

The Problem of Environmental Problems in the Regions of the World

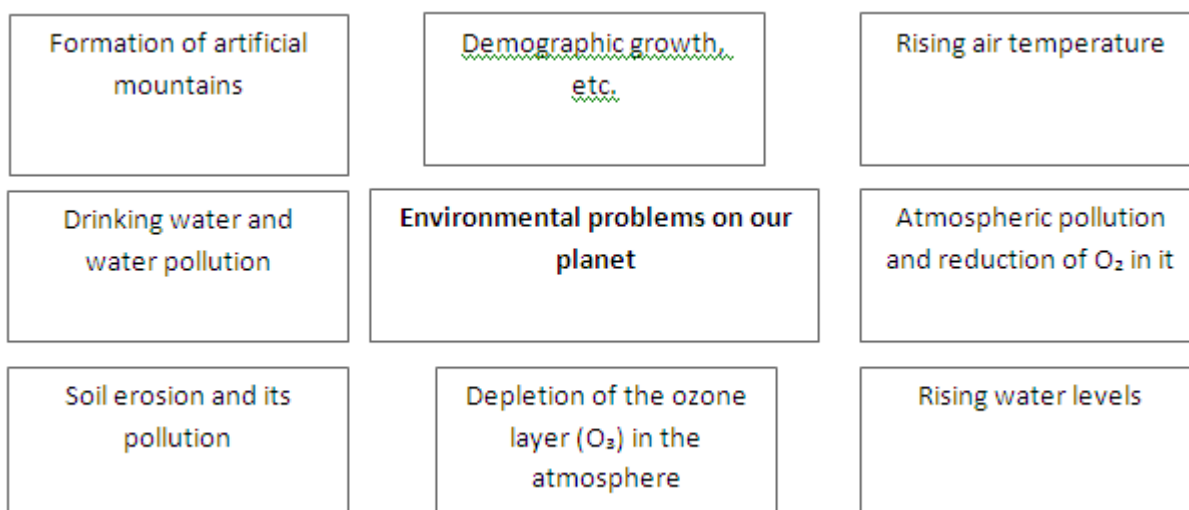
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Abstract: The fate of humanity on our planet today largely depends on the solution of environmental problems, and the environmental problem has become more acute in recent decades. As a result of air pollution, soil pollution, severe shortage of drinking water, declining fertile lands for planting and harvesting, subsurface and surface resources, declining species of plants and animals, a significant increase in atmospheric temperature humanity is suffering terribly. At the end of the XX century, in the first days of the XXI century, at the turn of the century, the whole of humanity, as well as the population of our country, faced a great environmental threat. It was stated in this article that environmental problems have once gone beyond national and regional problems and become a problem of all mankind. The solution of the environmental problem is in the interests of all peoples. The present and future of civilization depend in many ways on the solution of environmental problems.

Keywords: ecology, air, amudarya, civilization, resource, atmosphere, global, erosion, demographic, atmosphere, ozone, complex, technology, planet, ecological chemistry.

The breakdown of the relationship between nature and society has led to various environmental conflicts. In particular, the ecological impact on the lower reaches of the Amudarya, ie the use of various toxic substances in agriculture, improper use of river water, violation of mineral fertilizers, depletion of land, loss of forests, drying of shrubs have led to ecological imbalance in the region. The inexhaustible treasure of the existing nature serves as an important source for the young generation to understand the inanimate and animate nature in it, the diversity of flora and fauna, the diversity in nature, the relationship between them.



However, neglecting the protection of nature hinders the implementation of the long-term plan to provide humanity with food, as well as disrupts the supply of various products to industry and, consequently, worsens the living conditions of mankind. Every educator should be aware of the most important environmental problems in the world and in our country and measures to prevent them. It

will be necessary for them to be directly involved in solving these environmental problems and to develop independent inventive skills.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, in cooperation with all countries of the world, especially in the Central Asian region, pays great attention to the protection of nature, the environment and the rational use of natural resources. As a result, a number of laws aimed at protecting the environment have been adopted in the country. Currently, the following global environmental problems are waiting to be solved on our planet:

The future of mankind depends on how to solve the existing environmental problems, how to protect the population and nature from environmental problems. The reason for this is a great sense, a historical necessity, an objective need. Because at the heart of the environmental problem lies the future destiny of not only individual nations and regions, but of all mankind. Thus, the protection of nature and achieving a balance in the relationship between man and nature is one of the most pressing issues of our century.

Some adopted laws were passed for formality, but they were not implemented. During the Soviet era, the false belief that man should subjugate nature to his will prevailed for many years. As a result, the ecological balance in all regions has been grossly disturbed. The Republic of Uzbekistan is also concerned about the environmental situation. Consumption of nature and its rich resources, and non-consumption, the pursuit of more wealth than yesterday, and the drying up of the earth's silos have been divided. The misuse of all natural resources of land and subsoil can be seen as a tragedy that has caused a wide range of environmental problems related to the indifference to land, water and air pollution without thinking about the future.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has inherited a heavy economy from the former Soviet Union, based on cotton monopoly and uncontrolled use of rich mineral resources. It is considered to be a remote country that produces raw materials for our republic. Most of the large-scale cotton harvest grown in our country has been exported to other countries. Profits from the production and sale of gold, precious and non-ferrous metals, strategically important materials and other precious products that are in high demand on the world market would not go to the treasury of Uzbekistan.

The ecological crisis that has begun to take place in our region has become extremely acute and social. It was natural for the general public to be concerned about environmental problems, and people needed to understand what dangers they were facing and what the consequences of the damage to the environment were. Environmentalists, journalists and experts began to speak in the press and on television, realizing that cruelty to nature would inevitably lead to the extinction of people and the extinction of the gene pool. As in other parts of the world, environmental issues have become more pressing in Central Asia and Uzbekistan. The most dangerous environmental problems in Uzbekistan are the problems of fresh air, drinking water, soil degradation and the Aral Sea. We must all work together to prevent air pollution, water pollution, re-desertification of cities, the drying up of gardens and so on, or else, as the poet predicted, the mountains and gardens will be ours and our future generations, it can become a whole sweet fantasy, a dream.

The planet we live on is beautiful. The human mind is capable of performing miracles and is a watcher. It is the nobles of man who decorate our country, turn it into a land of prosperity, and create a paradise in this world. It is these people who are changing and transforming the world. Since man is the cause of all problems, solving them depends on his actions. With the escalation of the ecological crisis into a matter of life and death, there is a need to link the development of society to the effectiveness of environmental activities. In the near future, we can be sure that the value of material goods will be determined not by economic affordability, high quality, aesthetics, but by environmental indicators.

According to the same rule, the positive or negative consequences of the scientific and technological revolution are assessed, that is, its importance is determined not by the creation of perfect technological means of domination over nature, but by its contribution to nature protection and ecological balance. Moreover, recognizing scientific and technological progress as the main reason for the aggravation of the ecological situation, the scientific and technological revolution will automatically lead to the resolution of environmental conflicts. The history of ecological crises and catastrophes as a result of anthropological influences has not yet been sufficiently studied.

On the borders of the southwestern state of Arizona in the United States in the XI-XII centuries in the Kansas region were built 75 magnificent cities, even more than 800 five-story rooms. Complex engineering structures have also been created. They later left the cities en masse. Until now, the migration was thought to have been caused by a long drought. U.S. researcher Julio Beshtankur concludes that for two centuries, the mass felling of surrounding trees for fuel and building materials led to an environmental catastrophe and led to the Great Migration of Peoples. Even today, if such incidents are not prevented, the resulting environmental catastrophe will have to evacuate thousands and millions of people in the regions.

One of the major factors deepening the environmental crisis in the world is the military actions and wars that are taking place in different parts of the planet. On the surface, the main purpose of wars is not to directly damage the natural environment and upset the ecological balance. But the state of war inevitably artificially created an environmental catastrophe. In particular, during the war, fires or floods were used to fight the enemy. For example, Samson, the legendary hero of the ancient Jews, set fire to the tails of 300 foxes in the fight against the Palestinians, burning gardens and fields. In 1219, the Mongol invader Genghis Khan besieged the city of Urgench for six months, but failed, blocking the Amu Darya and flooding the city. The Iran-Iraq and Iraq-Kuwait wars caused great damage to the flora and fauna of the Persian Gulf.

The arms race remains the only unhealthy way to squander natural resources in the name of human destruction. There is every reason to believe that the reduction of military-political confrontation, especially the success of nuclear policy, will undoubtedly be an important contribution to improving the environmental situation. What should be done to solve environmental problems, knowing that the main directions are related to human activities? We need to find an answer to the question. Arms and military action should be reduced, stopped if possible, and action should be taken with real action, not with dry talk, to keep the water, soil and air clean. To do this, we need to change not only the youth, but also our own worldview. Let's learn from our independence, it has opened for us unique opportunities, a bright future. Our most unique and priceless national values, traditions and holidays have been restored. Now our main task should be to improve the ecology of our independent country. It is known that every coca and every stone in our country has a value. The waste left over from the use of these precious resources will have some value, and we need to appreciate and use it.

The great chemist D. I Mendeleev said that the main purpose of advanced technology is to find ways to produce human products from discarded, useless things. There is nothing in nature that is useless to man. Especially in our country, as a result of measures taken to combat the waste of the country's resources, the violation of the ecological balance, these resources are protected. In our country, all the legal, economic and administrative conditions of the state are aimed at nature protection. When planning the national economy, the state should pay attention to the protection and restoration of the natural environment and allocate the necessary funds. It is necessary to form an ecological worldview and pay special attention to it. The ecological worldview is not only a set of scientific and theoretical ideas that have emerged in the course of human historical development, but also includes the mental states, emotions, moods and aspirations of individuals living in society, and the ecological evaluation of various forms of social consciousness.

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Interdisciplinary interdependence is also important in the ecological education of the younger generation in general secondary education. It is possible to continue such topics, or to study other science topics in the same way, which in turn will help to study ecological knowledge in a complex way, to understand the problems more widely. In our society, every person has not yet been able to fully define the exact attitude of the state to the concept of natural resources. There is no room for resentment from our children who are indifferent to water. It is expedient to study and solve the complex nature of environmental problems.

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