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ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the interaction between man and nature, the global nature of environmental problems and the conditions used to solve them. One of the important factors is to understand the natural realities, identify the causes of their origin, take a positive approach to the correction of negative situations, take into account the laws of nature, and solve environmental problems based on scientific and technical achievements.

KEY WORDS: *ecology, environmental protection, environmental threat, air, atmosphere.*

Environmental problems are caused by the contradictions of social development, the dramatically increased scale of the impact of human activity on the world around us, and also the uneven socio-economic and scientific-technical development of countries and regions. Solving global environmental problems requires the development of international cooperation.

The term "ecology" was first used in 1866 by the biologist E. Haeckel. He gave the following definition in his book "General Morphology of Organisms": "Ecology is a body of knowledge related to the economy of nature - a science that studies the sum of organic and inorganic relations between animals and the environment, and primarily their friendly or hostile relations" [3].

In the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, ecology is expressed as follows: (Greek oikos - home, dwelling and ecology) - systems that are higher than organisms; population, biocenoses, biogeocenoses (ecosystems) and the structure of the biosphere, a set of biological sciences that study the processes occurring in them [4,164]. In this encyclopedia, the essence of ecological factors is recognized as a set of certain conditions and elements of the environment that have a specific effect on the activity of organisms.

Today, the classic definition sounds different, that is: ecology is the science of the relationship of living organisms with their environment. This term was consolidated in our life in the 70s of the 20th century.

The interaction between man and nature has always depended on the state of the surrounding natural habitat throughout the history of human evolutionary development. When it comes to the impact of natural factors on society, it is important to distinguish between the aspects that affect society, regardless of the need for development.

At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the deep processes that continue in the natural environment, have a diverse content and qualitative impact on human life, change it, change its character and view of the phenomena occurring in nature. As a result, the environment is subject to changes not only due to natural disasters, but also directly due to human activities, for example, green areas are not cut in a completely reasonable way, grass cover is destroyed without taking into account the measures of their restoration, which leads to environmental damage. leads to impoverishment. In addition, ineffective measures are being taken to fight against the improper disposal of domestic and industrial waste, wind and water erosion, desertification of arid lands, which leads to a decrease in soil fertility, soil and groundwater levels, and as a result, climate change in the relevant areas. will come

The most important modern global environmental problems facing mankind are:

- environmental pollution,



- Greenhouse Effect,
- Depletion Of the Ozone Layer,
- Acid Rain,
- Soil Degradation,
- Deforestation,
- Desertification,
- Waste Problems,
- Reduction of biosphere gene pool, etc. [2].

One of the main problems is atmospheric pollution and, accordingly, air pollution. Atmospheric air was the first to feel the effects of technological progress. Imagine that every hour of every day, tens of thousands of tons of harmful and toxic substances are released into the atmosphere. Many types of industries and sectors have an irreparable and shocking impact on the environment, for example, oil, metallurgy, food and other industries. As a result, a large amount of carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere, which is why the planet is constantly warming. Despite the fact that temperature differences are insignificant, on a global scale it can seriously affect hydrological regimes, more precisely, their changes. In addition to all this, atmospheric pollution is reflected in weather conditions, which have already changed with the advent of technological progress.

Acid rain is now very common, it appears due to sulfur oxides entering the air. These rains have a negative effect on many things and damage trees, plants, lithosphere and the upper layer of the earth.

There are not enough financial and physical resources to overcome these environmental problems, so they are currently only in the development stage.

Growing industry is also affecting water quality. All types of substances that do not belong to the natural water environment are sent to water reservoirs through inappropriate wastewater treatment methods. Deterioration in water quality is caused by, among other things, the excessive use of fertilizers in agriculture and the emission of waste gases from land and water transport.

The problem of water pollution is especially common in African countries and some Asian countries. There is a huge shortage of drinking water because all available water bodies are highly polluted. This water cannot even be used for washing clothes, let alone for drinking. This is also related to the release of waste into the wastewater of many industrial enterprises.

To overcome this problem, first of all, it is necessary to improve the efficiency of wastewater treatment, which, unfortunately, is associated with high costs. Due to the growing demand for them, it is necessary to build new facilities of this type and modernize the existing ones. Monitoring water quality and striving for continuous improvement of future implemented solutions can lead to systemic improvement.

The greenhouse effect is a process that occurs when gases in the earth's atmosphere trap heat from the sun. This process makes the earth much hotter than the atmosphere. The greenhouse effect makes the earth a habitable place. Gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, trap heat just like the glass roof of a greenhouse. They are called greenhouse gases. The whole process continues as follows: during the day, sunlight illuminates the atmosphere; the earth's surface is heated by the sun; at night, the earth's surface cools and returns heat to the air; some of the heat is stored by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Human activity is changing the Earth's natural greenhouse effect. Burning fossil fuels such as coal and oil increases the amount of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere. As a result, climate zones can change, which leads to many natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes and floods. At the same time, drought may occur in areas far from water bodies. Many species of plants and animals are in danger of extinction due to their inability to adapt to new



conditions. The greenhouse effect is also a real threat to humanity. According to experts, actions such as separating waste, using recyclable materials and reducing deforestation will reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.

In order to reduce the negative consequences of negative impact on the environment, a number of activities were carried out at the international level, in which ways to solve environmental problems were determined:

- Drafting laws and concluding international agreements. In 1972, the Stockholm Declaration was adopted at the United Nations Environmental Conference. It approved 26 environmental principles that all countries should follow. Among them were principles related to the protection and rational use of non-renewable resources, the cessation or limitation of the release of toxic substances into the atmosphere;

- Allocation of funds for environmental restoration. The United Nations has declared 2021-2030 as the Decade of Ecosystem Restoration and Climate Action. One of the directions of this movement is to increase soil fertility. According to experts, more than 2 billion hectares of deforested and degraded land can be used for rehabilitation and agricultural purposes;

- Technology as a way to solve environmental problems. The use of new technologies, including improved treatment plants and power plants that work on energy from alternative sources (solar, wind, etc.), allows to minimize environmental pollution;

- Improvement of neighboring areas in settlements. This is done not only to make it look beautiful and pleasant from the window, but also to restore the microclimate, clean the air and increase the level of psychological comfort. To reduce the spread of harmful substances, it is important to plant seedlings around businesses and along roads.

The environmental problem is a social problem, although it is directly caused by technical means, it can find its comprehensive solution only as a result of fundamental social changes aimed at ensuring the implementation of the necessary economic, production, socio-cultural and axiological changes, and environmental can eliminate the risk.

In general, it is necessary to pay attention to the following when establishing international cooperation relations in solving global environmental problems:

- formation of an international cooperation system in the use and protection of nature, creation of natural, social, economic and political conditions;

- experience of cooperation in solving environmental problems, national main directions, increasing the importance of international organizations in environmental protection;

- development of agreements and programs of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

Therefore, the nature of the ecological problem can be revealed only on the basis of the unity of scientific and social approaches, and this means revealing the internal inconsistency of the relationship between society and nature. The global nature of environmental problems causes the interests of different social groups, social institutions, individual countries, regions, and socio-economic systems to collide in their solution. Therefore, it becomes the object of sharp political-ideological struggle, conflict of different ideological relations. It is not only about understanding the nature of the environmental problem and the ways to solve it, but also about what kind of future awaits humanity.

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