



THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY - THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY.

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Annotation: In this article, in the world in the second half of the 20th century, the integration of environmental protection and social economic development will become invisible through the processes of transition from the beginning of understanding of environmental problems on a global scale to the "Path of Sustainable Development". In connection with the theory of environmental problems on our planet, its socio-philosophical problems were also developing. Humanity's methods of identifying and solving these global problems today and their perspectives are highlighted.

Keywords: biotechnology, nature, deforestation, soil erosion, ecological crisis, global sustainable development, Club of Rome, ecological sustainability.

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

The second half of the 20th century was the period when humanity, in its evolution, found a balance in its relationship with nature. The progress of science and technology on our planet led humanity to look at nature from a different perspective. Economic activity, which has been carried out intensively by man without taking into account the opportunities of nature and the laws of its development, as shown in the researches of the Club of Rome on the topic of "The Way of the XXI Century", soil erosion, loss of forests, overfishing of fish on Earth. It has led to the occurrence of pollution, salt rain, atmospheric pollution, depletion of the ozone layer, etc. It should be noted that techniques and technologies have become the main influencing factor in determining promising concepts and theories of social development. In this process, biotechnology, taking a special place, turned nature into a tool under human hands. If in the 17th century nature was viewed as a "catalogue of organic forms established by the intelligent creator", in the 19th century it was interpreted as a "field of struggle for existence of living beings". As a result, large-scale ecological changes began to occur in nature, and by the beginning of the 20th century, 20% of the earth's ecosystems were destroyed. By the second half of the 20th century, the share of partially and completely damaged ecosystems exceeded 63 percent.



Analysis of the literature on the subject. According to experts' estimates, the area occupied by forests today corresponds to only 1/6 of the land, but in 1950 they made up 1/4 of the land surface of the entire earth. The level of pollution of the world's ocean waters is a record result, and the quality of their reproduction is decreasing. The process of rapid urbanization has turned urban agglomeration into the biggest source of pollution. It is precisely because of these and similar problems that today the protection and conservation of world ecosystems is gaining global importance.

It is known that the concept of ecological crisis not only indicates the situation of mutual tension of "nature-man-society" relations as a result of the increase of human influence on the environment, but also represents the crisis of humanity that may occur in the future. In particular, it is not for nothing that the great physicist Albert Einstein emphasized that the further development of humanity is not dependent on technical progress, but on the development of moral values.

At the end of the 1960s, a strong public movement against environmental pollution arose in developed Western countries, the first environmental laws were adopted, and about 1,000 organizations dealing with environmental and development issues were formed. In 1968, 30 representatives of science, culture, education and business spheres from 10 countries formed a non-governmental organization called "Club of Rome". The Club of Rome conducted its activities in the form of organizing various meetings, symposiums and seminars, meetings with famous scientists and political figures, and focused on the following issues:

1. By presenting a certain methodology to society, creating an opportunity to analyze the "challenges" facing humanity and implementing it.
2. Conveying (warning) the analysis of crisis situations to humanity in various sectors and directions.
3. To show society the "right" way to achieve global balance.

In connection with the first issue, today smart technologies that save water, determine and clean air pollution levels, and global unity actions against forests and soil degradation have been organized. they did. 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 (man - society system).

Research methodology. Today, they are the leading countries in the world in terms of environmental protection, and they are leading the world in terms of environmental stability with a number of their methods. For example, Costa Rica is a leading ecologically sustainable country with a strong focus on protecting the environment and biodiversity. Costa Rica's main export commodity is wood, where deforestation began to take on a global dimension, and later, the Costa Rican state and government focused on preserving and developing ecotourism rather than cutting down trees. As a result, today Costa Rica has become the world's leading environmentally sustainable country. Sweden is a country that is taking active measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and switch to renewable energy sources. Norway is one of the most environmentally friendly countries in the world, regularly investing in energy conservation and sustainable transport systems. Finland is a country where most of its energy is produced from renewable sources and 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 global model for predicting the future ecological state of our planet was analyzed in the lecture. The model is based on five main factors that determine the growth of the planet and its limits: population, agricultural production, natural resources, industrial production and environmental pollution. The report predicted deep environmental crises in the next 100 years if population growth rates and consumption patterns do not change. In the next global models published by the "Club of Rome", new conditions are taken into account, and views of the risk of ecological destruction to growth prospects are increased. 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 lecture 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, and the second part is about the elimination of the most dangerous "challenges" of mankind. The report consists of recommendations. In particular, in the report, "... while the transition of most countries to a market economy is considered one of the important changes in the economic sphere, the mechanism of relations in society based on the implementation of market opportunities is the sole mechanism of energy problems, environmental protection, social justice and is unable to find a solution to many other problems. The role of the state is important in this process," it is emphasized.

Analyzing the activity of the Club of Rome, the ideas of the early years of the club have been confirmed in the short time that has passed. In particular, in 1992, the results of the 20-year research of the club members were announced, in which it was stated that not only the initial conclusions were confirmed, but also that humanity had reached the limit of growth by this time. In 2004, the third edition of the book devoted to the issue of "growth limits" of mankind was published. It states that the hypotheses put forward 30 years ago have become factors that determine 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 took part in it. At the conference, the idea of ecologically oriented socio-economic development was put forward, according to which the increase in the standard of living of the population should not allow the deterioration of the living environment and the destruction of natural systems. 5 important decisions and documents were adopted at the conference. These are: 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 world, in the second half of the 20th century, the integration of environmental protection and socio-economic development will become invisible through the processes of transition from the beginning of global understanding of environmental problems to the "Path of Sustainable Development". In connection with the theory of environmental problems on our planet, its socio-philosophical problems were also developing.

As more and more natural resources are used in production and the danger of their depletion began to appear, 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 have become global, in the example of the Central Asian countries, in the Soviet Union, the approach to this problem from the point of view of "classism" was firmly established, and the ecological crisis was lived with the view that these problems, characteristic of the capitalist world, do not appear in



socialist countries. . Although ecological aspects are invisible in many historical studies, they are considered secondary, and nature is considered as a reality outside the object of philosophical research.

Conclusions and suggestions. Many efforts on global stability are bearing fruit as a result of the right actions carried out since the middle of the last century. Environmental crises and threats are regional and global in scale and impact on humanity, calling for collective action. The confirmation of the hypotheses developed by the "Club of Rome" today also shows that humanity has acquired a universal character in ensuring the mutual balance of the triad of "society - nature - man". In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to promote the following trends and ensure the perspective of ensuring ecological global sustainable development :

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

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