

Contexts of Ensuring Ecological Stability in The Process of Global Political Threats

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Abstract

This article provides ideas about the current global threats, their forms of formation, scale and impact on humanity. In the last twenty years, the struggles and conflicts for water, called “Blue Gold”, which is considered the greatest threat to humanity, are analyzed. Possible forecasts are given about the scale and estimated damage of this problem for developing countries.

Keywords: Water, global threat, security and stability, “Blue Gold”, water shortage, water conflicts between countries.

Introduction

In the course of its historical evolution, humanity has experienced approximately 3200 different large and small wars. If we roughly define the losses arising in the course of wars - economic, processes of restoration or restoration of territories, reduction in the volume of monthly salaries and real incomes, loss of close people in spiritual life, lack of people in the family, assignment of family functions to one person, and in the political sphere, people's distrust of state power and government is manifested.

But resources are the main foundation for restoring and compensating for almost all losses. And in the resource system, the golden rule in economics comes into play by itself: "With limited resources - satisfy unlimited human needs." This golden rule imposes a specific responsibility on state power and government. The reason is that the process of distribution and redistribution of any resources determines the future growth trends of state power and government.

It is difficult to give a specific fact or type within the framework of global political threats. Because threats are defined differently depending on the continent and region. For example, while drought or poverty in Africa is considered a global threat, floods, mudslides, and excess food waste in the Far East and South America as a result of climate change are a global problem. In general, from a political point of view, global problems include:

- Peacekeeping;
- Disarmament;

- Human trafficking and genocide;
- Extremism, terrorism, separatism and organized crime;
- Natural and technological disasters;
- Illegal migration;
- “Popular culture” and drug addiction.

It is no secret that these global threats arise precisely as a result of humanity’s struggle for power, strength and dominance. In such dangerous processes, one of the main problems for developing countries is to strengthen their independence, ensure the stability, prosperity and future of the state.

Literature analysis and methods

This article uses several research methods. The methods of logic, historicity, consistency and objectivity were used. The process of global threats is discussed in terms of new views and theories. The context of the struggle for "blue gold" and conflicts is highlighted.

Within the framework of this topic, a number of scientists and researchers have conducted scientific research, in which the topic is covered from different perspectives. In particular, M. Toshbekova presented ideological threats as a threat to peace and stability in the processes of globalization, while J. Saburova presented an analysis of laws and decisions in the field as political and legal mechanisms for ensuring the ecological security of Uzbekistan. According to her, the first stage is the stage of creating a theoretical foundation and general legal framework, this period covers the period from 1992 to 2000.

The second stage is the stage of detailing and strengthening control in specific areas. This stage, covering the years 2000-2015, was when laws were developed within a specific area or problem. The third stage is the stage of strategic concepts, strategic integration and innovative approaches, in which we can see the development of a new legislative system for the sector.

Discussion and results

According to scientists, by 2030, a new threat to world peace and security will be the struggle for water. Today, water, which is called “Blue Gold” among the public, has become a problem in most countries. The reason is that today's climate change, the disruption of the ecological balance, and the use of traditional farming methods by irrigated agriculture are further exacerbating the problem.

Since primitive times, people have settled in areas near water bodies, rivers and seas and lived in those areas. Water distribution and river sources were considered important objects, and farmers who farmed in these areas were considered important figures in village and clan life, and later they became tribal leaders.

The Institute for Peace has compiled a chronicle and map of water wars in modern human history, which lists 225 water wars in total. The war is thought to have started in 1989 when a dispute over the use of water in the Senegal River between Senegal and Mauritania killed hundreds of people and displaced 250,000.

Although wars over water resources have not caused major casualties to date, there is no doubt that in the future, the struggle for this resource will completely destabilize the global political order. Since water, as a natural resource, is crucial to human food security and ecological sovereignty, this struggle will be very controversial and destructive. Today, spontaneous and

sometimes armed conflicts are taking place between several countries on a global scale over the management of water resources. For example, Israel - Palestine. The water resources located between Israel and the West Bank are the only source of water for the Palestinians. However, these waters are under Israeli control. Israel allocates only 20 percent of these waters to the West Bank population. Israel's monopoly on water is exhausting the Palestinians. It is believed that the 1967 Israel-Syria crisis was not only caused by security issues. The waters that the Jews seized from Syria, starting from the Golan Heights, currently meet 15 percent of Israel's water needs.

As a second example, the issue of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers is causing disputes between the countries of Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria. Even though more than 4,500 years have passed since the Sumerian era, the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates remain one of the main causes of conflict between the countries in this region. Dams and irrigation systems in Turkey, Syria and Iran are located downstream and are a concern for Iraq, which is experiencing desertification in its Brogan Sar region. Iraq has tried many times to use the river waters to create a "Fertile Crescent", but these attempts have been thwarted by Turkey and Syria, which are located upstream of the rivers. An armed conflict broke out between Iraq and Syria in 1975 after Syria built the at-Tarwah dam on Lake Assad. Among these countries, Turkey has always expressed its concern. According to it, if a water fight were to break out between the countries, the main battle would be for its territory. This is because 98 percent of the Euphrates flows through Turkish territory.

Third, India - China. China has already built 10 dams on the Brahmaputra River, and another 18 are currently under construction. These dams could worsen the situation in North-East India and Bangladesh. China is also planning to dam other trans-boundary rivers flowing through its territory. The main goal is to provide water to the central and eastern provinces, which are expected to face a 25% water shortage by 2030. At present, 6,000 large and small lakes in China have completely dried up. The northern basin of the Yellow River has shrunk by 30%. It is clear that the Chinese government's arbitrary use of the Brahmaputra does not please the Indian government and state.

India - Pakistan. Kashmir water has been a problem between the two countries for several years. In 1960, under the Indus Water Treaty, six rivers flowing through the two countries were divided between them: the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab belong to Pakistan, the Sutlej to India, and the Beas and Ravi to India. However, Pakistan has long alleged that India is stealing the water from its rivers. 92 percent of Pakistan's population and economy depend on the water from these rivers.

Kazakhstan - Uzbekistan - Kyrgyzstan - Tajikistan - Turkmenistan. The struggle for the waters of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya began after these countries gained independence. For Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, water is necessary for agriculture, and for Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, for electricity generation. The rapidly growing population of the region is further complicating the current situation. The reason is that population growth leads to increased demand, and increased demand leads to increased production. Production is closely related to water.

In conclusion, by 2030, 47% of the world's population will have to live in water-scarce regions. Countries in these regions may face not only water shortages but also diplomatic coldness with their neighbors in other areas, as well as wars. This requires restraint and a rethinking of the current lifestyle and needs of humanity. Because we are all part of this earth, this planet. We all have the same stake in the future and progress of humanity.

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