

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF SOLVING PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIALIZATION IN MODERN CONDITIONS

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Abstract

Currently, the existing regulatory documents in the republic are aimed at protecting the environment, preserving public health, taking into account developing industries. The development of preventive measures is of great importance. Since in order to prevent and prevent the environmental consequences of modern industrialization, a comprehensive assessment of the state of the natural environment and environmental use of resources are necessary.

Keywords: Occupational health, industry, industrialization, environment, ecological state, regulatory documents, preventive measures.

Introduction

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Decree No. DP-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", the sixth direction of which "Approach to global problems based on national interests" includes measures to solve global problems, including such environmental problems. In the republic, to solve the problem of environmental protection in connection with the increasing urbanization of industry, appropriate measures are envisaged and implemented.

A regulatory and legislative system has been created that is aimed at solving the problem of preserving and strengthening public health in the context of the possible influence of environmental factors. Thus, according to the action program for environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of fundamental changes have occurred, so in the national economy, economic sectors are developing taking into account environmental priorities. In large cities of a number of regions, water supply has been improved through the reconstruction of existing water intake structures of water supply systems. In addition, in order to improve the environmental situation and reduce their negative impact on the environment in the territory of former mines, background radiation has been reduced to standard values. New technologies are used for recycling solid waste and producing dry construction mixtures. To improve the ecological condition, prevent the processes of sand transfer and desertification, afforestation work was carried out on the dried seabed. Solar photovoltaic stations have been installed and put into operation in the republic at socially significant facilities and many other significant events [1, 3, 4].

The scientific and technological revolution has opened up enormous opportunities for anthropogenic transformation of the natural environment and the use of natural resources. The environmental consequences of urbanization and industrialization of society, first of all, are reflected in the basic elements of the biosphere (water, air, soil) and public health [2, 6].

Results and Discussion

If we take into account the generally accepted fact that the global water balance is fairly constant, then the trend of gradual loss of moisture by the continental land masses and its transition to the world ocean basin indisputably indicates the transition of the climate from a wet to a dry continental phase. This circumstance is of great importance for our republic, since water resources are of paramount economic importance for it. In this regard, information about water resources available for use as drinking, irrigation and industrial water, as well as their condition and the tendency to change quantitative and qualitative characteristics is of great economic importance.

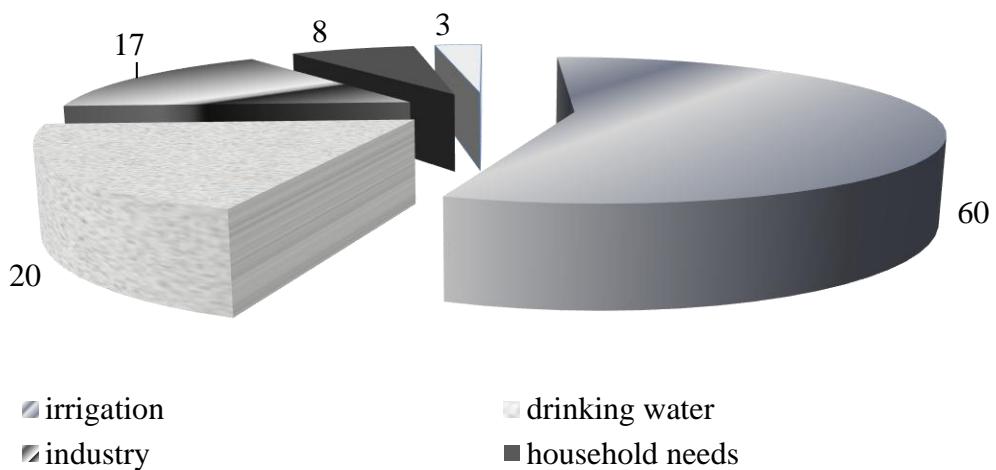


Figure 1. Average indicators in the structure of water resources use (%)

Forecasts of economic and social development give reason to believe that in the near future the demand for water resources may increase by 10-20%. Such forecasts, as a rule, do not take into account pollution factors from industrial, household and agricultural sources, despite the introduction of new resource-saving technologies in industry and agriculture, which are very expensive and entail an increase in the cost of many products (Figure 1).

Air, like water, is a natural resource and is affected by anthropogenic pollution, although to a lesser extent than water and soil. Air pollution near industrial zones is most important, since its composition remains relatively constant and largely depends on the wind rose and natural and climatic conditions. The structure of urban air pollution sources is very diverse for different regions and is presented in average form in the figure (Figure 2).

In addition to chemicals that pollute the air, economic activities and the consequences of anthropogenic transformation of the environment entail an increase in the content of suspended solid particles (dust, soot and etc.). This problem is most acute in areas with disturbances of natural and climatic conditions, a striking example of which is the ecological situation in the Aral Sea region.

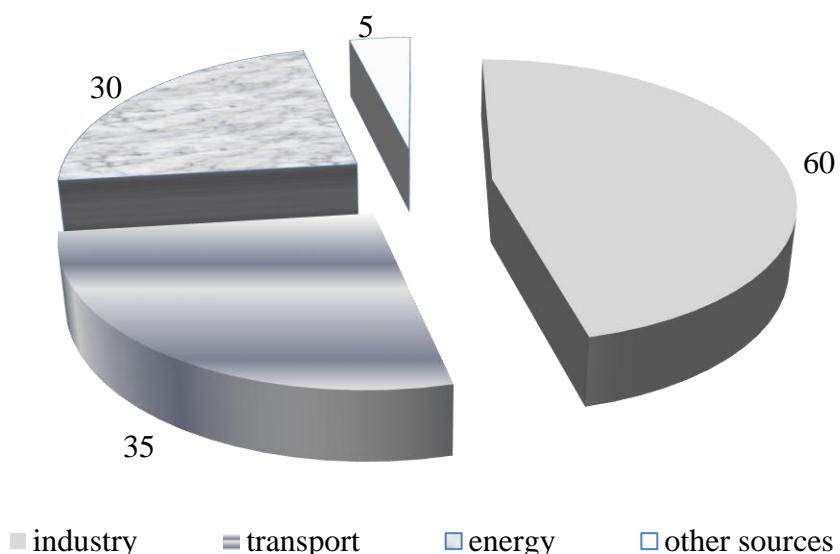


Figure 2. Structure of air pollution sources in large cities (%)

Thus, to prevent and prevent the environmental consequences of urbanization and industrialization of our time, a comprehensive assessment of the state of the natural environment is necessary, taking into account the environmental use of resources. At the same time, no less important place is given to assistance in the integration of environmental and economic policies, improvement of the legal framework for regulating natural resource management and environmental protection, and the implementation of certain activities aimed at developing legislation and regulatory and methodological framework in the field of environmental protection, environmental management and environmental education.

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