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## Social Factors of Ecology Influencing City Governance and Development

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**Annotation:** *The article discusses issues such as the problem of clean drinking water, waste, epidemics, salinization of the land, excessive air pollution.*

**Keywords:** *The problem of clean drinking water, the problem of waste, epidemics, soil salinity, excessive air pollution.*

In our country, as in a number of areas, great attention is paid to the development of cities. To this end, a number of documents have been issued at the government level, the implementation of which is being monitored by the President himself. To date, a number of successful works in this area can be listed. But there are problems that need to be solved and it is very important to solve them. These include the problem of clean drinking water, garbage collection, epidemics, transport services, food problems, salinization, and air pollution.

It should be noted that today the increase in air pollution in the cities of our country is worrying. Atmospheric air is a national treasure as an integral part of natural resources and is protected by the state. A person can endure several days without water, live even a month without food, and live only a few minutes without air. Atmospheric air pollution has always been a concern due to its harmful effects on human health.<sup>1</sup> Air pollution has a negative impact on human health and is one of the leading causes of allergies and respiratory diseases. That is why the quality of the air we breathe is very important.

High levels of pollutants can be found in the atmosphere of almost every major city in Uzbekistan and around the world, which has a negative impact on ecosystems and public health.

Acceleration of urbanization also has a significant impact on air pollution. Today, more than half of the population lives in cities, where cities are often a source of pollution on the one hand, and on the other hand, where the effects of air pollution are particularly strong.<sup>2</sup>

Another problem in cities is the problem of clean drinking water. Today, not only in the city, but also in the villages, the problem of clean drinking water is at the forefront. There are a number of reasons for this. The need for drinking water has also increased due to the fact that the living conditions of the population are improving and the process of creating megacities is accelerating. In cities of average size such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Namangan with a population of 300-500 thousand people consume 130-150 liters

<sup>1</sup> <https://monitoring.meteo.uz/uz/menu/monitoring-zagrjaznenija-atmosfernogo-vozduha>

<sup>2</sup> <https://monitoring.meteo.uz/uz/menu/monitoring-zagrjaznenija-atmosfernogo-vozduha>

of water per capita, while in megacities such as Tashkent, Moscow, Paris, Washington with a population of more than 3 million people this figure is 350-600 liters.<sup>3</sup> The above figures are leading to an increase in the demand for clean drinking water in cities.

According to the Worldwatch magazine, inadequate access to safe drinking water is the cause of 80 percent of all diseases in developing countries. This is the reason why 25 million people die every year in African countries from infectious diseases and epidemics. Deterioration of clean water supply in cities or weakening of control can be a tragedy for many people. For example, in the state of Wisconsin, one of the most developed countries in the United States, in 1993, 400,000 people became ill due to the emergence of microbes that could live even in chlorinated drinking water. The problem of drinking water does not bypass Uzbekistan. If we take the water used in our country as 100%, 85% of it is used in agriculture. It should be noted that the salinization of the soil is also caused by the uneven movement of water. 12 percent of water is used for industry and the remaining 3 percent is used for human needs. Due to these factors, the level of water quality is deteriorating from year to year. Residues of mineral and heavy metal salts from wastewater discharged into rivers and reservoirs by industrial enterprises also degrade groundwater quality. As a result, salinization of the soil is occurring in some areas.

If we look at world statistics, we can see an even more difficult picture. now there are more than 250 countries in the world, in 80 of which the problem of drinking water remains a problem. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that these countries, in particular, are densely populated and densely populated Asia and Africa.<sup>4</sup>

Extensive work is being carried out in the country at the level of state policy to stabilize the problems related to the supply of drinking water and the resulting environmental situation. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Sanitary Control" in 1992, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 147 "On Improving the Activities of Sanitary and Epidemiological Service" in 1998, the State Standard "On Drinking Water Quality Control" approved in 2000 and guidelines The adoption of the Resolution<sup>5</sup> of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the program of integrated development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in 2017-2021 can serve as proof of these views. A number of tasks to be addressed in the field of clean drinking water supply in cities include:

- Construction of new, reconstruction and reconstruction of existing water intake, sewerage and water supply networks, as well as strengthening the material and technical base of water supply organizations, equipping them with modern equipment, machinery, maintenance and measuring equipment;
- introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the field of water supply, including automated systems of accounting for the volume of water consumed and services provided;
- Improving the efficiency of technological and production processes of drinking water production, ensuring the quality of water in accordance with the established requirements, the introduction of energy and water-saving technologies and equipment in the production process;
- Introduction of water supply and sewerage systems, including mechanisms in accordance with market principles of management on the basis of public-private partnership;

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<sup>3</sup> <https://ekolog.uz/?p=341&lang=ru>

<sup>4</sup> <https://ekolog.uz/?p=341&lang=ru>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.lex.uz/acts/3174685>

- creation of necessary conditions to ensure financial and economic stability of water supply organizations, improvement of pricing procedures for their services.

Today, the problem of waste worries not only Uzbekistan but also the whole world. At a time when the process of urbanization is accelerating, cities are expanding, population is growing and millions of types of goods are being produced to meet its needs, waste recycling and utilization is one of the biggest environmental challenges. If we look at the statistics, the average daily population of the world is 300 kg per year. waste. Multiply this number by 365 and you get the amount of waste that one person throws in a day -  $300/365 = 0.822$  kg. If you multiply this number by the population of a country, you get the amount of waste that a country emits.

It should be noted that their transportation and disposal is one of the big problems. There are many hazardous wastes in the landfills: mercury inside batteries, phosphorus-carbonates in fluorescent lamps and toxic chemicals in household solutions, paints, various chemical coatings used to preserve wood products. One of the main reasons for the increase in waste is the short service life of products that meet the needs of the population. Disposable paper and plastic containers, clothes, other items. Waste recycling is a modern requirement today. This problem is especially acute in industrialized cities. At the same time, the waste of large cities is being taken out of it. In developed countries, non-recyclable materials are converted into biogas, bioenergy. What about us? Only plastic, paper, polyethylene, glass and cardboard are processed in Uzbekistan. Household waste, which contains toxic chemicals, batteries, unfortunately, are not recycled. They are not even sorted and dumped at the landfill with general waste. The decay time of the waste, on the other hand, leaves three generations behind.

In conclusion, the elimination of environmental problems plays an important role in the development of cities. Because environmental problems are one of the main factors in changing the lives of urban residents for the better or worse. Therefore, it is advisable to solve environmental problems in cities before they cause other problems.

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