

The Essence of the Content of Socio-Environmental Protection in the Process of Global Environmental Problems

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Abstract

This article analyzes global environmental problems and their impact on the life of society. Also, the content, significance and relevance of the concept of Socio-Environmental Protection are covered on a scientific basis. The role of Socio-Environmental Protection in ensuring environmental safety, Sustainable Development and human health is considered.

Keywords: global environmental issues, social protection, environmental security, sustainable development, human and nature, environmental awareness.

Introduction

The 21st century is facing global problems such as environmental hazards, depletion of natural resources and climate change. In this process, environmental crises that have arisen as a direct result of human activity - air and water pollution, deforestation, and biodiversity loss - are becoming increasingly acute. In such conditions, the concept of socio-ecological protection is considered one of the most urgent issues on the agenda of the world community.

Main Part

1. The essence of global environmental problems

Global environmental problems are environmental crises that threaten human civilization at a global level. They include:

- Global warming and climate change;
- Depletion of the ozone layer;
- Depletion of water resources;
- Deforestation and desertification;
- Loss of biodiversity;
- Pollution of the environment with industrial waste.

Such problems directly affect not only the natural environment, but also the life of society, economic stability, health and cultural systems.

2. The concept of socio-ecological protection

The term “socio-ecological protection” refers to a set of measures taken at the societal level to combat environmental threats. It includes the following areas:

- Strengthening environmental legislation;
- Supporting nature protection organizations;
- Improving the ecological culture of the population;
- Strengthening the environmental responsibility of the state and civil society;
- Developing and implementing the principles of sustainable development.

Socio-ecological protection is mainly aimed at ensuring ecological safety, creating a healthy living environment and preserving natural resources for future generations.

3. The role of social consciousness and ecological culture

Technical and economic measures alone are not enough to solve environmental problems. The population's environmental awareness, sense of responsibility, level of environmental education and culture serve as a decisive factor. Environmental problems are, first of all, social problems. Therefore, it is important to involve all segments of the population in environmental activities, to form a civic position.

Global environmental problems pose a great threat not only to the natural environment, but also to the social system. Socio-ecological protection is an effort aimed not only at solving environmental problems technically, but also at changing human consciousness. Every person, organization and state must contribute to ensuring environmental safety. Moving towards sustainable development based on a socially conscious approach and ecological culture is one of the most important tasks of today.

Today, the Global Sustainable Development Programs promoted by the UN are among the development programs that are considered by the world community at the highest level. Sustainable development is a global activity aimed at improving the lifestyle and well-being of all mankind, building a just and sustainable society by comprehensively improving the economic, social and environmental situation.

The period when humanity in its evolution brought balance to its relationship with nature fell on the second half of the 20th century. The development of science and technology on our planet led humanity to look at nature with a different eye. The intensive economic activity of man, ignoring the possibilities of nature and the laws of its development, as shown in the studies of the Club of Rome on the topic "The Path of the 21st Century", led to the occurrence of soil erosion, deforestation, overfishing, salt rains, atmospheric pollution, ozone layer depletion, etc. on the Earth. It is worth noting that it is precisely technique and technology that have become the main factor influencing the definition of promising concepts and theories of social development. In this process, biotechnology has taken a special place, turning nature into a tool at the disposal of man. If in the 17th century nature was considered “a catalog of organic forms created by an intelligent creator,” in the 19th century it was interpreted as “a battlefield for the survival of living beings.” As a result, large-scale ecological changes began to occur in nature, and by the beginning of the 20th century,

20 percent of the Earth's ecosystems had been destroyed. By the second half of the 20th century, the share of partially and completely destroyed ecosystems exceeded 63 percent.

According to experts, today forests cover only 1/6 of the land area, but in 1950 they accounted for 1/4 of the entire land surface of the Earth. The level of pollution of the world's oceans has reached a record level, and their quality of reproduction is decreasing. The rapidly developing urbanization process has turned urban agglomerations into the largest source of pollution. It is precisely because of these and similar problems that today the protection and preservation of world ecosystems is gaining global importance and importance. As is known, the concept of ecological crisis not only indicates the mutual aggravation of the "nature - man - society" relationship as a result of the increased human impact on the environment, but also expresses the possible future crisis of humanity. In particular, it is not for nothing that the great physicist Albert Einstein emphasized that the further development of mankind depends not on technical progress, but on the development of its moral values.

In the late 1960s, a strong public movement against environmental pollution emerged in developed Western countries, the first environmental laws were adopted, and about 1 thousand organizations dealing with ecology and development issues were created. In 1968, representatives of science, culture, education, and business from 10 countries, consisting of 30 people, established a non-governmental organization called the "Club of Rome". The Club of Rome carried out its activities in the form of various meetings, symposia and seminars, meetings with prominent scientists and political figures, and focused on the following issues:

1. Creating an opportunity to analyze the "challenges" facing humanity by presenting a certain methodology to society and implementing it.
2. To convey to humanity (warning) an analysis of crisis situations in various fields and directions.
3. To show society the "right" directions towards achieving global balance.

On the first issue, today, smart technologies that save water, detect and clean air pollution, and global joint actions against deforestation and soil erosion have been organized. To achieve these goals, members of the Club of Rome published more than 30 scientific reports. Club members conditionally divided the current global problems into the following problems:

1. Problems related to conflicts between society and the environment in the "society - nature" system.
2. Problems related to internal conflicts in society (human - society system).

Today, there are leading countries in the world that have ensured environmental sustainability in environmental protection, and they are leading the world in environmental sustainability with a number of their own methodologies. For example, Costa Rica is a leading environmentally sustainable country that pays great attention to the protection of the environment and biodiversity. Costa Rica's main export commodity was wood, but deforestation in the country has become global, and the Costa Rican government has shifted its focus from logging to preserving forests and developing ecotourism. As a result, Costa Rica is now one of the world's leading environmentally sustainable countries. Sweden is a country that is taking active steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and switch to renewable energy sources. Norway is one of the most environmentally friendly countries in the world, investing heavily in energy efficiency and sustainable transport systems. Finland is a country where most of its energy is produced from

renewable sources and where many innovative technologies have been created to protect the environment.

In March 1972, the report "Limits to Growth" prepared for the "Club of Rome" was published. The report analyzed a global model for predicting the future ecological state of our planet. The model was based on five main factors that determine growth on the planet and its limits: population, agricultural production, natural resources, industrial production and environmental pollution. The report predicted deep ecological crises within the next 100 years if the population growth rate and consumption patterns did not change. In subsequent global models published by the "Club of Rome", new conditions were taken into account, and views on the prospects for growth and the risk of ecological destruction changed. In particular, in 1991, the leadership of the Club of Rome prepared the first report of the club - the report "The First Global Revolution". The report consists of two parts, the first part is devoted to the analysis of the changes taking place in the world, global problems and their negative consequences, the second part consists of specific recommendations for overcoming the most dangerous "difficulties" of humanity. In particular, the report emphasizes that "... although the transition of most countries to a market economy is considered one of the most important changes in the economic sphere, the mechanism of relations in society based solely on market opportunities is not capable of solving energy problems, environmental protection, social justice and many other issues. The role of the state in this process is important."

Analyzing the activities of the Club of Rome, the ideas expressed in the early years of the club have been confirmed in the short time that has passed. In particular, in 1992, the results of 20 years of research by club members were published, which not only confirmed the initial conclusions, but also stated that humanity had already exceeded the growth limit by this time. In 2004, the third edition of the book devoted to the issue of the "limits to growth" of humanity was published. It stated that the hypotheses put forward 30 years ago have become factors determining various aspects of social life.

On June 5, 1972, the first UN World Conference on the Environment was held in Stockholm. Representatives of 113 countries participated in it. The conference put forward the idea of ecologically oriented socio-economic development, according to which an increase in the standard of living of the population should not lead to a deterioration of the living environment and the destruction of natural systems. 5 important decisions and documents were adopted at the conference. These are: the Stockholm Declaration; Action plan, recommendation on the establishment of UNEP; establishment of the World Environment Fund and declaration of June 5 as "World Environment Day".

In the second half of the 20th century, the integration of environmental protection and socio-economic development in the world was manifested in the processes of transition from the beginning of a global understanding of environmental problems to the "Path of Sustainable Development". In connection with the theory of the environmental problem on our planet, its socio-philosophical problems also developed.

As natural resources were increasingly used in production and the threat of their depletion became apparent, the concept of nature protection and the task of nature protection expanded, and by the middle of the 20th century, nature protection became one of the important tasks of human society. In a situation where environmental problems took on a global character, in the Soviet Union, as in

the case of the Central Asian countries, a “class” approach to this problem was firmly established, and the ecological crisis was considered a feature of the capitalist world only, and these problems did not arise in socialist countries. Although ecological aspects are evident in many historical studies, they are considered secondary, and nature is viewed as a reality outside the scope of philosophical research.

Conclusions and Suggestions

The efforts to achieve global sustainability, which began in the middle of the last century and are now bearing fruit as a result of the right work carried out. The ecological crisis and threats, due to their scale and impact on humanity, have formed a regional and global picture, which calls for humanity to act together. The fact that the hypotheses developed by the Club of Rome are being confirmed today also shows that humanity is acquiring a universal character in ensuring the joint balance of the triad "society - nature - man". In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to promote and ensure the prospects of the following trends in ensuring ecologically sustainable global development:

- taking measures at the national level to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop sustainable technologies.
- to preserve the vast reserves of natural resources, preserve biodiversity and reduce environmental pollution, increase the ecological literacy of the population and strengthen ecological culture.
- to increase the production of energy from renewable sources, develop and apply modern methods for water purification and waste disposal.

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