

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

Kurbonova Umida Saetbekovna

Fergana Polytechnic Institute. Faculty of Chemical Technology. Senior Lecturer,
Department of oil and oil and gas skate processing technology

ANNOTATION

The head of the Intergovernmental Commission on climate change, first mentioned that the temperature rise and the level of pollution of the atmosphere are approaching a dangerous point. He lectured on the subject at the UN Conference in Mauritius. Following this, a group of scientists at Oxford University found that drastic climate change poses twice as many risks as the figures cited by the commission. According to the International Working Group, the situation after ten years will reach an irrevocable level of its original state.

Key words: drastic climate, raising the temperature problem

INTRODUCTION

As mentioned above, at the next conference of climatologists, the issue of a dangerous turn of the climate was discussed. From now on, the Prime Minister had the responsibility of raising the temperature problem at a summit between the EU and the Big Eight. Margaret Beckett, England's environment minister, while declaring the conference open, mentioned that future temperatures cannot escape the effects of global increases. Then, visiting scientists and economists from all continents spoke. They believe that what is not worth the attention is currently causing serious problems.

If governments take action, primitive and inexpensive techniques will have to be abandoned. In fact, such a decision had already been made before. In 1986, nuclear energy experts gathered in Vienna raised the Chernobyl tragedy. The former Union delegation cited the process of entering the tin color of the nuclear reactor, which was then photographed by helicopter. Of course, the bar of images was not in a sharp spirit. But the live document clearly demonstrated the nuclear crisis that was causing enough concern to world policymakers in its time. By now, an increase in temperature, melting of glaciers has been added to the nuclear

problem. Careful science does not want to reveal all the secret. Nevertheless, it is permissible to cite the fact that the sea glaciers in the Arctic have lost almost half their volume. Disasters such as poverty, drought, high winds, and waterlessness are occurring three times more often than earthquakes. These are all events related to climate change.

Scientists have found that the number of birds in the North Sea has decreased sharply compared to last year. Because the fish they eat have left warm bodies of water. The sad thing is that experts warned about the danger of temperature long ago, when it was difficult to believe. Conference participants again expressed concern over the gradual increase in acid levels in the oceans. This condition can lead to the extinction of marine life.

Scientists engaged in the Antarctic project in Britain have already carried out a number of studies in their own right now. Investigations have shown that sea levels rise to fifteen feet, about 4.57 meters, as a result of the melting of the ice sheet in West Antarctica. Experts are in favor of a unanimous solution to the problem. At the moment, a new scientific conclusion is emerging: if we want to prevent a tragedy, then it is necessary to keep the heating temperature at an interval of two degrees. This means that the maximum concentration of gases should be 400 units. Unfortunately, by now the concentration has reached 370 units and continues to grow.

According to experts, a solution to the issue can be found. To do this, states will reduce the volume of gases by 50% until 2050, and developed countries will reduce it by 30% until 2020. There is little time left. If the coming decade is spent motionless again, then there is a need for measures that require double strength. When twenty years are spent in vain, it costs three to seven times more. Better yet, it is necessary to develop harmless technologies, reduce the amount of energy waste, improve the processing industry, and make good use of forest and agricultural resources. One percent of the gross domestic product produced in Europe as a whole would have been targeted if spent for 20 years.

Ecological situation of the Aral Sea

The Aral Sea was previously considered one of the largest inland seas in the world at the time, and was used for Fishing, Hunting, Transportation and recreation purposes. The marine water regime is organized by the descent of amudarya, Sirdar, groundwater and atmosphere burns, which are sung to it, and the evaporation of water from the surface. in ancient historical times, a change in sea level of 1.5 — 2.10 was due to the nature of the climate, the volume of water was 100 — 150 cubic km, the area of the water level — 4000 sq.km.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As a result of the development of irrigated deaconry, the amount of water burned to the delta of Amudarya and Syrdarya was reduced by the non-tidal waters used for irrigation and the years. Thus, at present, the sea level has decreased by 16.8 m compared to 1961. 1994 36.6 m. In this case, the volume of the sea increases 3 times, the Surface 2 times, the degree of shrinkage increases from 9-10 ggl to 34-37 ggl; by 2000, 180 - 200 gggl is expected. On the current day, the decrease in sea level is 80 — 110 cm per year. The Kirgok line drops 60 — 80 km, and the exposed land is 23 thousand km². The quality of the water in the Amudarya and Syrdarya will deteriorate, as well as become unsuitable for drinking. Ecological Organisms, plants and animals are undergoing deep incirosis. The worst akhvol is the South Island. The region includes landscape complexes such as the northern Garbi kizil kum, Zaungao'z, Kora kum, Southern Eastyurt and Amudaryo delütasik. The total area of the island's neck is 473,000 km², while its southern part is 245,000 km². This includes the territory of the KKR, the Khorezm region of Uzbekistan, the Toshavvuz vilocht of Turkmenistan. The phenomenon of rapid shrinkage occurring on the shores of the island and the island has not been encountered in the world experience. That is why it is much more difficult to enjoy the mix and quality humor. Desert areas are expanding due to the opening of the seabed and the drying up of river deltas. The surface of the opened 1 million ha area is coped with fine salt particles to form new-shaped cumin coatings.

Thus, on the territory of Central Asia, a powerful new source was formed, which was powered by the wind of cumin, salt Eels. According to preliminary

data, received 100-150 million tons per year per atmosphere. up to a ton of dust — dust can be expected. Waiting from the bottom of the sea-salt salt atmospheric pollution is also increasing by 5% dust-the expectation of salt into the atmosphere has been observed from Space 1 time in 1875 year. The length of and a width of. As a result of the precipitation of salts on the surface of the Earth, the yield of cotton decreased by 5 — 15%, while the rice decreased by 3-6%. Of the dust-salt particles being greased along the island, the total midcrop averaged 520 kg, being one of the main causes of the deterioration of the soil condition. The subsurface areas of the KKR are dust-salt fractions that go from 250 kg ha to 500 t in Chimboy district. The year of the desiccated cumin salt occupies the pastures of 15 along the island. ~ the areas reserved for the host are infested with disease-catching zarakunandas. The crop of agricultural products is declining. The deterioration of reclamation in the regions of the upper reaches of the river (Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Bukhara, Samarkand) leads to an increase in the Erla in Category II.

In the water farm districts of Turkmenistan, the reclamation status of is coming. In the of amudarya and Syrdarya, most fields are considered lands belonging to 3 and 4 categories with a non - conic reclamation situation, with a 35-70% of the shelled, strongly shelled areas. Due to the shoring of soils, the harvest of farm products fell by 30% in Uzbekistan, 40% in Turkestan, 33% in Kazakhstan, 1990 in Kyrgyzstan-by 20%. The location of strongly shrunken groundwater is increasing the process of shrinkage. As a result of the decline of the kirgok of Amudarya av Syrdarya, water flows in the part of the river bed. This in turn leads to shrinkage of tukay vegetation areas, transformation of previously humus — rich swampy soils into unproductive desert, soils. Mammalian birds declined. The fields are dreaming with rodents that leave dangerous diseases for the population. The sanitary-epidemiological situation of the island's neck is 29-67% of the central-water supply of the population. Half of the population is used from contaminated openwork basins. Is it possible to preserve the island sea? The basis of the island problem is the preservation of it as a sea. It should be noted that throughout its history, the island has been known to have changed and seen its

shape many times in scientific data. To restore the initial absolute height of the Aral Sea, more than a thousand cubic km of water will be needed.

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