental movement is the subject of a particular ecological system (ecosystem)of organisms in interaction with the natural environment around them and see which is the relationship noevolyusion wholesale. Here also the evolution of the relationship noekologik enter the subject of other sciences. Gekkel science in 1866 by e. the year to bring the "Ecology"'s exactly in the middle of the xix century in central europe also avail the occurrence should not be. The industry in that period because of the balance between nature and society in the basin of the Rur and advanced German Sileziya on the basis of environmental objects in the way of development and they brought a harsh violation noevolyusion noevolyusion ecological relationships rather see confirmation in the form of¹.

Object and subject in the comments to give particular emphasis given to the environmental movement "noevolyusion manner and form" happen to be in the way of research on the use of the word evolution, that is, in the way of natural development or confirmation of the place and see which process does not express the opinion that one should not look to the environmental context. Because of environmental problems on the spot, prove whether it works or you can conduct in order to prevent environmental research. Kurrai land, while in the twenty-first century come to a basin of water and ecological problems should not be neither the one nor the rest of the land go.

Ecological relationships of natural, social, economic, legal, political, and similar overall versatile character (appearance) may have. This character, that is different, depending on the subject of environmental sciences science goes to the network. For example, natural in character–geoekologiya, bioekologiya, zooekologiya, ixtioekologiya, fitoekologiya and h.k. Social character–the social ecology, human ecology, ecology and recreational h.k. Economic in character–applied ecology, industrial ecology, environmental resources, and agroekologiya h.k. In the character of the legal–environmental law, international environmental law, environmental law, law and use of natural resources.h k. Political in character–politekologiya and international environmental.h k. Character in general–general ecology, regional ecology, ecology and space.h k.

Environmental history in uzbekistan.

Russia may click out of central asia, war, due to the revolution of turkestan ancient monuments, beautiful nature, plants and animals of the world saw great damage. The historical relics in the country since the year 1916 was to start work on the issue of note. But this remained increased after in and out of purpose.

Archive material in the year of 1920 the country study and preservation of the relics of the past thoughts on the necessity of education suggest that the onset of the network in order appear. Then restavratsiya memorial and repair of architecture, storage, a committee is formed. The scientists involved in the work of the committee local forces and moscow. In the year 1921 the work of the museum and the ancient relics, the trust is organized by the committee on sanxat nature and turkestan.

This committee, 'uzur nature is to trust in and begins to operate. Its purpose is to study the type of plants xayvonot increase the concentration of populations and to preserve, received from focused events consist of. The part of the crust of the earth as well as to research and some elements implied.

1923 propaganda propaganda in order to make the idea of nature hunters trust between fishers and the nature of the whole country in turkestan se'zdida of the country is to trust the protection of nature on behalf of professor a. l. kommissiyasi Baruskiy "Nature memorial trust" with the theme " the word comes out. Then the scientists of "turkestan to trust in nature called" a small book is published. In his research towards developing borodskiy this imaginative l. a. to become a broken power than the power in the kingdom, the human nature will show. He even explains the scope of this power is equivalent to the groundbreaking geological xalokat.

It Turkistan 'traditions to the area of turkestan and the type of animals and plants that is very rich alo'ida was showing 'do not trust the event to devastate this rich concentration so that azerbaijanis ukumatini promptly to the production of these urges. Scientists are very expensive to restore them and fall, to'g'rirog'i, full 'olda it is said that to restore.

Actually the idea of the creation of the reserve in those times is born. Thus, the necessity of the national organization raised garden, it is important that there be no delay alo'ida work is noted. However, as a result of the creation of the national park was very difficult and responsible job. In this regard, Turkestan 'ududlari special study begins.

Professor d. n. Kashkarov big living nature to the work of the trust 'will add issi. The nature of the soul of the country and it's beautiful-diversity and its dildan loves, enjoy that wonderful content. It kuyinib wrote: "in front of the eyes burst out minion has been the nature of our country. Kill our forests, and our nuts, our annual-thousand fir, our unique animals, birds decreased from year to year, are going to lose".

Thus, the human nature of the country and the oppression of men, because of persecutions xalok mean that it is more natural to link trust represents in the economy of the main issues in the following order:

- 1) the nature of science, that is, in the context of preservation for scientific study; scientific study and in order to settle problems general nature that gives you the benefits to the trust.
- 2) maintaining trust in the eyes of manfati view the economy of nature; the natural production of the human nature and the power of xali step go'sha go all 'stubborn an opportunity to identify and make use of it;
- 3) from the standpoint of preservation and health education for people and nature; nature as a source of rest and restoring the health of the organization qo'ynida him to look; to work in partnership with the nature and educational trust launched.

Special guard scientists 'who, however, also gave a lot of attention to the issues of the organization. In 1928, the year's work in the us national park acquainted with it, Turkestan 'ududlarida which established the national park area is very extensive, rich and ornamental nature, deserted go'sha with the rest of the people, that should be easy to be out xordiq 'isoblaydi.

In 1933, the committee of sciences of uzbekistan, 'uzur to 6 people in the organization and its structure of the state committee on nature protection, in particular, d. n. Kashkarov, as well included. Mainly nature reserve and the organization committee of the trust projecting their scientific work ra'barlik to the popularization of the idea of nature with the work of the trust is concerned. Local 'ududlar, plant and xayvonot world, learns of the river and the lake.

60 years come to begin to change dramatically to the bad side of the ecological situation in uzbekistan. With the rapid development of cotton and agricultural xaddan kimyolashtirish for this reason surxatlar than pursuing it. Some of the objects or the nature of such a situation in uzbekistan, scientific, cultural, recreational role 'ududlarni to develop measures of trust was required.

On 30 June 1968, the year of the council of ministers of uzbekistan ", as well as the forest fire to save them from harmful diseases and xasharotlar 'city to imo about" 349 decree dated will be announced.

"CHatqol", "Island-" the prophet, "Zama", "a boda-Born", "Karakul" is organized as a reserve.

Qozilmalar of the council of ministers of uzbekistan useful to find mine, exploration of the earth 'osildor layer of the preservation and rational use of them, land cadastre, forest 'city on the criteria to be made imo guru'larga divide, unpaid 'jesus-get the book, xayvonot kadastiri the state of the universe with the minerals under the land use get for placing objects on medicinal plants and preparation of decrees has announced a number of others.

Moreover, after gaining the independence of uzbekistan, the trust started paying serious attention to the issues of ecology and nature Ecology and nature the laws in regard to the trust as well as in dozens of orders were announced, they were on the execution of measures.

For example, 9 of the republic of Uzbekistan in December 1992 "hints to the nature trust" on 6 May 1993 "about water and water use", on September 22, 1994 "about underground riches" on December 27, 1996 "on the air about trust" on 26 December 1997 in "the trust and the rational use of xayvonot about the world", in 1997 and December 26 "and trust about the rational use of the world of plants" on, 26 December 1997 in "the trust of the plant world hints" on other laws and decrees published in this area in a number of foreign as well as among them.

Conclusion: in this article we ekalaogik to maintain their condition and remain in Uzbekistan haqqida tanisgdim problems and defects. Uzbekistan ekalogik them as a basis to the history that can be learned. In relation to the nature of man (or positive, or negative) for all acts or omissions of the rapidly changing environment is being sent. These natural variability feature not only nature, but also in living organisms, particularly human beings, have been identified.

Medicine, sociology, social sciences, also from the living body to be the person the specific features of development and development phases, and organized qonuniyat related to the natural environment of trying to one-way learns.

About the land of the sciences (geography, general knowledge, land, soil, geological, hydrological, klimatologiya the like) of the organism under the land and the land of the origin, spread, qonuniyat associated with the development of the natural environment in the case of a one-way survey.

Economics and mathematical sciences computer science and information into the number and quality of relationships between nature and society in terms of valuation, modeling. The sciences of physics and chemistry reveals the essence and content of this process based on clear qonuniyat.

In general, the above until the name has been arising in the language of environmental science sciences the relationship between nature and man, as all seem to be opening up. Therefore, comprehensive ecological among subjects into place that there is a reasonable question.

Each fan independently of "boosting" for its stand to do independent study or research object, the subject, the specific methods, sources and the introduction of the results obtained must be in place. Otherwise this is science, especially new, the network is not recognized as an independent science.

Thus, when you say the subject of environmental law, certain ecological system (ecosystem) at the protection of the environment, rational use of natural resources and the recovery of the corrupt nature of social relations in the legal side of the complex must understand. The environment of the "recovery", "recovery", "recovery" in a way to summarize all of uchchala phrase "protection" that won't be a mistake to think that single phrase express.

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