



THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT BODIES IN SOLVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

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Abstract

This article analyzes the current environmental problems and the role of public administration in their elimination, issues and the need to improve the efficiency of their management activities. The tasks of some government bodies regulating the environmental sphere are also analyzed.

Keywords: environmental sphere, public administration, environmental problem, climate change, global warming, management function.

Introduction

Environmental problems remain one of the biggest concerns of the world community. Today, as a result of air pollution, global warming, the growth of industrial production, the harmful gases emitted by cars, and the increase in emissions of harmful substances, flora and fauna have been seriously affected.

On November 1, 2021, the 26th United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change began in Glasgow. At this conference, UN Secretary-General António Guterres said: "Since the signing of the Paris Agreement, the last six years have been the hottest years on record. Our dependence on fossil fuels is leading humanity to the abyss. We face a difficult choice: either we stop this process, or it stops us. It's time to say enough is enough. It's time to say stop mocking biodiversity, killing yourself with carbon, treating nature like garbage, burning it, digging deeper. "We end up digging our own graves".

In addition to this opinion, it should be noted that climate change occurring worldwide, the accelerated melting of the Arctic ice caps as a result of global warming, leads to rising sea levels and a decrease in drinking water supplies, and natural resources are misused.

To date, our country has adopted a number of legal documents aimed at regulating the environmental sphere and solving problems. However, the existing environmental problems have not yet been resolved. Waste related problems are one of the biggest environmental problems in our country. According to the analysis, in almost all





countries the amount of municipal solid waste increases annually by 1% per capita. Thanks to economic and social growth in our country, this figure has reached 7 million tons and is growing by 2% per year.

But the state of their collection, sorting, processing and disposal is unsatisfactory. For example, only 10% of waste is recycled in Karakalpakstan, and 20% each in Fergana and Kashkadarya regions. In 781 microdistrict, the issue of garbage collection has not been resolved. The population has a large receivables for services in this area. Medical and educational institutions, markets need 19,000 garbage containers.

Landfills for construction waste are not organized, they are dumped along roads, fields or rivers. Last year, in 4,000 cases, it was found that construction waste was dumped in the wrong place.

In the same way, there is no official who collects leaves and branches of trees in the area of the microdistrict, array and avenues. Everyone is busy throwing this problem at each other. There is no unified system for the storage, transportation and disposal of medical waste.

In general, none of the 197 waste landfills in our country meets the sanitary and environmental requirements, 24 are filled [1].

It should be noted that the human factor plays an important role in the occurrence of environmental problems. That is, misuse of water resources, cruel treatment of wildlife, constant cutting down of trees, and non-compliance with urban planning rules have a direct negative impact on the environment.

The role of government bodies in eliminating environmental problems and preventing violations in the sphere is incomparable. Because the failure of public authorities to fulfill their tasks and functions on time leads to the emergence of environmental problems, as well as their increase. In particular, according to the Regulations "On the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the duties of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan include:

implementation of a unified state policy in the field of ecology, environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, their restoration and prevention of the negative impact of human activities on nature;

ensuring a favorable ecological state of the environment, protection of ecological systems, natural complexes and objects;

To carry out state control over compliance with the law when performing work on waste management, organize a system for the collection, transportation, neutralization, processing and disposal of household waste with the active involvement of public and private partnerships;





establishment of state environmental control over compliance with legislation in the field of protection and use of atmospheric air, subsoil, water, forests, flora and fauna, specially protected natural areas;

protect flora and fauna, preserve the diversity of their species, the integrity of natural groups and their habitats, create the necessary conditions for their restoration and development;

Turn the direction of ecology and environmental protection into a "corruption-free sphere", organize a system of environmental education, propaganda and education, support the activities of research institutes and higher educational institutions;

prevention of violations in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and the implementation of work related to waste;

ensuring interaction with the public and civil society institutions in the field of environmental protection, providing methodological support and promoting public control, ensuring the rights of citizens to a comfortable living environment [2].

There is also duplication of tasks between other government bodies regulating this area, in particular, the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Forestry Committee, specially authorized bodies exercising state environmental control, local government bodies and other bodies, and the path of officials to censorship, as a result, environmental Problems. In particular, the powers of the State Forestry Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan include:

implementation of a unified state policy in the field of forestry, aimed at the comprehensive expansion of forest resources and their rational use;

development of proposals for improving forest legislation and practical control over their observance;

organization of effective management of the forest fund and protected natural areas, creation of forests, their restoration, protection, protection, rational and economical use of forests;

develop and implement measures for reforestation and increase of surrounding plantings in our republic, organize the creation of anti-erosion tree plantations on mountain slopes, ravines and abandoned lands;

study of the forest fund, fauna and flora and their strict accounting, the introduction of scientific achievements and best practices in the practice of forestry;

protection of forests from fires, pests and diseases, illegal logging and other violations of forest legislation;

organizing the development and implementation of a unified certification and standardization system for seedlings and seeds of ornamental plants;



expansion and development of interrelated types of economic activities in the field of forestry, growing seedlings, collecting medicinal plants, growing beekeeping, fishing, livestock products and their deep processing, organizing the production of consumer goods;

attract grants from international financial institutions to the network and develop ecological tourism on a large scale;

organization of training, retraining and advanced training of specialists with secondary and higher education in the field of forestry [3].

It should be noted that citizens bear equal responsibility for the elimination of environmental problems, along with government bodies. In fact, the ecological culture of the population today is not at the level that can be proud of. Here it is necessary to note the following comments of President Sh. Mirziyoyev on this issue: "The most important issue is to increase the ecological culture of the population. Of course, such problems cannot be solved only by administrative means; this can be achieved by instilling in the hearts of the younger generation love for Mother Nature and a sense of belonging to her" [4].

Summing up, we can say that the measures implemented by government bodies are of great importance in eliminating environmental problems in the country, preserving the natural environment, as well as introducing an ecological culture of the population. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce the system of government bodies by revising the division of tasks between government bodies that regulate this area. Only then will the efficiency of the managerial function of public administration bodies increase.

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