

Global Ecological Problems: Essence And Possible Solutions

Tleptbergenova Periyzat Nókisbay kizi

Master student
Karakalpak state university after named Berdakh
Nukus, Uzbekistan

Abstract: *The article examines the global problems facing the world, their causes and forecasts of the future in the consequences of such problems. In essence, you need to start with the upbringing of the future generation so that they realize their role and act with great responsibility towards nature, towards the future of humanity. Possible options for solving global environmental problems in a pedagogical and psychological way are proposed.*

Keywords—ecological problems, humanity, nature, productivity, environmental.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to scientists, humanity currently lives at the expense of future generations, which are destined for much worse living conditions, which will inevitably affect their health and social well-being. To avoid this, people need to learn to exist only on "interest" from fixed capital - nature, without spending the capital itself.

Since the twentieth century, this capital has been wasted at their steadily increasing rates, and by now the nature of the Earth has changed so much that for several decades' global environmental problems have been discussed at the international level. In the used ecosystem, even the latest technologies of rational nature management do not allow preserving biodiversity. For this purpose, specially protected natural areas (SPNA) are needed, in which economic activity is completely prohibited or limited.

The level of human impact on the environment depends primarily on the technical equipment of the society. It was extremely small in the early stages of human development. However, with the development of society, the growth of its productive forces, the situation begins to change dramatically. The XX century is the century of scientific and technological progress. Associated with a qualitatively new relationship between science, technology and technology, it colossally increases the possible and real scale of the impact of society on nature, poses a number of new, extremely acute problems for mankind, primarily environmental.

The relevance of this topic is obvious: with the development of society, with a sharp development of scientific and technological progress, with a high level of society's impact on nature, it is simply necessary to think about the consequences that the thoughtless behavior of mankind can lead to.

The purpose of this article: to consider the global problems facing the world, to find out their causes and possible options for preventing these problems.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The global problems of our time are a set of socio-natural problems, on the solution of which the social progress of

mankind and the preservation of civilization depend. These problems are characterized by dynamism, arise as an objective factor in the development of society, and for their solution require the united efforts of all mankind. Global problems are interconnected, cover all aspects of human life and affect all countries of the world.

The very term "global" since the late 60s of the XX century, it has become widespread to denote the most important and urgent planetary problems of the modern era, affecting humanity as a whole. This is a set of such acute life problems, on the solution of which the further social progress of mankind depends and which themselves, in turn, can be resolved only thanks to this progress. The global problems of mankind are problems and situations that cover many countries, the Earth's atmosphere, the World Ocean and near-Earth space and affect the entire population of the Earth.

Global problems have the following common features:

-They are of a planetary, global nature and, by virtue of this, affect the vital interests of all peoples, all states.

-They threaten (if a solution is not found) either with the death of civilization as such, or with a serious regression in the conditions of life, in the development of society.

-For their solution, they require the collective efforts of all states, the entire world community.

Three main groups are distinguished among the global problems of our time:

Problems of a socio-political nature. These include: preventing a world thermonuclear war, creating a nuclear-free, non-violent world, bridging the growing gap in the level of economic and cultural development between the advanced industrial countries of the West and the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Problems related to the relationship between humanity and society. We are talking about the elimination of poverty, hunger and illiteracy, about the fight against disease, about stopping population growth, anticipating and preventing the negative consequences of the scientific and technological revolution, and the rational use of its achievements for the benefit of society and the individual.

They arise in the sphere of the relationship between society and nature. These include: protection and restoration of the environment, atmosphere, soil, water; provision of humanity with the necessary natural resources, including food, raw materials and energy sources [1].

Global or worldwide (universal) problems, as a result of the contradictions of social development, did not arise suddenly and only today. Some of them, such as the problems of war and peace, health, existed before and have been relevant at all times. Other global problems, such as environmental ones, appear later in connection with the intense impact of society on the natural environment. Initially, these problems could only be private (isolated), issues for a particular country, people, then they became regional and global, that is, "problems of vital importance for all of humanity."

Causes of global problems:

low level of resource implementation and energy-saving, environmentally friendly technologies;

rapid urbanization of the population, the growth of giant megacities. This is accompanied by a reduction in agricultural land, forests, and rapid motorization;

man's barbaric attitude to nature. This is most of all manifested in the predatory deforestation, the destruction of natural rivers, the creation of artificial reservoirs, pollution of fresh water with harmful substances. In addition to the general reasons given for the aggravation of most global problems, there are many specific ones regarding a particular problem.

One of the social reasons for the aggravation of global problems is the ill-conceived regional policy of states, the lack of economic sovereignty, national ownership of their natural resources, means of production, etc. [2].

Man, like all life on Earth, is inseparable from the biosphere, which is a necessary natural factor for his existence.

Nature is a prerequisite and natural basis for the life of people, and their full life is possible only in adequate natural conditions. A person can exist only in a fairly specific and very narrow framework of the natural environment, corresponding to the biological characteristics of his body. He feels the need for the ecological environment in which the evolution of mankind took place throughout its history. As N.N. Moiseev, the development of society outside the biosphere is nonsense! The possibility of the existence of society can be guaranteed only in the context of the development of the biosphere, and then only in a relatively narrow range of its parameters. Knowledge of this range is a vital necessity for people. Of course, everyone has the ability to adapt to changing (In the well-known limits) the conditions of the natural environment, a new environment for him. J. Weiner notes that "All representatives of the species Homo Sapiens are able to display the necessary plasticity of reactions in response to changes in external conditions." However, for all their breadth and mobility, the adaptive capabilities of the human body are not unlimited. When the rate of change in the natural environment exceeds the adaptive capabilities of the human body, then pathological phenomena occur, leading, ultimately, to the

death of people. In this regard, there is an urgent need to correlate the rate of environmental change with the adaptive capabilities of humans and human populations, to determine the permissible limits of their impact on the biosphere based on the permissible limits of its change. Humanity as a living substance is inextricably linked with the material and energy processes of a certain geological shell of the Earth with its biosphere, - emphasized Vernadsky. "It cannot physically be independent of her for a single second."

In other words, a person as a biosocial creature for full-fledged life and development needs not only a high-quality social environment, but also a natural environment of a certain quality. This means that along with material and spiritual needs, there are objectively environmental needs, the totality of which is affected by the biological organization of man. Environmental needs are a special kind of social needs. Man needs a certain quality of his natural habitat. Only if the proper quality of such fundamental conditions of human existence as air, water and soil is preserved, their full life is possible. The destruction of at least one of these vital components of the environment would lead to the death of life on Earth. Thus, environmental needs are as ancient as human needs for food, clothing, housing, etc. Throughout previous history, their satisfaction occurred automatically and people were convinced that they were provided with air, water and soil in abundance at all times ... Comprehension came only a few decades ago, when, due to the growing threat of an environmental crisis, the deficit of clean air, water and soil became more and more acute. Today it is clear to everyone that a healthy environment is as important as material and spiritual needs. It would be a great misconception to believe that the ecological crisis can be dealt with the help of economic measures alone. The ecological crisis is caused by the "arrows" that directed the movement of our technocratic civilization towards specific values and categories, without the correction of which it is impossible to start radical changes. With the reorientation of categories, the concept of nature should become central, so that the very relationship of man to nature will be different than it was before. It is important to understand and accept new value orientations, semantic attitudes, to create a new image of a person - as opposed to a person, a consumer of a humane person in relation to himself and nature, without this global philosophical restructuring of relations in the "Man-Nature" system, all economic, ecological, scientific - of a technical nature will only have a private meaning and will not be able to become any serious obstacle on the way of the impending ecological catastrophe. The final conclusion of the philosophers dealing with this problem is rather cruel: "Either he (the person) must change, or he is destined to disappear from the face of the Earth" [3].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

An environmental problem can lead to a worldwide environmental disaster. The first significant environmental crisis that threatened the continued existence of human society dates back to prehistoric times. Its causes were both climate

change and the activity of primitive man, who, as a result of collective hunting, exterminated many large animals that inhabited the middle latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere (mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, steppe bison, cave bear, etc.). However, although the impact of man on nature acquired sometimes threatening proportions, right up to the XX century. were of a local nature.

Before our eyes, the era of extensive use of the potential of the biosphere is coming to an end: there is almost no undeveloped land left, the area of deserts is systematically increasing, the area of forests is decreasing - the lungs of the planet, the climate is changing (global warming, the greenhouse effect), the amount of carbon dioxide is increasing and the amount of oxygen is decreasing, the ozone layer is being destroyed.

The ecological problem begins with individual human behavior. If it allows the throwing of even small garbage on the streets of the city or even in an open field, then environmental problems arise at the mass level. This kind of consciousness creates them inevitably. From chaos, garbage in consciousness and moral underdevelopment, garbage is born on the streets, rivers and seas are polluted, the ozone layer is destroyed. A person has forgotten that the world around him is an extension of his own body, and if he pollutes, destroys the environment, then first of all he harms himself. This is evidenced by the diseases that modern man has encountered [4].

Today the ecological situation in the world can be characterized as close to critical.

Ways to solve global environmental problems:

First, the greening of production: nature-saving technologies, mandatory environmental expertise of new projects, ideally, the creation of waste-free closed-cycle technologies.

Secondly, reasonable self-restraint in the use of natural resources, especially energy sources (oil, coal), which are essential for the life of mankind.

Third, the search for new, efficient, safe and most harmless to nature sources of energy, including space.

Fourth, joining the efforts of all countries to save nature.

Fifth, the formation of ecological consciousness in society - people's understanding of nature as another, at least equal to them living creature, over which one cannot rule without prejudice to him and himself.

Environmental education and upbringing in society should be put at the state level, carried out from early childhood. With any insights generated by reason and aspirations, the unchanging vector of human behavior should remain its harmony with nature [5].

Modern environmental problems urgently require man's transition from the idea of domination over nature to the idea

of "partnership" relations with it. It is necessary not only to take from nature, but also to give it to it (planting forests, fish farming, the organization of national parks, reserves). Since the beginning of the 70s, global forecasts have become widely known in the form of reports to the Club of Rome. The term "Club of Rome" refers to an international public organization created in 1968 to promote integrity in the scientific and technological revolution. J. Forrester is rightfully considered the founder and "ideological father" of global forecasting using mathematical methods and computer modeling. In his work "World Dynamics" (1971), he created a version of the model of world economic development, taking into account the two most important, in his opinion, factors - population and environmental pollution.

The first global forecast, contained in the report to the Club of Rome "Limits to Growth" (1972), had a particularly noisy effect. Its authors, having singled out several main, from their point of view, global processes (the growth of the population of our planet, the growth of industrial production per capita, an increase in the consumption of mineral resources, an increase in environmental pollution) and using mathematical apparatus and computer tools, built a dynamic "model peace", which showed the need to limit the development of the current civilization. The authors of the study came to the conclusion that if the growth limits of these factors are not limited and they are not taken under control, then they and, above all, the growth of industrial production itself will lead to a socio-economic crisis somewhere in the middle of the XXI century.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusions of M. Mesarovich and E. Pestel in their report to the Club of Rome "Humanity at a turning point" look rather gloomy. It presents the complex interconnection of economic, social and political processes, the state of the environment and natural resources as a complex multi-level hierarchical system. Rejecting the inevitability of a global ecological catastrophe, M. Mesarovich and E. Pestel see the way out in the transition to "organic growth", i.e. to the balanced development of all parts of the planetary system [6].

The Nobel laureate, world-renowned ethologist and philosopher Konrad Lorenz names his list of problems that threaten the death of all mankind if they are not immediately resolved. He names 8 common problem processes.

If until recently a special, priority place among global problems was occupied by the problem of preventing a world thermonuclear war with all its grave consequences for the fate of mankind, today, in connection with the disappearance of the armed confrontation between two giant military-political blocs, the process of destruction of the habitat attracts the primary attention of scientists and politician's humanity and the search for ways to preserve it. Listing these processes-problems of modern mankind, let us pay attention, first of all, to the fact that all of them are called "mortal sins" of our civilization by K. Lorenz. According to K. Lorentz, it is these sins, as it were, pulling humanity back, do not give it the opportunity to confidently and quickly develop. One of the main sins of modern mankind K. Lorenz calls the

overpopulation of the earth. Another sin of humanity is the desolation of natural living space. Testifying about the destruction of the external natural environment, K. Lorenz shows that the result is the disappearance of man's reverence for the beauty and greatness of nature. The destruction of external nature is also associated with the accelerating development of technology - the third sin of mankind - which, according to K. Lorenz, has a disastrous effect on people, since it makes them blind to all genuine values. Nowadays, we are increasingly meeting with people, television or personal computer, which almost completely replaces human communication, the natural world, art. Scientific and technological progress in many ways contributes to the fourth sin of modern society - human vitality, the disappearance of all his strong feelings and affects. The constant thoughtless use of pharmacological means, the deterioration of the environmental conditions contributes to the emergence of the fifth problem-process of today's society - the genetic degradation of a person - the growth of deformities, physical and mental pathology recorded in newborn children. The sixth deadly sin of mankind is breaking with tradition. The seventh sin is also extremely dangerous for modern society - the growing indoctrination of mankind, which is an increase in the number of people belonging to the same cultural group, due to the improvement of the impact of technical means on public opinion. It is clear that such a unification of the views of the people of today's industrialized society is caused by the zombification of public opinion, the relentless pressure of advertising, skillfully directed fashion, official political and social propaganda. Note that history has not yet known such powerful means of influence and ways of unifying people's views. And finally, nuclear weapons are the eighth sin that brings on humanity such dangers that are easier to avoid than the dangers of seven other problems [7].

To effectively solve all these tasks on a planetary scale, huge financial and material resources are needed, the efforts of many specialists of the most diverse profile, cooperation of states, both on a bilateral and multilateral basis. And here the UN and its various institutions play an irreplaceable role.

Already today, the activities of the countries of the world community within the framework of the UN Environment Program help to strengthen international cooperation in the field of biosphere protection, coordination of national programs for environmental protection, organization of systematic monitoring of its state on a global scale, accumulation and assessment of environmental knowledge, exchange of information on these questions.

Summing up, we can draw two simple conclusions: global problems affect the future and interests of all mankind and require urgent resolution.

At present, the global nature of environmental problems requires a different way of thinking, a new form of self-awareness - ecological consciousness. This, first of all, means that a person must realize himself as a whole in his relation to nature. The very first and most important condition for maintaining balance and harmony with nature is the rational coexistence of people with each other. It is necessary to unite

the efforts of all people, of all mankind in solving these problems.

Global problems are a challenge to the human mind. It is impossible to get away from them. They can only be overcome. Moreover, through the efforts of each person and each country in tough cooperation for the great goal of preserving the ability to live on Earth. The problems facing are undoubtedly fundamental, and society, no matter how carried away by the idea of profit and the hope for the implementation of the principle of the "golden billion", will sooner or later unconditionally face the problem of developing a spiritual and ecological imperative. Worse if such an understanding comes through the Apocalypse.

5. REFERENCES

- [1] Lukashchuk. N.I. Globalization, state, law. 21 century. - M., 2000, p. 70- 77.
- [2] Beck U. What is globalization. - M., 2001.p. 45.
- [3] B. Morality in the evolution of the modern social system // The British Journal of Sociology. № 36(3). P. 315-332.
- [4] Kanke V.A. Philosophy. Historical and systematic course: Textbook for universities. Ed. 4th, rev. and add. - M: Publishing-book-trading house "Logos", 2002. - 344 p.
- [5] Oganisyan Yu.S. Russia in the face of the challenges of globalization: identification problems // Russia in global processes: search for perspectives M.: Institute of Sociology RAS, 2008.
- [6] Alekseev P.V., Panin A.V. Philosophy: textbook. - 3rd ed., Rev. And add. - M.: TK Welby, Prospect Publishing House, 2005. - 608 p.
- [7] Nizhnikov V.A. Philosophy: a course of lectures: a textbook for universities. M.: Publishing house "Exam". 2006.p. 383.