GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR EFFECTS FOR PEOPLE AND SOLUTIONS

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan
Named after Mirzo Ulugbek
The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign Languages
Phylology and teaching languages
Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi
nafisateshaboyeva@jbnuu.uz
Student of group 402-22:
Safarova Oydinoy Azizbek qizi

Annotation: Environmental issues happen due to disturbances in the normal functioning of the ecosystem. The various issues include climate change, environmental pollution, environmental degradation, and resource depletion. These types of environmental-related issues can occur either due to human causes or can be natural.They can vary in dimension from local, regional, to global levels. Environmental issues can be addressed by promoting green energy, recycling, conservation of water and electricity, and avoiding single-use plastic. In this environmental issues and solutions article, we will cover the various Environmental issues, the challenges presented by them, and their solutions.

Key words: Aral Sea, pollution, global warming, food safety and security, climate change, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, starvation, and health impacts, climate disruption, economic costs, resource scarcity, and international cooperation, environmental policies.

Global environmental problems have become increasingly urgent and complex, threatening the well-being of ecosystems and human societies worldwide. Environment plays an important role in supporting life on the earth. But with the increase in the population, the demand for food, clothing, fuel, housing, etc., has also increased. This increased demand has exerted tremendous pressure on natural resources and has led to environmental pollution, depletion of resources, loss of biodiversity, etc. These environmental issues are affecting the natural balance of the ecosystem.

The Aral Sea, once one of the largest inland bodies of water in the world, has faced severe environmental challenges over the past few decades. Situated between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the sea has experienced significant shrinkage, leading to a host of ecological, economic, and social problems. This essay explores the causes and consequences of the Aral Sea crisis, as well as efforts to mitigate its impact.

** Historical Context:**

The Aral Sea basin has a rich history dating back thousands of years, with the sea serving as a vital resource for the surrounding communities. However, the region's fate changed in the 20th century with the onset of large-scale irrigation projects driven by the Soviet Union. These projects aimed to transform the arid landscape into fertile agricultural land, primarily for cotton cultivation. As a result, vast amounts of water were diverted from the two main rivers feeding the Aral Sea, the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, leading to a drastic reduction in inflow.

Environmental Impact:

The most visible consequence of the Aral Sea crisis is its dramatic shrinkage. Since the 1960s, the sea has lost more than 90% of its volume, splitting into smaller, disconnected bodies of water. This shrinkage has exposed large areas of former seabed, releasing salt and other pollutants into the air as dust storms sweep across the region. The increased salinity of the remaining water bodies has led to the collapse of fish populations and disrupted local ecosystems.

** Economic Implications:**

The decline of the Aral Sea has had profound economic repercussions for the surrounding region. The once-thriving fishing industry has collapsed, leaving thousands of people unemployed. The salinization of agricultural land has rendered vast areas unsuitable for cultivation, leading to reduced crop yields and threatening food security. Furthermore, the loss of the sea as a natural barrier has exposed nearby communities to harsher climates and increased desertification.

** Health Concerns:**

The environmental degradation caused by the Aral Sea crisis has also had serious health implications for local populations. The dust storms carrying salt, pesticides, and other pollutants have contributed to respiratory problems and other illnesses among residents. Additionally, the contamination of water sources with agricultural chemicals has raised concerns about water quality and its impact on human health.

Social Consequences:

The Aral Sea crisis has disrupted the social fabric of communities dependent on the sea for their livelihoods. Traditional ways of life, including fishing and herding, have become unsustainable, forcing many residents to migrate in search of alternative sources of income. This migration has placed strains on urban infrastructure and social services, exacerbating poverty and social inequality in the region.

International Response:

Recognizing the severity of the Aral Sea crisis, the international community has mobilized efforts to address its root causes and mitigate its impact. Various organizations, including the World Bank, the United Nations, and non-governmental organizations, have launched initiatives to improve water management practices,

promote sustainable agriculture, and restore ecosystems in the region. These efforts have included the construction of dams and reservoirs to regulate water flow, the introduction of drought-resistant crops, and the implementation of community-based conservation projects.

Challenges and Future Prospects:

Despite these efforts, the challenges facing the Aral Sea remain daunting. Political tensions between riparian states, competing demands for water resources, and the legacy of Soviet-era water management policies continue to hinder progress. Climate change further exacerbates these challenges, altering precipitation patterns and increasing water scarcity in the region. However, there is hope that through continued cooperation and innovation, the Aral Sea basin can be revitalized, restoring ecosystems, supporting sustainable livelihoods, and improving the well-being of local communities.

The Aral Sea crisis serves as a stark reminder of the far-reaching consequences of unsustainable water management practices. The shrinking of the sea has devastated ecosystems, economies, and communities in the region, highlighting the need for concerted action to address water scarcity, promote sustainable development, and protect fragile environments. By learning from the mistakes of the past and embracing innovative solutions, we can work towards a more resilient and equitable future for the Aral Sea basin and beyond.

Global warming, driven primarily by human activities such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation, is causing Earth's average temperature to rise at an unprecedented rate. This essay explores the causes and consequences of global warming, as well as potential solutions to mitigate its impact on the environment, society, and economy.

** Causes of Global Warming:**

The primary cause of global warming is the increased concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, particularly carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N2O). Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels for energy production, transportation, and industrial processes, are the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Deforestation and land-use changes also contribute to global warming by reducing the planet's capacity to absorb CO2 through photosynthesis.

** Effects of Global Warming:**

Global warming has far-reaching consequences for the environment, ecosystems, and human societies. Rising temperatures lead to more frequent and severe heatwaves, droughts, and wildfires, exacerbating water scarcity, agricultural losses, and food insecurity. Melting ice caps and glaciers contribute to sea-level rise, threatening coastal communities and infrastructure with inundation and erosion. Changes in precipitation patterns alter weather extremes, impacting ecosystems,

biodiversity, and water resources. Ocean warming and acidification disrupt marine ecosystems, endangering coral reefs, fish stocks, and coastal habitats. Furthermore, global warming exacerbates extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, floods, and storms, causing widespread damage and displacement.

. Impacts on Human Health:

Global warming poses significant risks to human health, amplifying heat-related illnesses, respiratory diseases, and vector-borne infections. Heatwaves and extreme temperatures increase the incidence of heatstroke, dehydration, and cardiovascular problems, particularly among vulnerable populations such as the elderly, children, and outdoor workers. Poor air quality resulting from higher temperatures and increased pollution levels exacerbates respiratory conditions such as asthma and allergies. Changes in precipitation patterns and temperature regimes alter the distribution of disease vectors, such as mosquitoes and ticks, increasing the spread of diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, and Lyme disease.

** Economic Consequences:**

Global warming has profound economic implications, affecting sectors such as agriculture, tourism, insurance, and infrastructure. Crop failures, reduced yields, and livestock losses due to extreme weather events and changing climate conditions undermine food security and livelihoods, particularly in developing countries reliant on agriculture. Coastal erosion, flooding, and storm damage threaten billions of dollars' worth of infrastructure, property, and coastal assets, necessitating costly adaptation and mitigation measures

Conclusion

Addressing global environmental problems requires concerted efforts from governments, businesses, civil society organizations, and individuals around the world. By implementing sustainable solutions and adopting a holistic approach to environmental management, we can mitigate the impacts of climate change, deforestation, air and water pollution, and plastic pollution on ecosystems and human societies. It is imperative that we act decisively and collaboratively to safeguard the health of our planet and ensure a sustainable future for generations to come.

THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Xazratova, Z., Safarova, O., Siddiqova, X., & Abduraxmonova, Z. (2023). SPECIFIC FEATURES OF SOME TIPS AND STRATEGIES OF IELTS WRITING. Theoretical Aspects in the Formation of Educational Sciences , 2 (10), 40–43. extracted from http://econferences.ru/index.php CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE, 1(1), 194–198. /tafps/article/view/6330
2. Safarova Oydinoy Azizbek qizi, & Xoldorova Hulkaroy. (2024). Classification of Phraseological Units and their Stability and Ideomaticity. INTERNATIONAL https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10531548

3. Nafisa, T. (2023). THE USA ECONOMY, INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY, 1(9), 94-97.
4. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Secondary ways of word formation. In "Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 109-112).
5. Nafisa, T. (2023). VOWELS AND THEIR MODIFACATIONS. Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(16), 298-305.
6. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Secondary ways of word formation. In "Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 109-112).
7. Nafisa, T. (2023). THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE USA: PRESCHOOL EDUCATION, SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION, SCHOOL FORMS. The ROLE of Exact Sciences in the Era of Modern Development, 1(6), 53-57
8. Ахмедова С. Р. Таълим ва тарбия жараёнлари узвийлигининг самарадорлиги //Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 9. – С. 369-373.
9. Ахмедова С. Р. и др. Инновацион технологияларни таълим жараёнларига татбиқ этиш йўллари //Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 10. – С. 492-496.
10. Axmedova S. R. и др. Masofaviy ta’lim va uning horijiy tillarni o’qitishdagi o’rni //Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 10. – С. 608-612.
11. Axmedova, S. R. (2021). Chet tillarni o’rganish va undagi metodlarning ahamiyati. Science and Education, 2(11), 1076-1080.
12. Axmedova, S. R. (2021). Ilova elementlarining strukturaviy tahlilini o’rganish. Science and Education, 2(12), 583-587.