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Issues of Ecological Education of Youth

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Abstract: Currently, due to the rapid development of scientific and technical development throughout the world, natural resources are increasingly involved in the economic cycle. In addition, the annual growth of the world's population requires the production of more food, fuel, clothing, etc. This causes the rapid reduction of the areas occupied by forests, the emergence of deserts, the destruction of soils, the depletion of the ozone layer located in the upper part of the atmosphere, the increase in the average temperature of the earth's air, and others.

Key words: ecological problem

Currently, due to the rapid development of scientific and technical development throughout the world, natural resources are increasingly involved in the economic cycle. In addition, the annual growth of the world's population requires the production of more food, fuel, clothing, etc. This causes the rapid reduction of the areas occupied by forests, the emergence of deserts, the destruction of soils, the depletion of the ozone layer located in the upper part of the atmosphere, the increase in the average temperature of the earth's air, and others.

An uncontrolled arms race, the production, storage and testing of atomic, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction are the greatest danger to humanity.

Today, on the eve of the 21st century, in the conditions of rapid scientific and technical development and changes in the geopolitical structure of the world, the problems of regulating human influence on the biosphere, harmonizing the interaction of social development and maintaining a favorable natural environment, and achieving balance in human-nature relations are becoming increasingly urgent.

The international community has long recognized the inviolability of human rights, not only to life, but also to the environment, which is necessary for a full and healthy lifestyle.

Environmental security is one of the most important problems due to its importance and significance for humanity. The constructive solution of these problems can largely determine the level and quality of life of current and future generations and ensure environmentally friendly technological development of industrial sectors of the economy. It is known that the deterioration of nature does not occur immediately or suddenly, this process is observed for a long time, in other words, the ecological situation accumulates gradually.

The ecological problem has become one of the acute global social problems of our time, the solution of which affects the interests of all nations, and the present and future of civilization largely depends on it.

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At the current stage of development, a number of problems of human interaction with nature cannot be solved only at the level of one country, they must be solved at the global level. It is clear that many problems of protecting the environment from the harmful effects of human activities are of a global nature and therefore they can be solved only through international cooperation.

The environmental problem is relevant in all countries and regions of the world, in all corners of the world, only its degree of severity differs.

It is sad to say that one of the most dangerous zones of ecological disaster has appeared in the Central Asian region. The complexity of the situation lies not only in the cumulative effect of neglecting this problem for several decades, but also in the fact that almost all areas of people's living and life in the region are exposed to environmental threats. We have the bitter experience of proving that nature does not tolerate rude and arrogant behavior. He will not forgive it. The false socialist ideological postulate that man is the master of nature, especially in the Central Asian region, was a tragedy for the lives of many people, entire nations and peoples, and put them under the threat of extinction, the extinction of the gene pool.

Unfortunately, these processes have not passed and, according to experts, Uzbekistan is in a very difficult situation. What does it consist of?

First, the risk of limited land and its low content is constantly growing. In the conditions of Central Asia, land is a priceless gift - it literally feeds, clothes people, creates a material basis for the well-being of not only many families directly related to agricultural production, but also the entire population of the republic. fall to the ground and use its fruits generously. At the same time, land is not only a huge wealth, but also a factor that depends on the future of the country. This is particularly evident in Uzbekistan, where the economic and demographic burden is increasing year by year.

If we take into account the relatively high population growth, the rapid pace of urbanization processes and the allocation of new fertile land for the development of cities, housing construction, the creation of new enterprises, engineering and transport communication networks, in the coming years, at the beginning of the 21st century, the problem of land availability will appear. can be gets stronger.

The problem is exacerbated by the high level of natural desertification, as well as the process of anthropogenic desertification, that is, the process caused by human activity, especially at the end of the 20th century. In this case, the deterioration of the environment is accompanied by soil erosion, soil salinization, depletion of surface and underground water and other phenomena.

Soil fertility is adversely affected by wind and water erosion due to previously unimplemented erosion measures. They were implemented very slowly and sluggishly, and in the late 80s they were almost completely phased out. More than 2 million hectares or almost half of the irrigated land in the republic is at risk of defoliation.

In Uzbekistan, the rate of use of inorganic mineral fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides was ten times higher than the permissible standards. Soils, rivers, lakes, underground and drinking water are contaminated. In addition, the necessary technologies were not observed in the exploitation of new lands, uncontrolled irrigation of cotton everywhere, soil waterlogging, which was carried out with their secondary salinization.

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Soil pollution by various industrial and household wastes was a real threat. Violation of the rules of storage, disposal, transportation and use of various chemicals, harmful substances and mineral fertilizers, industrial and construction materials leads to land pollution, limits the possibilities of their productive use.

Intensive mining, which often does not have technological schemes for their processing, not only occupies agricultural land, but is accompanied by the accumulation of a large amount of garbage, ash and other substances that are a source of pollution of the soil, surface and underground water, atmospheric air. The industry of toxic waste disposal has not yet been created in the republic.

In Uzbekistan, there are solid waste landfills of more than 230 cities and villages, where approximately 30 million cubic meters of garbage are collected. They were established mainly by themselves, without a full study of geographical, geological, hydrogeological and other conditions. Disposing of solid waste is very simple. The most difficult situation regarding the disposal of household waste occurred in the large cities of the republic. The issue of industrial processing of household waste has not yet been accepted by the republic. The only Tashkent experimental household waste collection plant in the republic started working only in 1991.

Nature has created all necessary conditions for human life for millions of years. The earth was empty and barren with a diameter of more than twelve thousand kilometers. Years have passed. Water gathered on his body, earth covered him. This mother earth is making and dressing us. However, we can't beat him.

It is legislated in the Constitution, which is the main document of our country, that it is the duty of every person to treat nature with care.

The formation of ecological duty is a complex work that requires a long time. It should be implemented through all stages of education.

Ecological consciousness is a social consciousness that can be formed in two ways: spontaneous and conscious education aimed at a certain goal. Its formation should be based on scientific, ideological, explanatory knowledge.

Ecological culture takes care of nature, rational use, improvement of the surrounding environment, does not allow it to be damaged or polluted.

In other words, ecologically cultured people consider nature as a set of conscious attitudes and views embodied in their behavior and practical activities.

Both ecological consciousness and ecological culture are interrelated concepts, and its formation requires a long time. It can be done through art, scientific knowledge, education and propaganda.

It is necessary to start young people with ecological ideas from an early age. If familiarization with the nature of the Motherland is carried out through special methods and methods, young people can easily form some elements of imagination and concepts about the preservation of nature, its rational use, and the laws of nature.

Everyone knows that in many cases, children unknowingly pluck flowers, torture animals, destroy the nests of insects and birds, and kill them. In order to prevent the formation of such negative feelings and habits, educators should regularly form the norms of creative behavior in

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students through their educational influence, such as loving nature, being loving and kind to it, preserving it, and increasing it.

The shortage of fertile irrigated land is acutely expressed, the issues of redistribution of energy and water resources are being raised, especially the demographic situation, in this regard, in the Fergana Valley, 1 sq.km ha. an average of 500-600 people, which is comparable to the situation in China or Bangladesh.

The priority direction for the coming years should be to eliminate the risk of instability, which requires the development of specific procedures and mechanisms of integration. Environmental threats can be a source of social, economic and political conflicts. Therefore, the political situation in Central Asia should be taken into account when developing an environmental security strategy.

In September 2003, the participants of the seminar held in Tashkent within the framework of this program raised the priorities of Uzbekistan's environmental policy.

Openness of negotiations and exchange of proposals by seminar participants, development of new ideas - all this made it possible to develop approaches to environmental security strategy and methods of implementation of the initiative in Uzbekistan. With the classification of the main ecological risks, promising model options for the development of the ecological space of the territory of Uzbekistan were proposed.

Identification of environmental threats of a social, economic and political nature can be achieved only if comprehensive and objective monitoring materials are available. In our opinion, the most important task at this stage is to create a reliable system of constant monitoring of the environmental situation in Central Asia, with the timely notification of the population and the prediction of its possible extraordinary changes. In addition, the main directions of environmental policy in accordance with the national action plan for environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan are as follows:

- creation of favorable living conditions for the population;
- rational use and management of natural resources;
- - Preservation of biodiversity in Uzbekistan.

Implementation of the planned work plan is possible only if the republic has a network of monitoring stations that are part of the United network of Central Asian stations, which constantly monitor the level of water, soil, and air pollution and confirm changes in environmental parameters.

It is necessary to create an information space by exchanging information between participants and users of the environmental monitoring system.

It is worth noting that the weakest link of the national environmental protection program is the issues regulating public participation in environmental activities in accordance with the Russian Convention. At the same time, global environmental problems cannot be solved without public participation. He must participate in environmental activities, and the first steps for this are:

- ending the information vacuum;
- introduction of the public control mechanism, including the expenditure of budget funds allocated for nature protection, as well as the allocation and expenditure of foreign investments;

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- formation of sustainable development programs;
- development of environmental information transmission, storage and processing system;
- fast exchange of information using telecommunication means

Another important problem of the region is related to the need to implement water conservation and water conservation measures, which includes close coordination of irrigation network regimes and parameters with irrigation techniques to minimize water losses. It is necessary to further simplify the disposal of collector-drainage water and completely stop dumping sewage into rivers and reservoirs.

The quality of water resources is one of the most important problems. Since the 1960s, due to the large-scale development of new lands, the extensive development of industry, livestock complexes, urbanization, the construction of collector-drainage systems in Central Asia, and the constantly growing barriers of river water for irrigation, the quality of water in river basins began to deteriorate gradually.

Pollution of river waters worsens the ecological-hygienic and sanitary-epidemiological situation, especially in its lower reaches. On the other hand, the amount of salt in the river waters increases the salinity of the soil in the delta regions of the Amudarya, Syrdarya, Zarafshan and other rivers, which affects the implementation of additional reclamation works, washing and construction of the drainage system.

It is of particular importance to provide the population with quality drinking water for Uzbekistan and neighboring regions. Despite the fact that the level of standard water supply to settlements in the republic has increased by 1.5 times over the past five years, this problem remains relevant.

Thirdly, the problem of the disappearance of the Aral Sea has become a national disaster. The island problem goes back a long way. But it has increased in recent decades. Rapid construction of irrigation systems in Central Asia, along with supplying water to many settlements and industrial enterprises, led to a global catastrophe - the death of the Aral Sea. In connection with the new lands, which were recently irrigated from the deserts and steppes, triumphant fanatics sounded, forgetting that this water was taken from the Aral Sea and "drenched it in blood". Today, the Orolbayi region is an ecological disaster zone.

The island crisis is one of the largest environmental and humanitarian disasters in human history, affecting about 35 million people living in the sea basin.

Over the past 20-25 years (several decades), we have witnessed the disappearance of one of the world's largest closed bodies of water. There have never been cases where an entire sea died before the eyes of one generation.

By 1994, the water level in the Aral Sea had dropped to 32.5 m, and its volume was less than 400 cubic meters. km, window area - up to 32.5 thousand square meters. km, water salinity doubled.

As a result of the reduction of the level of the Aral Sea by 20 meters, it is not one sea, but two residual lakes. Its coast retreated 60-80 km. Amudarya and Syrdarya deltas are being severely degraded. Drained bottom is found on an area of more than 4 million hectares. In return, they got another, but already man-made sand and salt desert. Winds from the dry bottom of the Aral Sea carry salt and dust hundreds of kilometers into the air.

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Dust storms at the dry bottom of the Aral Sea were first detected in 1975 as a result of space exploration. Since the beginning of the 80s, such storms have been observed here 90 days a year. Dust plumes are 400 km long and 40 km wide, and dust storms are up to 300 km. According to experts, 15 million to 75 million tons of dust are released into the atmosphere every year.

The drying up of the Aral Sea and the deterioration of the environment caused by this process in the Aral Sea region is considered an ecological disaster. The creation of dust and salt storms, desertification of vast areas not only in the Aral Sea region, but far from the sea, climate and landscape changes are far from the complete list of consequences of the disaster.

The tragedy of the Aral Sea could have been managed in the early 70s, at worst, in the early 80s, when the sea level dropped slightly. Currently, management is very complicated, and later this process will become more complicated or completely unmanageable.

In the Aral Sea region, in connection with the drying up of the Aral Sea, complex ecological, socio-economic and demographic problems of international, global nature in terms of origin and consequences have appeared.

The ecological disaster associated with the drying up of the Aral Sea and the desertification of the region is the pain of all peoples living in this basin.

The scale and complexity of the problems related to water resources require a comprehensive and comprehensive approach and the development of cooperation between the countries of the region and the international community.

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