SOLVING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

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INTRODUCTION

Currently, in the world in the era of industrial and scientific and technological revolution, the socio-economic development of mankind has changed dramatically. As a result of these rapid changes, humanity has faced a number of environmental problems in the world. The reason why such environmental problems are called global is that these environmental problems have an impact on all processes taking place on OUR PLANET and on the living conditions of living organisms.

One of the global environmental problems is the destruction of the ozone layer. The ozone layer is a shield of the earth's surface that captures ultraviolet rays coming from the sun. It is known that ultraviolet rays to living organisms on the surface of the Earth has a negative impact. Radiation causes diseases such as skin burns and skin cancer in humans. Causes serious damage to the yield of grain crops.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Since the 50s of the XX century, there has been an increase in the content of freon gases (chlorine, fluorine, carbon) in the air. This led to the destruction of the ozone layer (ozonosphere) at a distance of 25 km. As a result, an "ozone hole" was formed. The ozone layer is formed and accumulates under the influence of sunlight and in the presence of oxygen, nitrogen oxide and other gases, i.e. as a result of lightning, thunderstorms, lightning.

Currently, as a result of the widespread use of freon gases, aviation gases and atomic bomb explosions, a large amount of harmful substances and vapors are emitted into the atmosphere. This prevents the accumulation of the ozone layer.

As a result of aviation and rocket launches, a large amount of aluminum oxide is released into the atmosphere. The released aluminum oxide in the form of a white powder prevents sunlight from reaching the surface of the earth and, as a result, the return of sunlight.

Rockets use a large amount of oxygen without polluting the atmosphere, and also affect the ozone layer.

The Saturn-5 rocket, launched into orbit by the American Skylobe station, formed an 1800 km wide "hole" in the ionosphere, which filled up after 1.5 hours.

Scientists have calculated that the simultaneous launch of 125 rockets, similar to Saturn-5, can destroy the ozone layer surrounding the earth's surface, which will lead to the death of all living organisms on the earth's surface. Today, an ozone hole is

forming in the atmospheric air of Antarctica and the lower regions of Australia, which is expanding. A number of works are being carried out to prevent this condition. 1981 - the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer was adopted by scientists and statesmen of 81 countries, and by 2000 measures were defined to reduce exhaust emissions from freon. As a result, the area of the ozone hole has been shrinking in recent years.

DISCUSSION

"Greenhouse effect" in subsequent years, the greenhouse effect was caused by an increase in the carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere. This is due to the fact that combustible products are widely used in industrial enterprises, especially coal, fuel for vehicles, deforestation, forest fires. This led to an acceleration of the greenhouse effect. If the situation continues in this way, by the XXI century, the temperature of the Earth's surface may rise by 1.5-4.5 degrees. This leads to an increase in the process of climate change, especially desertification. Nature zones are shifting, the level of oceans and seas is rising. There are such phenomena as the melting of glaciers and a decrease in their size.

The problem of lack of fresh water. The role of water in the biosphere is huge. He is the source of life and life. Although the hydrosphere contains more than 1.5 billion cubic km of water, therefore only 3% is fresh water. The main part of fresh water reserves is concentrated in polar glaciers. As society develops, the demand for fresh water grows. Population, industry, agriculture play a primary role in the consumption of fresh water, which makes up 3% of the total volume of the hydrosphere. Fresh water is distributed unevenly over the Earth's surface. For example, if in Africa 10% of the population regularly receives fresh water, then in Europe this figure is 95%. The problem of clean drinking water is a serious problem, especially in the countries of Tropical Africa.

RESULT

Currently, the problem of shortage of fresh water has worsened under the influence of anthropogenic factors. Some waters used in industry, agriculture and agriculture are discharged into rivers without treatment. As a result, in combination with the pollution of river water, various infectious diseases arise. The Rhine, Danube, Seine, Tiber, Mississippi, Volga, Dnieper, Don, Dniester, Nile, Ganges and others are considered highly polluted rivers. The world's oceans are also becoming polluted. Ocean waters are especially polluted by petroleum products. More than 1/3 of the world's oceans are covered by an oil curtain. The oil curtain reduces evaporation, plankton development, and differentiates the interaction of the ocean and the atmosphere. The Atlantic Ocean is most polluted with oil.

CONCLUSION

All of the above environmental problems are related to anthropogenic, that is, the human factor. So what should we do? What measures should we take? Of course, man is not limited to polluting nature. It also carries out measures to eliminate it.

Environmental policies are being implemented in many countries. Our state has also created a solid, holistic legislative framework regulating relations in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources. In particular, article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "citizens are obliged to take care of the natural environment." In article 55 - "land, subsoil, aquatic flora and fauna and other natural resources are national property, their rational use is necessary, they are protected by the state."

After all, each of us is obliged to take care of the maternal food in which we live, and to use the gifts of nature wisely, to maintain the purity of the atmospheric air that we breathe.

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