

# IMPLEMENTATION IN COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD ON THE BASIS OF THE JAPANESE MODEL OF ECOLOGY AND PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

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## ABSTRACT

This article explains how to properly manage all the natural resources in nature without wasting them. The ability of the human mind to write has been studied in the case of the Japanese people. Suggestions and recommendations were made for the conversion of all used sources to renewable energy. The perfect use of intellect in the preservation of ecology, nature, and the natural environment has been examined with various examples. Areas of implementation are highlighted.

**Keywords:** Natural resources, nature, environment, environmental issues, economy, environmental pollution, intelligence.

## INTRODUCTION

We all know about developed countries today. We recognize the most developed countries in the world as the G-7. This in turn represents the seven most developed countries in the world. They produce more than fifty percent of the products produced by countries around the world. Naturally, this in turn means the very rapid development of production and the extensive use of natural resources. This means that such growth will be achieved through the steady development of all sectors of industry.

As natural resources are depleted, industrial production develops. This in turn leads to drastic changes in nature and the natural environment. If we take the coal industry as an example, it is a natural resource. As a result of its application in industry, it is used as an industrial raw material. Coal, which is the only natural resource, is taken from nature, converted into carbon dioxide, which is harmful to the environment, and re-released into nature. Man is harming the whole of nature, the climate, the state of the environment, out of self-interest.

But it would be a mistake to say that in all developed countries, the environment, ecology, nature is not taken into account. Let's look at the example of Japan, which is moving with its most advanced technology, focusing all its attention on ecology, the natural environment and nature conservation. How the ecological problems in Japan itself began. In the post-war period, Japan's rapid economic development was accompanied by the same rapid pollution of the environment. This was due to a number of circumstances. First, the relatively small size of the country, the features of the relief, the geological structure. Second, in the early stages of the "economic miracle" its economy was dominated by industries such as thermal energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemistry and petrochemistry, cement, cellulose and paper industry. As a result, in a densely populated 1 km area, Japan produced 20 times more GDP than the United States and consumed 25 times more fuel and energy.

### **Materials and methods**

Through the above considerations, we have considered in which industries Japan has developed. Japan was able to shape its strengths from its weaknesses. These formations, in turn, were accompanied by environmental crisis, environmental problems. In particular, there was severe pollution of the hydrosphere, in which 19 of the 24 largest rivers turned out to be highly polluted. As a result of this pollution and depletion of fresh water resources, the country is facing a real risk of water scarcity. The problem of air pollution has also become topical. The main sources of this pollution are energy, heavy industry, road transport, as well as home heating using traditional grills. They released more than 5 million tons of sulfur oxides and the same amount of nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere each year, causing acid rain. Soil resources are at risk of erosion, contamination with chemical compounds, metals, household waste. This state of the environment has led to many negative consequences, but in particular has had a negative impact on human health and has led to specific diseases.

Realizing this in time, the Japanese government developed the following system of measures to combat environmental pollution. In 1970, the country's parliament passed the Basic Law on Combating Environmental Pollution, as well as laws on combating air and water pollution, noise regulation, and the use of chemicals in agriculture. The Ministry of Environmental Protection was established, strict quality standards were introduced, a network of control and measuring stations were established, the production of environmental protection equipment was launched, and public and private investment in environmental protection was increased. The policy of greening of production required to increase the general level of ecological culture of the population. To this end, in the mid-70s. a radical rethinking of secondary and higher education programs began, which shifted from a simple introduction to the concept of 'kogay' to a deeper understanding of the relationship between society and nature, the nature of environmental policy measures. In the early 1990s. about half a million people were trained in special environmental courses.

The whole Japanese people consciously tried in order to preserve the ecology and the natural environment, to protect it from pollution.

### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Let us consider the achievements made as a result of such efforts. All of these measures have led Japan to significantly improve the environmental situation, ahead of many other developed countries in this regard. For example, per capita carbon emissions were in the mid-1990s. In Japan it was 2.4 tons (5.3 tons in the US and Canada). Sulfur dioxide emissions have halved. The spread of pollution in the aquatic environment has also decreased. All of these successes were largely due to technical improvements. As an example, we can cite the creation of an environmentally friendly hybrid electric car by Toyota. Similar improvements have been made to the railways. Statistics show that in modern Japan, 100 percent of the urban and rural population has access to treated water and sanitation, which means that deforestation does not occur. It is known that recycling plants use a large proportion of solid waste. However, many problems are still awaiting their solution. Thus, in terms of carbon dioxide emissions (1,200 million tons), Japan ranks fourth in the world and has a per capita income of 10 tons per year. Given all the results, Japan is trying to put huge plans in front of it. I would like to refer you to some of Japan's future plans. As for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere, Japan has proposed to reduce them by 50 percent globally by 2050 and by 80 percent in the developed world, with Japan advancing further technological innovations to

achieve this goal. Japan is helping to reduce emissions in developing countries through the proliferation of advanced low-carbon technologies through the Joint Credit Mechanism (JCM). Just as nothing is complete, even in the most developed Japan, which is called the country of technology all over the world, the most damaging phenomena occur in ecology, the environment and nature. One example of this is the accident at the Fukushima-1 nuclear power plant on March 11, 2011 as a result of a magnitude 9.0 earthquake in northeastern Japan. Following the coastal quake, a 14-meter tsunami wave triggered, flooding four of the plant's six reactors and shutting down their cooling systems, leading to a series of hydrogen explosions and the melting of the core. In the three years since the accident, there have been reports of water leaks contaminated with a certain amount of radiation, as well as various malfunctions in the operation of the Fukushima-1 treatment system. In 2017, Japanese scientists discovered that radiation levels near a nuclear power plant had dropped and reached natural levels.

## CONCLUSION

In this article, I would like to make the following suggestions and recommendations based on the Japanese experience:

1. The population of Komikatsu, Japan is just over 1,700. But this is where all the waste is collected. 80% of them are re-produced and 20% are processed at the expense of fertilizers. It produces 34 types of garbage. If such cities or territories are established in each state, the wastes that pollute nature, ecology, the natural environment will be directed to useful purposes.
2. Togo, one of the Japanese corporations, presented a project to create perfect ecological cities for the country. The first of these was the smart city of Fujisawa. This is such a city of the future, a number of energies work in a way that is 100% harmless to the environment. The 600 homes in the city are powered by solar panels. If there is an emergency and the city is cut off from the rest of the world, 3 days can be self-sufficient with everything. It is necessary to systematically produce such cities in a consistent manner in all countries of the world. If we conclude from all the above-mentioned ideas, in the essence of all this is intellect, knowledge, human consciousness. Given the limited natural resources given to us, we can see how useful the above suggestions are. How beneficial it would be for the whole of humanity, nature, ecology, the environment, if the whole world, like the Japanese, used renewable energy in all areas. In the minds of the Japanese people, it is not for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the whole world around them, to use ways that benefit them. The Japanese are able to create a full-blooded practice based on their own experience of mobilizing not only the use of resources to mobilize all sectors.

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