

Problems of Global Ecology and Socio-Natural Environment

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Abstract: the activities carried out in our Republic in order to solve the global environmental problems are analyzed and shown as an important factor in the improvement of human health. The author argues that today ecology and environmental crises are a global reality that threatens the human right to live and work freely. It is not for nothing that the state on earth remains aloof from this problem. Therefore, the formation of international environmental law, the development of relevant international legal documents and norms is one of the most important tasks as well. At the present stage, it is urgent to ensure compliance with existing international legal norms. The integration of Uzbekistan into the world community in the field of human rights and freedom, as well as global environmental problems will be studied.

Keywords: globalization, human rights, integration, ecology, global environmental problems, socio-natural environment, mass media, Aral Sea, demography, migration, world community.

A person satisfies his needs through nature and this makes him totally dependent on it. However, this also causes environmental problems on a global scale, which put the humanity under danger. It is impossible to talk about human rights and freedom without solving environmental problems, identifying the most difficult points, directions and taking immediate measures and creating the necessary social and natural environment.

The concept of "human nature" is sometimes used in relation to a person. This concept was used even in the times of Plato, but the attitude of man to nature has changed dramatically in the next four centuries. It was formed in order to look at man as a social phenomenon. The point is not that a person is inclined to nature, but what kind of benefit and wealth he received from it. When Fromm said in the phrase: "a man has become a man who has forgotten that he was a man" [1, B. 154]. At this point, the philosopher suggests that the development of science and technology has an impact on nature, character, and human activity. Therefore, he comes to the conclusion that understanding human nature today is more important than ever [1, B. 154]. Thus, there was an ecological ethics, that is, a measurement, an assessment of a person's attitude to the surrounding nature, from the point of view of moral norms. Even Yuji Hargru published a magazine called "Environmental Ethics", in which he published articles on the relationship between man and nature, the problems of modern technologies, genetic engineering, organ transplantation, the media and the impact of global marketing on social life, from Aristotle to Rulz. They "led to the understanding of environmental ethics as a manifestation of practical philosophy" [2, B. 308-310]. The most important thing is that the ecological ethics that arose in the West - this is the Western way of life, the cult of scientific and technological achievements, the glorification of man at the level of God, the dominant power over nature, could have dangerous consequences, he now turned to Eastern traditions and, based on the need to study the views on the harmony of man with nature in them [2, B. 316-317]. The Jainists who lived in the previous VIII-VII centuries, later the Buddhas, did not kill a person, did not harm a party, they even saw a tree, a stone as a soul. In their point of view, not only a person, but everything is full of living beings, even the air consists of such inconspicuous creatures (as they say in the present phrase - microbes). So, people believed that they should not be harmed or killed, so they called on the people to walk, sweeping under their feet, covering their mouth with mask [3, B. 277]. Closer views, are occurred in Avesto. The idea of a harmony between man and nature as a whole, unity, community, integrity and an unambiguous assessment of the life of all living things prompted the West to reconsider its attitude to civilization, especially to human nature and ecology.

On earth, there are natural planetary processes that ensure the continuity of life. Therefore, it shows that the Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor E. S. Khoshimova said: "Continuity, of life exists in the form of a biotic cycle. Thanks to this process, the continuity of life is preserved, in which one life process is connected with another. The biotic cycle reflects the interaction of all components that make up the biosphere" [5, B. 15]. For example; the process of circulation of the substance takes place on the basis of a circular and recirculating principle. One of the main features of life on a global scale is the constant circulation of nitrogen and phosphorus in nature. The effect of sunlight determines the thermal regime of the biosphere and the corresponding global circulation of the atmosphere and hydrosphere. In nature, due to the circulation of matter and energy, there are interdependencies and interrelations of the components of the biosphere, the ability of nature to resist, stagnate and recover is preserved. In the process of self-healing, the relative equilibrium of all living things on Earth is ensured and normal biophysical conditions arise" [5, B.

ISSN 2792-3983 (online), Published under Volume: 1 Issue: 5 in October-2021

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16]. Violation of this biotic cycle, the process of self-healing and the relative balance of living beings negatively affects the environment, resulting in environmental crises.

A person can live in a certain natural environment. For its full-fledged existence and functioning, the body temperature should not be higher than 42, not lower than 25[5, B. 18]. Similarly, the high air temperature should not exceed +60, - below 40. Experts believe that if production and development go in this way, the air temperature will almost double in two and not only humans, but even microbes will not be able to live on Earth[6, B. 4]. At the same time, they promote the concept of developing a universal environmental policy for rational management of the situation. For example, according to the philosopher E. M.Usmonov, in order to formulate an environmental policy in Central Asia, the following measures should be taken: 1) to collect statistical sources of information about the environmental situation in the region, to create a bank of objects; 2) to extract from the understanding of the traditions of our people on ecology and environmental conservation; 3) to develop alternative projects to improve the effectiveness of cooperation in the field of ecology.; 4) environmental policy should be free from modeling from the point of view of narrow national interests[7, B. 28], but, unfortunately, the author does not remember that the solution of global environmental crises is primarily related to environmental law, this right can only be ensured by the environmental integration of the state. In our opinion, the solution of global environmental crises only with the help of global environmental law gives the expected effect. While Uzbekistan is building a democratic rule-of-law state, it is necessary to regulate people's relations to the side, to nature, to use nature in the production process. It is at this moment that human rights and freedoms are in harmony with environmental law, environmental law is not only the right to preserve nature, but also the right to use the natural benefits of people, to master nature.

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, environmental law arises in the process of people's relations with nature, which are carried out within the framework of norms and procedures established by the state. In this place, people's connection with Nature, Natural resources, and the peculiarities of their use will come out on the field. Therefore, nature and natural resources are not the private property of people, that they can use when they want.

In accordance with article 214 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, land, underground resources, water, airspace, flora and fauna are State and public property. But this does not prevent the realization of the economic rights and freedoms of the individuals, or an individual. There are also problems between private property and state property.

It is known, that in the right of ownership, environmental and economic characteristics, that is, the assimilation of nature by man, are considered interrelated realities. Nature, land is real estate at one time, it is a component of the natural environment that surrounds us at another time. Thus, at the same time, environmental and natural features are harmonized in nature, which requires a separate approach to the object, natural resources from a legal point of view. Although they are a component of the environment, they cannot be the object of assignment or transformation into property in accordance with their object attributes, nature remains "without materialization". For example, atmospheric air, climate reserves and similar natural manifestations cannot be converted into property. Some of them, for example, atmospheric air, can be used to determine the external borders of a state, the territory on which its jurisdiction is carried out. Therefore, article 19 of the law "On Property in the Republic of Uzbekistan" defines an air basin, and not direct atmospheric air as an object of property rights " [8, B. 56]. This means that not all natural resources, reserves, will be private property.

The main cause of environmental problems is a person, his own needs prevail. In the scientific and theoretical literature, the concept of "anthropogenic modified environment" is used. "Anthropogen (Greek: anthropos - man) a changed environment is a natural environment in which people have radically changed in a certain territory or territory in the course of economic activity"[8, B. 269]. The emergence of such an environment is associated with an increase in production, an increase in private property, an increase in the use of scientific and technical discoveries in the acquisition of wealth, property. As a result, the acquisition of wealth not only through the development of natural existence, but also environmental pollution has become a global phenomenon. Today, almost all scientists who have studied global environmental problems note the occurrence of side environmental pollution, as a result of which factors negatively affect human health, the gene pool. For example, atmospheric air is 10-15 times more polluted than other less exposed natural environments in natural zones where anthropogenic factors vary. In the industrial Era, the increase in the content of toxic gas (so)in the air occurs mainly in metallurgy (30-40%) and the chemical industry (15-20%), in transport (10-15%), in cities, gas is found mainly in transport (60-80%), in heavy industry (15-20%), chemical industry (5-10%). In the agrarian Tegra, the morphological (visible external) appearance of soils radically changes to a depth of 1-1. 5 meters and a new species is formed. Soil pollution in them is carried out at the expense of pesticides, herbicides, nitrogen, phosphors, various salts, industrial waste in cities – household garbage, industrial waste. The amount of active elements in water, soil and atmospheric air around nuclear power plants, which belong to the category of industrial fertilizers, is several tens of times greater than in cities, but the amount of gas is equal to the amount of agricultural fertilizers around power plants and several tens of times less than in cities [8, B. 270]. Therefore, Uzbek ecologists

believe that it is necessary to increase the surface area of cities from 5-10 m² to 25-30 m², depending on their size, degree of pollution and climatic conditions [8, B. 271]. This is the main requirement for creating a healthy social and natural environment that is provided.

According to the UN, on earth, various corporations and private property owners produce about a million goods that were not previously found in nature. 100 thousand of these consist of artificial compounds, 15 thousand are toxic, poisoned, dangerous both for human health and for the environment [9, B. 214]. In the following years, it has been observed that most of the goods and products produced on the consumer market of Uzbekistan do not meet the requirements of world standards. For example, half of the fruits and vegetables sold in the capital's markets do not meet the requirements of sanitation, and a third of them almost contradict the rules of consumption and sale. 12-15% of meat, fat, cheese products produced, 20-22% of sweets do not meet the requirements [10]. As a result, respiratory, endocrine, cardiovascular diseases, liver diseases, anemia, the birth of weak children, cancer, gynecology, heart diseases, bone pain increased by 2-3% in cities among the population. In rural areas, cases of anemia, tuberculosis, and chronic poisoning are observed in children under the age of 14 [11, B. 48-49]. The preparation of raw materials, food, beverages from artificial substances in general has become one of the global problems. Now there are 6mln in the world synthesized chemicals are used. Every year, 200 thousand new synthesized substances are added to their ranks. Unfortunately, it has not been established that many of these substances have any effect on the living organism, human health [5, B. 53].

During the years of independence, a wide range of works on the rational use of nature, environmental protection, social and natural environment were carried out in our Republic, centers for special study of the problems of the Aral Sea and demography, migration, non-governmental organizations were created, more than 40 laws on the right to ecology were adopted. In this place, as an example, we can cite the International Fund "Ecosan", the funds for "Saving the Islands" of the countries of Central Asia.

Ecosan is a non-governmental organization dealing with environmental and health issues, involving international organizations in research and practical solution of environmental problems. According to his concept, "ecology and sanology are considered as the main indicators of politics, science, culture, and mass media" [12, B. 198]. From this point of view, he advocates the creation of an ecological and economic system that, taking into account the integrity of the biosphere in Central Asia, is able to rationally manage the region, is aimed at improving the state of the socio-natural environment, eliminating crisis situations since the former USSR. At the same time, there is a need to form a common system of environmental law in the region, relying on international environmental law and UN documents on human rights and freedoms. The growing economic and material needs in accordance with the requirements of environmental legislation, without violating human rights and freedoms, will cause a number of problems. They put the following tasks on the agenda:

1. To ensure that with the healthy development of the socio – natural environment, human rights and freedoms, his economic activity, his desire to fully enjoy material benefits are not violated. The healthy development of the socio-natural environment should not deny the creation of private property, new methods of production through entrepreneurship, the opening of new enterprises, the acquisition of land, the creation of goods. At the same time, the market economy, entrepreneurship and business should not lead to a violation of the ecological system, to employment that is harmful to human health.
2. People should have public control over the production enterprises of the population, their compliance with sanitary and hygienic rules, norms established by international law. What an enterprise, firm, economic entity is and what quality product it produces is not under the control of the growing population, experience shows that individuals, groups who seek to increase well-being at the expense of their health easily achieve their goals. Just as people have the right to buy and consume clean, pure and unrefined products, they also have the right to control the activities of the entities that produce these products.
3. Today, environmental problems are of global importance. State, interregional economic integration is rapidly spreading the products, gifts, and blessings produced all over the world. Tangerines grown in Iran or Brazil appear on the markets of Uzbekistan in three or four days together with the harvested coffee grapes. But the compliance of these goods with sanitary and hygienic standards is not always subject to verification. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor the compliance of finished products with International sanitary and hygienic standards, organize monitoring institutes for research. True, in Uzbekistan, as in Russia, there are no cases of mass poisoning of the population, especially children, but the quality of imported goods, including from abroad, is also low.
4. In the recent past, the idea of implementing the "clean water", "fresh air" program in Central Asia was put forward by Ecosan. In this regard, Ecosan, together with international organizations, organized sanitary and

educational events around the Aral Sea, headed the national insect movement. In our opinion, such events should be held again, it is necessary to organize them throughout the region, in the regions.

5. It is necessary to achieve the development of universal norms for the protection of nature, the use of natural resources, and the adaptation of environmental law norms in the republics to each other and to international environmental law. We must not forget that environmental problems are of global importance. The most important thing is that these norms should be based on principles that do not interfere with the realization of human rights and freedoms, do not provoke an increase in human health and well-being, do not violate the socio-natural environment, ecological balance, "biotic circulation".

Well, today ecology and environmental crises are becoming a global reality that threatens the human right to live and work freely as a global problem. It is not for nothing that the state on earth remains aloof from this problem. Therefore, the formation of international environmental law, the development of relevant international legal documents and norms is one of the most important tasks. At the present stage, it is also important to ensure compliance with existing international legal norms.

The globalization of environmental problems directly related to the fate of mankind, the generalization of practical experience in optimizing the cross-functional links between the institutions of control over this activity, their constructive and rational organization and management based on modern requirements, still depend on solving the problems of democratization. This is due to the modeling of its future goals and tasks. Attention to local, national, territorial and global interests is characterized by meeting the vital needs of the world community, fulfilling practical tasks to create a globally favorable environmental environment.

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Well, today ecology and environmental crises are becoming a global reality that threatens the right of a person to live, work freely, as a global problem. It is not for nothing that a state on earth is left out of this problem. Therefore, the formation of international environmental law, the development of relevant international legal documents, norms, is one of the most important tasks. At the present stage, it is also important to ensure compliance with the existing international legal norms.

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