
Directions for Mitigating the Impact of Global Environmental Problems on the Future of Humanity and the World Economy

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Annotation: The article highlights the fact that environmental problems are one of the main threats around the world, with a special focus on solving environmental problems in our country, the transition to a green economy through the development of the ecological economy.

Keywords: Ecology, environmental protection, ecological crisis, ecological threat, ecological economy, green economy.

Introduction

One of the most pressing issues in the world today is environmental threats. Understanding natural realities, identifying their causes, taking a positive approach to correcting negative situations, taking into account the laws of nature, and solving environmental problems on the basis of scientific and technical achievements are important factors.

It is no secret that one of the main threats in the world is the elimination of environmental problems. Therefore, in our opinion, the current threats to sustainable economic growth in the current context of globalization are:

1. Ongoing economic and financial crises in the world;
2. Increasing extremism, terrorism and drug trafficking;
3. Elements of corrupt and clandestine economy in the country;
4. Interstate movement of labor (migration threat);
5. Various wars in the world (military, political, social, spiritual, economic);
6. Environmental issues.

In this regard, President Sh. Mirziyoyev said, "Ecology in our country insufficient attention is paid to solving serious problems" [1].

Literature review

The issue of ecology, one of the most dangerous problems in the world, was recognized by the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoev in his book "Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility - should be a daily rule of every leader" [1].

The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov in his book "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development" [2] focused on environmental threats.

The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan defines the essence of environmental factors as a set of certain conditions and elements of the environment that have a specific impact on the activities of organisms [3].

It is clear that increasing human well-being at the expense of the environmental crisis will have negative consequences in the near future [4]. Its only way is to move to an ecological economy or a green economy.

It is important to emphasize that the global community must work together to address environmental problems [5].

The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov in his book "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: a threat to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development" noted the following threats:

“First. Uzbekistan fully supports one of the key principles of security integrity. Security is a continuous state, boundless.

Secondly. After the end of the Cold War, the main threat to overall security is ethnic, regional, local conflicts and militant separatism within states.

Third. Uzbekistan is located in a region where the system of collective security is not consistently established in terms of its geopolitical situation. This is also a threatening cause.

Uzbekistan is in fact the strategic center of the semi-circle, which is rich in oil and gas deposits of the Persian Gulf, the Caspian Sea and the Tarim Basin. That is, around this half-circle, there are energy reserves that will play a crucial role for the future of Eurasia and the world in the coming years amid energy shortages around the world.

Fourth. Regional conflicts are often a constant source of dangerous threats such as terrorism and violence, drug trafficking and arms trafficking, and mass human rights abuses.

Fifth. We are convinced that in the practice of international relations, the goal of each independent country should be to ensure its independence and stability in accordance with its national interests. They should have the right to determine their own participation in international systems and collective security agreements.

Sixth. In our view, environmental and nuclear safety issues require special attention [2].

Research methodology

In 2017, humanity will face environmental and geopolitical challenges. This opinion was reached by experts from the World Economic Forum in Davos. This is stated in the annual report on global risks in the Global Risks Report 2017 *. Experts are all

They identified 30 global risks and 13 trends that could enhance or change the ratio between them.

Risks are divided into 5 categories: economic, environmental, geopolitical, social and technological.

The composition of risks has hardly changed compared to last year. The only exception is the risk of "inefficiency of regional and global governance", which is defined as the inability of regional and global structures to solve economic, geopolitical and environmental problems.

Among the most likely risks of 2017, three are in the field of ecology, three are in the field of geopolitics, and environmental risks are higher. These are extreme weather conditions and large-scale environmental disasters.

Significant progress has been made in the area of climate change over the past year: more than 100 countries, including the United States and China, have ratified the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change. This agreement provides for measures to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. But changes in political spheres in Europe and North

America threaten those gains, experts warn.

It can be said that environmental issues are among the most dangerous threats. So what are ecology and environmental issues? What dangerous threat does he have? In 1866, the German biologist Ernst Haeckel, in his book *General Morphology of Organisms*, created the word ecology from the Greek words oikos (home) and -logos (study), which were first derived from the Greek concept. He called ecology the science of studying living organisms and their interactions with the environment. The main goal of ecology is to lead mankind from the global ecological crisis to "sustainable development".

The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan describes ecology as follows: (Greek oikos - home, dwelling and ecology) - systems that are at different levels higher than organisms; populations, biocenoses, biogeocenoses (ecosystems) and the structure of the biosphere, a set of biological sciences that study the processes that take place in them [3].

In this encyclopedia, the essence of environmental factors is recognized as a set of specific conditions and elements of the environment that have a specific impact on the activities of organisms.

Analysis and results

In world practice today, modern ecology is studied in the following way. Environmental problems are one of the problems waiting to be solved in countries around the world. That is why the world community is dealing with this problem. The issue of high level of environmental protection was first raised in 1972 at the UN Conference in Stockholm. It was stated at the conference that "a person should live in an environment that requires a life of prosperity and high dignity."

At present, environmental problems are caused by complex, multifaceted and opposing forces, the development of environmental strategies that meet the needs of mankind, the results of environmental research. In recent years, due to effective measures taken in the field of ecology and environmental protection at the national and international levels, the level of impact on nature will be reduced. As a result of the practice of developed countries, environmental pollution allows to prevent the deterioration of the environment, that is, to preserve nature for the next generation, to promote the harmony of man and nature.

Each country was recommended to develop a national strategy for sustainable development based on economic, social and environmental plans. At the Millennium Summit in 2000, the world's leading nations adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, which set out the Millennium Development Goals. One of the goals is to ensure environmental sustainability:

- Reducing biodiversity loss in 2010;
- Doubling the number of people deprived of clean drinking water in 2015;
- In 2020, it was planned to increase the welfare of 100 million people living in poverty. In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (VSUR 2002) adopted the "Political Declaration" and the "Plan for the implementation of the decisions of the World Summit on Sustainable Development".

In general, in establishing international cooperation in solving environmental problems around the world, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- formation of a system of international cooperation in the use and protection of nature, creation of natural, social, economic and political conditions;
- Experience of cooperation in solving environmental problems, national priorities,

increasing the role of international organizations in environmental protection;

- development of agreements and programs of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection;
- Interstate cooperation in the field of nature protection in Uzbekistan pays special attention to improving the environmental situation at the local, national, regional and global levels.

In order to solve these problems and move towards sustainable development, it is necessary to think about the ecological potential of the biosphere and use it according to a plan, without harming it.

The main reason for the ecological crisis is economic growth and an increase in the consumer potential of society. It is clear that increasing human well-being at the expense of the environmental crisis will have its negative consequences in the near future. Its only way is to move to an ecological economy or a green economy. The green economy is the production of energy-saving products, the use of alternative energy, the use of electric vehicles that do not emit toxic gases into the atmosphere, save water, avoid the use of chemicals to increase soil fertility, and so on. According to experts, the effective use of existing eco-technologies can save twice as much electricity and 50% of fuel used by cars by 2025 [4].

In 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio + 20" was held in Rio de Janeiro. Speaking at the opening of the summit, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said that humanity is entering a new era. He noted that the old model of socio-economic development has lost its relevance, given that by 2040 the world's population will increase by 9 billion. The report said that by 2030, the world's demand for food will increase by 50 percent, electricity - by 45 percent, and water resources - by 30 percent. To do that, an immediate "green economy" is needed, Ban said. Today, the green economy is gradually being transferred to the United States, South Korea, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and other developed countries.

Of course, it is important to emphasize that the whole world community must work together to eliminate environmental problems from the threats that threaten the world. The role of the United Nations in strengthening peace and cooperation on earth and ensuring effective development is great. Encouraging the countries of the world to dialogue, cooperation and solidarity, to unite their forces and capabilities in a creative way, that is, to jointly address the most pressing issues is reflected in the Millennium Development Goals adopted by this organization until 2015 and in 2016.

What is being done in our country to solve environmental problems? First of all, the legal framework for ecology and environmental problems has been created in the country.

Conclusion

In today's globalized world, one of the major problems in the world is environmental. Based on the study of these problems, we have formed the following conclusions:

- Risks in the world are divided into 5 categories: economic, environmental, geopolitical, social and technological;
- Environmental risk mitigation, which is one of the most dangerous problems in our country and in the world, remains relevant;
- strengthening the cooperation of the world community in overcoming environmental threats, reducing its risk through negotiations and negotiations, identifying the causes of the environmental crisis, the transition to a green economy through economic growth;

- We believe that the creation of a legal framework for the regulation and solution of environmental problems in the country will contribute to the minimization of environmental problems.

References

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