

The Age of Globalization and the Problem of Protecting the Environment

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Abstract: The current ecological crisis that worries humanity is expressed in the contradiction between the unlimited activity of man in relation to nature and the unlimited possibilities of the biosphere in providing human activity with resources. Many Western scientists emphasize that the elimination of the complex of global environmental problems is directly related to the growth of the planet's population, in other words, the "demographic explosion". This article focuses on environmental issues and environmental protection.

Key words: Ecology, environment, global, nature, natural resources, ozone, oxygen, earth, soil

Environmental problems have become the most urgent problems of the 21st century. The daily life of humans, animals and plants directly depends on their interaction with the environment. It is known that ornamental plants are widely used in greening streets, avenues, parks and yards. Trees are of particular importance among such plants. They are not only a source of oxygen, but also play a key role in moderating the microclimate of the environment.

He emphasized that the rules related to environmental protection established in our constitution are being consistently implemented in all spheres of society's life, which is an important factor in ensuring the well-being and health of the population, ecosystems and environmental stability. In our country, the legal foundations of relations in this field have been created, and they are regulated by more than thirty laws. These laws define the essence of social relations, the legal status of natural resources, the rights and obligations of legal entities and individuals in this field, related to the protection of nature, the rational use of natural resources, and the provision of ecological safety of the population. - Great attention is being paid to improving the environmental culture of the population, developing environmental education, eliminating problems that threaten the stability of the environment, and the inspection of the improvement of natural conditions, which has its own divisions in the regions, is organized as part of the committee. done.

"Toza hudud" state unitary enterprises, which have their own branches in cities and districts, will be established under the regional administrations of the State Committee, in which a database of works performed to improve the environment and prevent negative impact factors will be created. works are being carried out on this basis.

Revolutionary changes in the field of science and technology and the rapid growth of industry and transport, the increase in population, the expansion of cities, the increasing influence of cities, the strong influence of chemicalization in agriculture and other cases, on the one hand, it leads to more use of natural resources, on the other hand, it leads to increased negative effects on the environment. But modeling is one of the new developing methods. As a result, the quantity and quality of natural resources began to deteriorate. Eliminating this attitude is the only urgent problem facing ecology today. The practical and scientific basis for solving this important issue is nature protection.

According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, from April 22, 2017, the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan was reorganized into the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The State Ecology Committee performs the following main tasks, including:

- state management in the field of ecology, environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and their restoration;
- to ensure the favorable ecological condition of the environment, the protection of ecological systems, natural complexes and individual objects, the improvement of ecological conditions;

- implementation of state control over compliance with legislation in the field of waste-related activities, collection, transportation, disposal, processing of household waste in close cooperation with local state authorities and citizens' self-government bodies establishment of an effective burial system;
- establishment of state environmental control over the protection and use of land, underground resources, water, forests, protected natural areas, fauna and flora, and compliance with the legislation in the field of atmospheric air protection;
- coordination of ecology and environmental protection works, ensuring interdepartmental cooperation in the development and implementation of a unified policy on nature protection and resource saving;
- maintaining the state cadastre in the field of ecology and environmental protection, as well as nurseries for breeding and keeping wild animals, wild plants, and state accounting of zoological and botanical collections;
- organization of environmental education, promotion and education, as well as retraining and upgrading of skills of experts in the field of ecology and environmental protection;
- prevention of violations in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, and implementation of work related to waste;
- to ensure strong cooperation with the public and civil society institutions in matters of ecology and environmental protection, the right of citizens to a comfortable environment.

Anthropogenic natural resources and their complex interrelationships are studied through nature protection. This determines the importance of dynamics for man, justifies the rational use of natural resources. It will be necessary to produce quantitative and qualitative characteristics of natural resources - preservation and restoration methods, which are important for the present and future generations.

The science of nature protection is a complex science, and natural sciences develop on the basis of socio-economic and technical sciences. The term conservation of nature was first used by scientists in 1913 after the 1st International Conference on Conservation of Nature. A person lives in the bosom of nature throughout his work and influences it. And as a result of his work, he receives and spends all the blessings he needs from nature, food, clothing, energy and mineral materials and resources. More than 4 billion tons of oil, gas, more than 2 billion tons of coal are burned on Earth every year, and 20 billion tons of various minerals are mined. Its dust, toxic gases, smoke - bodies are polluting it. All this is the result of human influence on nature. It is necessary to use nature correctly, to reckon with the laws of nature and to observe them. Otherwise, a person will face a number of negative consequences. We are facing such consequences today. For example, 3000 years ago, forests made up 47% of the total land area of the earth. As a result of unplanned human use of forests, its amount has now decreased to 27%. This caused about 2 billion of fertile land to be eroded. This indicator is 15% of the entire land area. It is only necessary to solve them consistently.

Ecology as a science is based on the fields of biology, physiology, genetics, biophysics. Besides biology, it is connected with physics, chemistry, geology, geography, mathematics and other sciences. As a result of effective ecological research, "Geographic ecology", "Chemical ecology", "mathematical ecology" and other concepts were introduced, which indicate how ecology is developing. At present, man has dramatically expanded his living space, his step reaches not only the spaces around the earth, but also the spaces of distant space. This situation creates completely new problems that study anthropo-ecology, which is closely related to medical ecology. The science of human-machine interactions is called Ergonomics and is a part of labor protection. The science of nature conservation also has interrelationships with other sciences. Nowadays, ancient sciences such as geography, biology, soil science, as well as new branches such as biogeochemistry, hydrobiology, and geohygiene are dealing with some problems of nature protection.

In the second half of the 20th century, due to the development of technology and chemical industry and a number of other factors, the sphere of influence of mankind on mother nature has increased tremendously. Therefore, nature protection has become an extremely urgent task in the present time, and the fact that the 21st century is said to be the "century of ecology" in which the ecological fate of our planet will be decisively resolved, has a certain meaning. Only a person who fully understands the secrets of nature can contribute to maintaining its balance. If every conscious person fights to eliminate these problems, a strong environmental culture will be formed in the society.

In conclusion, it can be said that one of the urgent problems of our planet is the problem of ecology and environmental protection and improvement of natural conditions and passing it on to the next generation.

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