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Concept and Content of Global Ecological Crisis

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Annotation

In this article, the development of industry, the increase in the population in the field of ecology has led to the emergence of new problems, the solution of this problem is becoming the main topic of regional and international conferences, as well as the problem of the lack of clean water, its neutralization and effective use, as well as water issues such as the prevention of related risks, the initiative of the Republic of Uzbekistan in solving these problems, and the fact that providing clean water to the inhabitants of our planet is becoming one of the issues in the attention of the world community, have been philosophically, scientifically and theoretically analyzed.

Key words: natural resources, Planet Earth, environmental risk, environmental problems, water, environment, biosphere, paleography, historical geology, geochemistry, paleontology, geophysics, atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, clean drinking water, ecological - attitude culture.

Introduction

The most global problem of modern civilization is the occurrence of ecological disaster. Man, who is considered a species in living nature, is in tension with nature in all spheres of activity. The urgency of the problem is that civilization is in danger not only of destroying itself, but also of destroying all life around the Earth's surface. In order to solve it, representatives of various fields of science are worried and offer ways out of it. But often these are technocratic methods. In fact, the "seed" of this external disaster lies inside, it is the absorption of spiritual and moral values of a conscious person, which is the imperfection and immaturity of human culture in a broad sense.

Literature Analysis And Methods

About this, Ronald Inglehart "In the current period, it leads to a transition to the values of living, living, and self-expression" [2. 107] - wrote.

Although the 21st century has created decent living conditions for mankind with the development of technical achievements, on the other hand, mankind has faced problems that it cannot solve alone in this century. Such a problem is not unique to one country or nation, but affects the entire planet. Therefore, such issues, which have acquired a global character, are always under the special attention of the governments of countries and international organizations, and specific measures are being taken to solve them. The development of industry and the increase in the population in the field of ecology led to the emergence of new problems. In connection with this issue, the preface of the Russian edition of the book "Ecology of Public Understanding" by the well-known scientist



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Peter Farb states: "The importance of ecology is increasing year by year. In fact, under no circumstances does a person shy away from solving environmental problems, because failure to solve such problems can threaten human life. According to experts in the field, "in the 21st century, ecology will be one of the highest priorities of the global system of international relations." For example, academician A. Pokrovsky said half a century ago: "Modern man has always been in a state of war against nature. Its destructive consequences are felt more strongly every year. If we do not educate the culture of ecological attitude of man to nature, it can lead to tragic consequences" [5.117] he wrote.

Providing our planet with clean water is one of the most important global problems that has attracted the attention of the world community today. Many countries of our planet suffer from a lack of clean drinking water, despite the fact that they have underground resources such as oil and gas. It follows that attention to the water issue is increasing day by day, and solving this problem has become the main topic of regional and international conferences. Such a forecast shows that solving the water problem is not unique to one country or region, but this issue is a concern of the whole world. That is, in the 21st century, the globalization of environmental problems such as water scarcity and climate change has become a means of determining relations, which can be divided into relations between individual countries, regional and international levels. The problem of the lack of clean water, its neutralization and effective use, as well as the prevention of water-related hazards forced the Republic of Uzbekistan to take the initiative in solving these problems. That is why the policy of our state paid special attention to "preventing environmental problems that harm the environment, population health and gene pool" [6].

The global environmental mission is not limited to the study of the impact of human activities on the biosphere, its components - the atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, changes in the chemical composition, physical and biological properties of these components, but also the study of the legality of the development of nature. It was clear to Vernadsky that the biosphere will change to a qualitatively new state under the influence of rational human activity. Vernadsky called this new state of the biosphere, restored by human thought and labor, the noosphere. Its important characteristic is to maintain the global balance of the system based on the optimal harmony of socio-historical and natural laws.[1.640]

To study the state of the biosphere, the materials of meteorological and climatic stations, oceanology, satellites of the Earth, remote sensing, as well as materials of paleography, historical geology, geochemistry and paleontology, geophysics, representation, etc. are used. There are many global environmental problems, but nevertheless, at least every educated citizen of the country has his own opinion about environmental problems and their impact on the climate, hydropower, geographical, hydrological, landscape and geophysical and geochemical conditions of Uzbekistan. . Climate change is caused by natural and anthropogenic factors. When the climate changes significantly, climate zones move to higher latitudes. Humanity adapts its activities to changes. Environmental pollution has become a global phenomenon because it does not have state, religious or national boundaries. Increasing environmental pollution leads to the emergence of dangers and threats to the stable process of the biosphere system, including humanity. The fuel and energy complex is one of the main polluting and polluting industries in the world, currently accounting for almost 48% of atmospheric toxic emissions, 36% of water pollution and 30% of other toxic emissions.



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The water cycle in nature is an important basis for the development of all creatures on Earth. The sustainable development of various industries and agriculture cannot be imagined without the use of water resources. At the same time, the water cycle in nature has decreased, changes in quantity and quality have occurred. Therefore, it can be said with pain that one of the most dangerous zones of ecological disaster has emerged in the Central Asian region. The complexity of the situation is that it arose not only as a result of denying this problem for several decades, but also as a result of almost all spheres of human activity in the region being under ecological threat".[3.114]

Results And Discussion

In the last ten to twenty years, the production and use of natural resources has increased in all regions of the world. The main reason for the increase in the use of natural resources is the increase in the population of our planet and the rapid development of technology. As a result, the consumption of natural resources has also increased, which has led to the depletion or disappearance of some natural resources. The scientific and technical revolution is one of the most powerful factors of the development of society. Currently, human influence on the biosphere is growing rapidly. Therefore, it is impossible to find any point on the surface of the planet Earth that has not been affected by the multifaceted activities of man. People are now focusing their activities on changing nature for their own benefit. In this way, millions of hectares of barren, barren and barren lands were transformed into fertile agricultural lands, magnificent gardens were established, and lands that were the main source of severe malaria were cleared and turned into agricultural lands. Hundreds of animal breeds and thousands of rural species have been modified by humans to become more productive and disease-resistant, and there are many landscapes that contribute to economic development and community development. Unfortunately, sometimes people change nature to their detriment with their stupid actions. Such changes in nature occur mainly as a result of the widespread use of machinery and firearms, as a result of which the area of forests decreases and rare animals disappear. As the planet's population has grown rapidly over the past few decades, the production and use of natural resources has increased accordingly.

The increase in the production and consumption of natural resources has caused great damage to the fauna and flora. We can learn this from the fact that the herds of bison in the Americas, cows and deer in Asia, tigers, lions, leopards, panthers, etc. in different regions of the planet are few, and elephants have almost disappeared.

There are very few whales on the surface of the oceans, and birds have almost disappeared. As for the villages, a large number of genera and species of cypresses and cypresses, maples and cypresses, cypresses and cypresses, cypresses and cypresses, belonging to various families, are in a state of extinction, and these events are the cause of various destructions. was. global environmental problems.

Currently, ecological problems of the living environment of organisms are one of the most urgent and urgent issues in public opinion, and they take the second place after the danger of using nuclear weapons. In Asia, the number of predators such as cows and deer, tigers, lions, leopards, panthers, etc. in different regions of the planet is small, and elephants have almost disappeared.

Conditions for the emergence and development of life on the planet's surface are an atmosphere surrounded by a gaseous environment. The lower layer of the atmosphere (troposphere) makes up almost 80% of its mass. The height of this layer is different, 8-10 km at the



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ocean level, 18-20 km at the equator. Such a general increase in temperature on the surface of the planet Earth can have undesirable consequences. For example, on the one hand, the process of desertification is accelerating, especially in Africa, then in North America and other regions. Climate change is also observed in Siberia and Scandinavia. On the other hand, due to the melting of glaciers, the level of our planet's oceans is rising, which poses a serious threat to the dry land of our planet. Therefore, if the ocean water level rose by 10-12 cm in the last century, then, by 2050, the height of their water level may be up to 150 cm. Sea level rise is a serious problem for coastal countries and some cities such as Amsterdam, Venice, Rio de Janeiro, St. Petersburg, Hamburg, Montevideo, and others. In addition, Arab countries are under water, up to 15% of Egypt's territory, up to 4% of Bangladesh's arable land are unused, many lands are turning into salt marshes. As temperatures rise, many forests and many rare animals will disappear, and grasslands will shrink.

Humans are engaged in their daily activities and are usually not aware of or indifferent to their impact on the environment. It is known that quantitative changes accumulate and at a certain time turn into jumps into qualitative changes, which in individual cases lead to terrible disasters. Component disasters are a symptom of a general planetary crisis. In recent years, people have come to terms with these issues and should try to ensure that their relationships and interactions are no stronger than they are now. In this regard, it is necessary for humanity to take primary measures to prevent environmental hazards.

Naturalists call the whole world energy materials and space vehicles. Nature is a set of natural conditions of people's social life, which directly or indirectly affects people and is related to them in their economic activities. Humans, as members of nature, are a part of the complex system "nature-society". People satisfy many of their needs at the expense of nature. All natural elements represent the environment, the concept of "environment" does not include objects built by humans (houses, money, etc.), because they include only individuals, not entire communities. However, natural areas that have been changed by human activity (cities, reservoirs, agricultural fields, etc.) are included in the environment, because they create a public environment.

In research in the field of ecology, the concepts of "natural conditions" and "natural resources" are distinguished. Natural environment is a broad concept that covers all areas of nature that are not related to people and their activities. Natural resources are natural phenomena and objects that are used yesterday, today and tomorrow to provide livestock with wealth and renew labor resources. Natural resources include minerals, soil, flora and fauna, atmospheric air, climate, sunlight, space. All natural resources - according to use (production, health, scientific, aesthetic, etc.); classified according to belonging to one or another natural component (mineral, land, forest, water, energy, etc.).

According to the description of human influence on natural resources, they are divided into two groups - exhaustible and inexhaustible natural resources. Exhaustible natural resources are divided into renewable, partially renewable and non-renewable. Non-renewable natural resources include underground minerals, which have almost no chance of recovery after being used on Earth. Soil is a relatively renewable natural resource, as its efficient use preserves its fertility and ability to achieve high yields. Renewable natural resources include flora and fauna. As for inexhaustible natural resources: space (solar energy, etc.); climatic (atmospheric air, heat, humidity, atmosphere, wind energy); contains water. In recent years, changes have been made in the classification of depleting natural resources. Exhaustible and non-renewable resources include mineral resources,



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while exhaustible and renewable resources include land, water, and living organisms. Biological resources are divided into plants and animals. Inexhaustible resources include solar energy, running water, wind and climate. The part of natural resources that can actually be used in the economic activities of people in the current socio-economic and technical conditions is called the capacity of natural resources.

The power of natural resources is one of the most important concepts of effective use of nature. Effective use of natural resources is a combination of all forms of use of natural resources and methods of their protection. Therefore, when will the use of nature be effective if it does not lead to a rapid change in the capacity of natural resources. It works if people protect it every day and manage resources well. Population growth is part of the human biosphere. But the relationship between people and natural communities has always been very complicated. From the very beginning of their appearance, people were not satisfied with those objects in nature, they constantly tried to create objects and tools necessary for their daily life, all of which were outside the natural biological environment.

Humanity is an inseparable part of nature, connected with nature and located within it. The departure from the law of balance of living nature started the increase of population on Earth. The number of individuals of each species depends on biological laws, ability to grow, life expectancy, adaptation opportunities, and is controlled by a set of natural selection and environmental factors. Usually, there are more small animals than large animals. For many species in nature, there is a limit to how much they can change.

Improper use of natural resources causes ecological crises and ecological disasters. An intellectual crisis is a reactionary change in the state of equilibrium of natural complexes. It reflects not only the impact of human power on nature, but also the rapid change of nature by people for the development of society. In some cases, the impact of the environmental crisis is called the "boomerang effect". A number of ecological crises are known: reduction of food resources of ancient people - fishing and gathering; hunting large mammals (50-10 thousand years ago); the current global pollution crisis shows its complexity. "In a certain sense, the ecological crisis is not only a shortage of energy resources, environmental pollution, but, first of all, it has been consciously formed since the dawn of man, (emphasis is ours. - O'.T.) to the world and the crisis of the system of relations with nature".[4.71]

Conclusion

Man is becoming very active in environmental crises. There have been several environmental crises in the past and in human history. A change in the habitat led to the appearance of upright walking anthropoids - the direct ancestors of humans. Depletion of hunting and harvesting resources by ancient people who did not organize biotechnical measures in the form of burning plants for better and earlier harvests. The first anthropogenic crisis was the mass extinction of large animals (the "consumer crisis"), which was later associated with the ecological revolution in agriculture. The ecological crisis of soil salinity and the disruption of the normal water supply of the land, which is insufficient for the growing population, has led to the development of drylands.

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