
Environmental Problems of the Modern Conditions

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Abstract: Throughout human activity environmental problems rose in all growth and always demanded acceptance of urgent measures for their decision. Proceeding from that the mankind has learned essence of these problems in some degree has learned to overcome them to create optimum conditions for accommodation. However despite scientific ensuring greening of all spheres of human life, many of earlier existing, and again arising environmental problems still haven't found rather full scientific justification for the purpose of their prevention. Environmental problems are today, environmental problems of the surrounding environment and in general environmental management requires the attentive and urgent solution as human activity, losing the naturalness everything more gains social character.

Keywords: nature; wednesday; ecology; safety; territory; environmental management; natural resources; quality; pollution; desertification; dryness.

Nature is a complex constructive mechanism for regulating the entire process life within the framework of the system "man - nature - nature management". In this complex system, human activity acquires a nature-transforming character, where a person manifests himself as an active, interacting subject within environment, he, as K. Marx noted, mediates, regulates and controls the metabolism between himself and nature. Such a complex interaction of man with the natural environment has a significant impact on the nature of man in essence.

At the same time, the negative manifestation of negative factors in the environment the natural environment is caused, first of all, by insufficient knowledge of the ongoing processes, as well as the incorrect use of scientific and technological achievements, designed to ensure the formation and development of rational nature management. Thus, when it comes to the influence of natural factors on society, then it is important to distinguish between aspects that affect society, regardless of the needs of its development, and those conditions that are used by people and are included in system, but at the same time remain natural elements. However, during the impact natural elements on the social system, contradictions arise, bearing outward character. Their role is very significant in the development of society. They can generally lead to the cessation of this development, to the destruction of society as a system.

The interaction of man and nature has always depended on the state of the environment. Natural habitat throughout the evolutionary development of mankind. However dependence did not remain constant, but changed dialectically contradictory way. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the ongoing deep processes in the environment, which have a diverse content and quality influence on all human life, transforming it, changing its character and view of the phenomena occurring in nature. As a result, the surrounding natural the environment is subject to change not only through the fault of natural catastrophic phenomena, but also through the fault of directly human activity, for example, not entirely reasonable cutting down of green spaces, the destruction of grassy cover without appropriate remedial measures, which ultimately leads to the depletion of the natural environment. In

addition, there is ill-conceived disposal and use of household and industrial waste, ineffective measures are being taken to combat wind and water erosion of soils, desertification of arid lands, which leads to a decrease in soil fertility, lowering groundwater levels and ultimately climate change in respective territories. All these negative changes in the natural environment have a direct negative impact on the nature of man himself, on his natural character. These changes are the cause of the emergence of new diseases, changes in the genetic content of the human body and so on.

The evolutionary development of the natural environment had an impact on the natural climatic state of the environment, prompting living organisms, including human, adapt to all kinds of changes in temperature, humidity on separate territories. At the same time, man, as a higher natural being, changed places dwellings, built dwellings, and so on. In modern conditions, man has acquired sedentary lifestyle and is active in the use of natural resources and the natural environment, based on their needs, as well as simultaneously engaged in the reproduction or restoration of individual natural plots. However, such activities, as practice shows, are not fully ensures the restoration of the natural balance necessary to increase the intensity of life on planet Earth. At the same time, transboundary knowledge about the impact of the environmental factor on the state of the environment, as well as the formed ecological thinking do not allow to adequately assess the entire volume of that ecological load, which has a negative impact on the entire natural activity. Therefore, increasing the level of scientific research in the field of formation of the process of greening natural, socio-economic, organizational, legal, technological and information systems in modern conditions, i.e. under conditions of high intensity of nature-transforming and nature protection actions, becomes very relevant both for the conservation nature itself, as well as for the protection of human health.

The growth of scientific research in areas of ecology and nature management in recent years indicates a large positive shifts in the development of productive forces in all spheres environmental activities, on the one hand, and on the other hand, a decree Occurring processes in the natural environment, in the intensification of science and technology are commendable, because it is in this that the social and scientific and technical nature of the system "man - nature -nature management". The analysis shows that the most application of those high technologies in the field of nature management, which have environmentally sound nature due to their focus on carrying out high-quality human activity, all these projects and their structural parts provided, as a rule, with an environmental component, which ultimately predetermines the formation of an environmentally safe situation in the developed areas of the earth's surface.

In general, as practice confirms, scientific approaches to solving urgent environmental problems in the field of socio-economic policy is not fully ensure the preservation of the natural potential of individual territories, i.e. arises the need for new scientific and technical, high-tech developments information and development of rational environmental management in all areas industrial and intellectual activity. Thus, the use of natural resource potential, taking into account ongoing changes in its structure and content should increasingly to attract the attention of scientists and specialists to the development of high technologies for environmental protection in order to create the most favorable conditions for the existence of the animal and plant world.

To confirm the above conclusions, it can be said that accelerated desertification has reached a scale that goes far beyond the traditional approach to solving this problem. Desertification has become spontaneous and social disaster affecting many humanitarian aspects requiring close attention attention and immediate action.

At last count, in areas under immediate threat desertification, live 230 million people. Total desertification on the globe covered 3.5 billion hectares, and every year 21 million hectares

come to the state complete or almost complete disrepair. Thus, desertification is threat to humanity, since this process reduces the base life support on earth.

Desertification is the result of a long historical process, during which natural phenomena and human activity, reinforcing each other, lead to change in the characteristics of the natural environment. Desertification control and restoration of desert areas - long-term process, it requires the development and implementation of the necessary measures to combat this ailment. Desertification requires strategic decisions that would include specific short-term and long-term actions aimed at to address the structural causes of this phenomenon. To ensure that desertification is taken into account in the development of national plans development, the main actors should be clearly identified. These include government and policy-making institutions in the drylands, major landowners and companies involved in the cultivation of cash crops and animal husbandry, peasants and pastoralists, international organizations operating in these areas, the international community as a whole and, finally, scientists and professionals dealing with desertification issues.

Ultimately, the only real means to combat desertification is sustainable development. Desertification is a social, not a natural process -this was the concept adopted by the UN Conference on Desertification. However, in research and projects, the primary focus is on the physical aspects of this problem, while humanitarian ones are ignored. Social disintegration intensifies the physical process of desertification, which in turn increases the vulnerability of dryland populations and undermines its social and economic security. Thus, the social aspects associated with desertification create complex problem, which is a combination of specific conditions, types of behavior, values and beliefs, as well as organizational measures. The combination of such factors, combined with existing economic structures and policies, such as land use policies and lending tends to exacerbate the situation.

Finally, the integration of dryland populations into the international system entails new difficulties due to the need to compete in the world markets, as well as due to the emergence of new patterns of consumption. In the fight against desertification, all these factors were often ignored. Desertification, however, does not exhaust the whole depth of the economic problem, which today appears before mankind in extremely diverse manifestations. And they testify that in the face of the environmental problem worth all mankind, regardless of the international division of labor, since this problem is becoming global. In addition, it can be clearly noted that severe, unfavorable the fate of Baikal, the Aral Sea and the Caspian Sea, pollution by industrial and agricultural production of these and many other water bodies, emissions into air pool of harmful products of industrial enterprises and vehicle exhaust gases, excessive use of pesticides, herbicides, mineral fertilizers, serious changes in climatic and water regimes in the month areas adjacent to large hydraulic structures are just some of the sad consequences of thoughtless human intervention in the environment.

Today, however, our society is becoming more and more aware that to continue along this path it is impossible that the environmental problem is one of the most important problems that must be resolved in the course of revolutionary perestroika. And here it appears that the change in man's attitude to nature is mediated by deep social transformations in human life. In this regard, the stormy activity of the public, broad segments of the population in various regions of the country who oppose the construction and operation of environmentally polluted industries. This coming "from below" unprogrammed activity indicating that it is a real force in our country, has already become a factor that cannot be ignored.

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