



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2320-6710

# IJIRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in  
**SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY**

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 10, Issue 5, May 2021

**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

**Impact Factor: 7.512**

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

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# Ways to Mitigate the Impact of Global Environmental Problems on the Future of Humanity and the World Economy

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**ABSTRACT:** The article discusses global environmental interests and, based on them, carried out a systematic analysis of global environmental changes and their impact on life on Earth. It is shown that global environmental problems include climate change, environmental pollution, soil degradation, reduction of biodiversity, etc. Based on the analysis of these problems, it was concluded that ensuring environmental well-being on Earth is possible only through the efforts of all the world community. The purpose of this article is to review the global challenges facing the world, identify their causes, and possible options to prevent these problems.

**KEYWORDS:** environment, biosphere, climate, atmosphere, water systems, soil, forest, biodiversity.

Human existence is inextricably linked with certain environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, air composition, quality water, food composition and others). These requirements have been developed over many millennia of human existence. Changing these factors or their deviation from the norm affects human life, which is the essence of global environmental problems.

Man is an element of the biosphere - the outer region of the Earth, in which not only life exists, but it itself, to one degree or another, is modified or formed by life. Everything vital resources - air, food, water and a significant part of energy and construction resources - he receives from the biosphere. Into the biosphere a person dumps waste - domestic and industrial. For a long time this type of human activity practically did not disturb the equilibrium of the biosphere. However, in the last two centuries, expanding industrial activity, mankind has actively invaded the living world of the Earth.

Man affects the biosphere locally - in hundreds of millions of places pollute substances into rivers and air, the fertile soil layer is demolished, forests are cut down, habitats of plants and animals. Huge the number of small local impacts leads to global environmental degradation: depletion of natural resources, death of a number of species of plants and animals, destruction of natural ecosystems (lakes, forests). The biosphere is a single system covered by the circulation of substances, and millions of local impacts cause global changes in all components of the biosphere. All adverse changes in the biosphere affect both animal and plant the world and per person. Ecological problems at the national and global level are closely linked to economic and social problems, often being their consequence or cause.

The trinity of human impact on the environment has now crossed the lineabsorption or renewal of various major biophysical systems, global andregional levels. The resulting global environmental changes include changes atmospheric composition, widespread land degradation, declining fisheries, freshwater scarcity and loss of biodiversity. Then social and economic development, as well as the inevitable increase in population

By 2050 - especially in less developed countries - there will be an upward trendthese are broad-based environmental issues. Disruption of life on Earth - support systems (climate sustainability, food, fresh water and a sustainable source ecosystems) are poor and geographically disproportionately affectedweak population of many tropical countries. There will be environmental degradation changing the pattern of plants, livestock and various pests and pathogens people. In general, these large-scale environmental changes may intensify interval and seasonality of various (especially vector-borne) infectious diseases diseases, food security, water stress, and population migration various adverse effects on its health.

Mankind's impact on the overall environment has begun to change some of the greatest biophysical systems in the world. Such a large-scale system environmental change is unprecedented in human history. This includes global biodiversity loss, land degradation (including deformation) estation and desertification), depletion of fisheries, decline in basic levels freshwater strata and non-global distribution on each continent biological, decomposable chemical pollutants1

In addition, we change the interdependence the state of the lower atmosphere and stratosphere. According to climatologists, the first began to cause global climate change.

At the same time, the latter increases the amount of ultraviolet radiation. There is a deep connection with the natural world and human economy; there can be no sustainable economic development without disturbed natural environment.

Human well-being and, in turn health is largely dependent on "goods and services" systems that support life in the world and a just socio-economic development. However, it is the connections between global change between processes and their combined effects - directly and indirectly - and the uncertain direction of future socio-technical development makes it possible

In this article, we review the impact on global health environmental change, especially in tropical countries, then a brief review of the overall health implications care We pay particular attention to possible changes in infectious diseases and food supply. Currently, malnutrition is the most common cause years of life expectancy on disability (DALY) (15.9% worldwide), followed by diarrhea due to poor water (6.8%), sanitation and hygiene.

Analogous situations are likely to occur now or soon once. For example, regional studies have recently been conducted health consequences of unusual climatic episodes and trends. Marked

The incidence of malaria and an increase in the range were observed 1987 was an atypically hot and humid year in Rwanda. The transition to higher altitudes in the high mountains of East.

Some paleoecological studies for example, it has also been useful in considering ancient changes in the world.

#### Global environmental problems: essence and possible solutions

The article discusses the global problems facing the world, their causes and predictions of the consequences of such problems. In fact, you need to start by educating the next generation so that they understand their role and act with great responsibility before nature, before the future of humanity. Possible options for solving global environmental problems in a pedagogical and psychological way have been proposed.

According to scientists, humanity is currently living at the expense of future generations, who will have to worsen their living conditions, which will inevitably affect their health and social well-being. To avoid this, people need to learn to live on the basis of "interest" from nature, not just capital itself, but only capital! Since the twentieth century, this capital has been wasted at an ever-increasing rate, and to this day, the nature of the Earth has changed so much that global environmental issues have been discussed internationally for decades. Even the latest technologies for the rational management of nature in the existing ecosystem do not allow for the conservation of biological diversity. For this purpose, separate protected natural areas (SPNAs) where economic activity is completely prohibited or restricted are needed.

The degree of human impact on the environment depends primarily on the technical equipment of society. It was very small in the early stages of human development. However, with the development of society, the growth of its productive forces, the situation begins to change dramatically. The twentieth century is a century of scientific and technological progress. It is associated with a qualitatively new relationship between science, engineering and technology, which greatly increases the potential and real scale of society's impact on nature, addressing a number of new, very acute problems for humanity. , primarily causes the environment.

The relevance of this topic is clear: with the development of society, with the rapid development of scientific and technological progress, with the high level of society's impact on nature, it is necessary to think about the consequences of unthinking human behavior. cause

The global problems of our time are a set of socio-natural problems, the solution of which depends on the social development of mankind and the preservation of civilization. These problems are characterized by dynamism,

appear as an objective factor in the development of society, and to solve them requires the joint efforts of all mankind. Global problems are interrelated, affecting all aspects of human life and affecting all countries of the world.

Since the late 1960s, the term “global” has become widely used to describe the most important and pressing planetary problems of our time that affect all of humanity. It is a set of such acute problems of life, on which the subsequent social development of mankind depends, and which, in turn, can only be solved by this progress. Mankind’s global problems are problems and situations that cover many countries, the Earth’s atmosphere, the Earth’s oceans, and the space near the Earth, and affect the entire population of the Earth.

Global problems have the following common features:

- They have a planetary, global character and therefore affect the vital interests of all peoples, all states.
- They threaten (if no solution is found) either with the death of a similar civilization or, in living conditions, with a serious regression in the development of society.
- For their solution, they require the joint efforts of all states, the entire world community.

Among the global problems of our time, there are three main groups:

Problems of a socio-political nature. These include: preventing a global thermonuclear war, creating a nuclear-free, non-violent world, and bridging the growing gap in economic and cultural development between the industrialized nations of the West and the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Problems in the relationship between humanity and society. We are talking about the eradication of poverty, hunger and illiteracy, the fight against disease, stopping population growth, anticipating and preventing the negative consequences of the scientific and technological revolution, the rational use of its achievements in the interests of society and man.

Environmental issues arise in the field of the relationship between society and nature. These include: protection and restoration of the environment, atmosphere, soil, water; providing humanity with the necessary natural resources, including food, raw materials and energy sources.

As a result of the contradictions of social development, global or global (universal) problems did not appear suddenly and (only today). Some of them, such as war and peace, health problems have existed before and have always been relevant. Other global problems, such as environmental problems, then arise in connection with the strong impact of society on the natural environment. Initially, these problems could only be questions for the people of a particular (isolated), specific country, then they became regional and global, i.e., “problems of vital importance to all of humanity”.

One of the social reasons for the aggravation of global problems is the considered regional policy of these states, the lack of economic sovereignty, national ownership of their natural resources, means of production, and so on.

Man, like all life on Earth, is inseparable from the biosphere, which is a natural factor necessary for its existence.

Nature is a necessary and natural basis for human life, and their full life is possible only under adequate natural conditions. Man can only exist in a very precise and very narrow range of the natural environment that corresponds to the biological properties of his body. He feels the need for an ecological environment that has occurred throughout the entire history of human evolution. Moiseev, the development of society outside the biosphere is nonsense! The possibility of the existence of a society can be guaranteed only in the context of the development of the biosphere, and then in a relatively narrow range of its parameters. Knowing this circle is a vital necessity for people. Of course, everyone has the ability to adapt to changing things (within certain limits) natural environmental conditions, a new environment for it. J. Weiner states that "all representatives of the species Homo sapiens are able to exhibit the necessary plasticity of reactions in response to changes in external conditions" ... However, with all its breadth and mobility, the adaptive abilities of the human body are not infinite. When the rate of change of the surrounding natural environment exceeds the flexibility of the human body, pathological events occur that result in the death of people. In this regard, there is an urgent need to link the rate of environmental change with the adaptive abilities of humans and human populations, to determine the permissible limits of their impact on the biosphere on the basis of the permissible limits of its change. Mankind as living matter is inextricably linked with its biosphere and the material and energetic processes of a particular geological crust of the Earth, - said Vernadsky. - "Not a second can be physically independent of him."



As the twentieth century draws to a close, we face the prospect of an unfamiliar range and scale of hazards to human health from the various global environmental changes that are now emerging. These environmental changes will tend to increase various health problems (whether local malnutrition, the geographic range of vector-borne infections, or the consequences of extreme weather events) in tropical countries. We must integrate this prospect into our thinking, planning, and preventive policy-making - without allowing it to diminish the importance of dealing with existing public health problems. Indeed, we should note that both existing and future-potential environmental health problems share many of the same underlying causes, relating to poverty, inequality, and social-economic values and practices. The existing insecurity and vulnerability of many of those populations makes more important the need to slow the environmental change processes, while also shoring up the protective and adaptive capacities of populations in tropical countries.

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**INNO**  **SPACE**  
SJIF Scientific Journal Impact Factor

**Impact Factor:  
7.512**

**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
**INDIA**



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