

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND ITS IMPACT OF HUMANITY

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Abstract:

Annotation: The systems described in this article are just two examples of how pollution charges and user fees can deal with contemporary environmental problems; many other potential applications exist. Two of the most important are in solid waste and hazardous waste management.

Key words: *pollution, energy sources, simultaneously, economy, hazardous.*

Аннотация: Необходимо подчеркнуть, что на Земле возникли глобальные, региональные и локальные экологические проблемы. Среди них можно перечислить глобальное изменение климата, опустынивание, проблему Аральского моря и другие. Для того чтобы найти решение существующих экологических проблем, разработать способы их устранения, необходимо проводить научные исследования и отслеживать экологические тенденции и делать на их основе положительные выводы.

Ключевые слова: *загрязнение, источники энергии, одновременно, экономика, опасные.*

Annotatsiya: Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, yerda global, mintaqaviy va mahalliy ekologik muammolar paydo bo'lgan. Ular orasida global iqlim o'zgarishi, cho'llanish, Orol dengizi muammosi va boshqalarni sanab o'tishimiz mumkin. Mavjud ekologik muammolarga yechim topish, ularni bartaraf etish yo'llarini ishlab chiqish uchun ilmiy tadqiqotlar o'tkazish va atrof-muhit tendentsiyalarini kuzatish va shu asosda ijobiy xulosalar chiqarish zarur.

Kalit so'zlar: *ifloslanish, energiya manbalari, bir vaqtning o'zida, iqtisodiyot, xavfli.*

Today, ecology and environment cleaning is one of the most important, pressing problems. The external environment, the ecological situation of the past has faced its own characteristics. The term "ecology" was first used by the German scientist Ernest Haeckel in 1866. He defined that "ecology is the knowledge of the economy of nature, simultaneously researching all the relationships of living organisms with organic and inorganic components of the environment." [1.p.21]



Taking care of the environment is the responsibility of every person. Therefore, World Ecology Day is celebrated on June 5. World Environment Day (WED) is celebrated every 5th of June. It is one of the main prime action to protect our environment. [2.p.88]

Ecology, which first appeared as a part of biological science, has become more socialized and is becoming human ecology as a result of the expansion of industry, cities, and the use of natural resources. In the previous periods, the main attention was focused on the issues of natural conditions and how to use natural resources in the economy, but in the present period, the assessment and analysis of the impact of production sectors on the environment and the identification and elimination of problems that may arise on this basis development of measures is considered as one of the important tasks.

It is necessary to emphasize that global, regional and local environmental problems have arisen on Earth. Among them, we can list global climate change, desertification, the problem of the Aral Sea and others. In order to find a solution to existing environmental problems, to develop ways to eliminate them, it is necessary to conduct scientific research and monitor environmental trends and draw positive conclusions based on this. The problem of ecological safety and environmental protection is a particularly important task and at present, preserving the natural resources of our country and passing them on to the next generation is one of the most important issues.

Man interacts with nature based on certain laws, these relationships depend on people's ecological culture. Violation of the laws of nature will inevitably lead to an irreparable ecological disaster. As an example, the development of production forces during the time of the former Soviet Union, the activities contrary to ecology and environmental protection aimed primarily at the increase of agricultural raw materials and not finished products, ultimately, the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea we can see that it has led to an ecological crisis.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, in his speech at the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly, directly touched upon global climate change and the Aral problem: "One of the acute problems of our time is global climate change. Today, every country feels

the negative impact of this process. Unfortunately, such changes pose a great threat to the development of Central Asia.

I would like to draw your attention once again to the disastrous consequences of the construction of the Aral Sea. The island region has become the center of an ecological tragedy. In order to improve the existing situation, we are doing great work on creating two million hectares of new plant areas and tree groves, and forming the soil layer.

At the initiative of our country, the United Nations Multilateral Partnership Trust Fund for Human Security was established for the Aral Bay region. [3.p.24] We hope that this fund will serve as a support platform for the international community to provide practical assistance to the people living in difficult ecological areas. We propose to adopt a special resolution of the United Nations General Assembly to declare the Aral Bay region as a region of ecological innovation and technology. It would be appropriate to celebrate the date of approval of this important document as the International Day of Protection and Restoration of Ecological Systems." Based on this, we can see how serious the environmental problems on the island are, and it is necessary to develop measures to solve these problems together with the international community.

Until 2030, in accordance with the concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in order to increase the area of forests in the dry bottom of the Aral Sea to 60% of the total area, to establish a "green belt" around the cities of Nukus, Urganch and Khiva, resistant to salt, Planting of fast-growing saksovol, cherkez and sugarcane plants is underway.[7]

The interaction and connection of natural components and phenomena takes place in different forms. We can observe this in the flora and fauna, the soil and the top layers of the ground, and the type of vegetation changes quantitatively with the increase or decrease of the amount of rain. These changes are largely related to the activation of human activity.

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