

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT AND FROM THE DIVISION BY OBJECTS

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Abstract

The article describes what is modern ecology and the assessment of specialists in this field. Also, this article will interpret ecology as a science tightly connected with the life of all mankind.

Keywords: ecology, public perception of science, biologists, interaction between theoretical and applied science, science and society, environmental protection, "debiologization" of ecology.

Introduction

In all branches of economic activity, specialists with new environmental knowledge and competencies are gradually appearing, who combine their professional activities with the solution of environmental issues. Environmental monitoring, development and adaptation of environmentally friendly management models will soon become mandatory at any enterprise. And now environmentalists need to form and develop environmental consciousness, environmental culture of the population, conduct environmental propaganda and support environmental projects. The environmental problems of our time include:

1. Earth's climate change. global warming have become more tangible. The state authorities of many countries carry out environmental protection measures to reduce the negative impact on nature, develop and implement an environmental safety system in order to counteract harmful climate transformations. It should be noted that some of the countries declare their readiness to solve environmental problems (for example, the signing of the Kyoto Protocol by many countries or other global agreements on environmental issues), on the other hand, no real actions are being taken to implement the signed documents. Foreign and domestic scientists have found that it is possible to reduce the rate of warming by 2 °C only by stopping the development of the economy of civilized countries and switching to a policy of anti-growth.

2. Energy. The ecological problem of energy supply lies in the fact that in order to obtain the necessary energy, humanity uses non-renewable natural resources: minerals (coal, oil, gas), which are not restored either naturally or artificially. The burning of minerals by coal, oil and gas power plants contributes to the increase of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The alternative energy sources used by solar, wind, hydroelectric power plants are not able to provide a huge proportion of the population with the necessary energy. The population is growing and the demand for electricity is increasing. Therefore, in order to reduce the load from the natural environment, mankind needs to use renewable natural resources (solar, wind, hydro and geothermal energy, sea tide energy, biomass of animal and plant origin).

3. Water. Many metropolitan cities have long faced the problem of lack of clean drinking water. Surface and underground groundwater is constantly polluted as a result of agricultural activities (from applied fertilizers and pesticides, from irrational irrigation methods, from livestock complexes), industrial activities (discharges of sewage from plants and factories; discharges from mines and mines); communal activities (communal wastewater discharges), pollution from water transport; pollution from spilled oil and oil products in water bodies.

4. Biodiversity and land use. Irrational use of land resources has led to the degradation of many ecosystems, to their loss, to desertification. Many species of animals and plants are on the verge of extinction. It should be noted that the downward trend in species shows no signs of slowing down. Mankind should remember that the resources necessary for life (obtaining oxygen as a result of plant photosynthesis, clean water as a result of its natural filtration, nutrient cycling in nature and pollination of plants by insects) are created by nature as a result of a long complex natural process where a person is one of the links in the chain. Therefore, the loss of biodiversity as a result of the degradation of the natural environment endangers our human life. For this reason, the conservation and maintenance of biodiversity is of great importance for all living organisms.

5. Chemical and toxic substances. Heavy metals are man-made pollutants that harm the natural environment. Heavy industry and agriculture poison ecosystems, and cleaning up and restoring ecosystems in practice is a very laborious process, few people do it systematically. Meanwhile, minimizing emissions of harmful substances is an important part of preserving the natural environment.

6. Air. Air pollution occurs through the release of greenhouse gases. The air is significantly polluted when fossil fuels, especially coal, are burned. By-products released during the combustion of coal are sulfur and nitrogen. As a result of their release, acid rain is formed, which is harmful to all life on Earth. Air pollution can also be caused by dust or other harmful substances released into the atmosphere that affect the health of animals and humans.

7. Waste. At present, the amount of consumption and production waste is constantly growing as a result of production and packaging processes. This is facilitated by rapid population growth. In order to reduce the amount of industrial and consumer waste generated, public

enterprises and private organizations should recycle existing waste products and use recycled materials. This minimizes waste and reduces the need to extract minerals and other resources to produce new products.

8. The ozone layer is being destroyed by the release of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) into the atmosphere. CFCs cause ozone molecules to break down, resulting in ozone holes. The largest ozone hole is recorded in the southern hemisphere of the Earth, over Antarctica. The danger of ozone holes lies in the fact that ultraviolet rays enter the Earth through them, which are harmful to all living organisms, as they cause tissue damage (burns) and cancer.

9. Oceans, seas and fisheries. In the oceans and seas, there is a sharp depletion of fish stocks as a result of illegal fishing. People are ready to exploit the natural resources of the planet up to their extermination. Without proper control, important fish resources will eventually become on the verge of extinction.

10. Deforestation around the world has been going on at a rapid pace since the era of colonization. European settlers and Muslim invaders easily destroyed the forests, developing new territories for the construction of cities, agriculture and grazing land. 80% of the forest has already been destroyed on the famous island of Borneo; at the same time, many species of birds, animals, and plants have lost their homes. Forest areas also decreased in Russia in the period from 2000 to 2013 (by about 20 million hectares) (first place in the world). As a result, desertification, deforestation of vast territories, loss of biological diversity, destruction of ecosystems, increased greenhouse effect, global warming of the Earth.

Ecologization of the economy is a necessary condition and at the same time the main component of environmentally balanced development. It is accompanied by a shift in the center of economic analysis from costs and outputs to economic outcomes and further to projected development trends. In essence, it means the greening of the entire socio-economic structure and development of society. The implementation of the principles of sustainable development is possible if the environmental requirements for the economy are observed. Hence, the practical significance of ecology lies primarily in the fact that it can and should exercise scientific control over nature management. Nature management is the main part of the resource base. However, environmental control of nature management and resource management is still extremely weak. Because of this, serious contradictions remain between economic interests and environmental requirements.

One of the main contradictions is the clash between economic growth and the need to limit its environmental intensity. To solve this most complex problem, a combination of political will, international efforts and a change in the economic paradigm is required, which consists in the transition from the economic system of civilization to the ecological-economic system.

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