

Қазақстан Республикасы Тәуелсіздігінің 30 жылдығына арналған «Сейфуллин оқулары – 17: «Қазіргі аграрлық ғылым: цифрлық трансформация» атты халықаралық ғылыми – тәжірибелік конференцияға материалдар = Материалы международной научно – теоретической конференции «Сейфуллинские чтения – 17: «Современная аграрная наука: цифровая трансформация», посвященной 30 – летию Независимости Республики Казахстан.- 2021.- Т.2, Ч.1 - С.11- 13

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN TIME

Asylkhanova A.,
Baigoshkarova M.I.

Everyone knows that it is not the first generation in a row that humanity constantly lives and faces environmental disasters. Each of us has heard about environmental problems, such as deforestation, ocean pollution, and the destruction of the ozone layer a thousand times. In a world where there are a huge number of problems, we often eliminate those that are easier and easier to eliminate. But by eliminating it, we forget about a big problem that is dangerous for us and for our descendants.[1]

We know perfectly well that man and nature are directly related to each other. A person can interact, influence the environment, and most importantly change it. This influence reached a truly tangible scale only in the eighteenth century, which scientists call the "century of transformation". At this point, man came out of the natural cycle of wildlife and began to dictate his own rules to the planet. The planet began to change, but humanity did not notice it immediately. Since all my thoughts went to other things: production of oil, gas, coal, etc. All these substances, naturally derived by nature and withdrawn by man, have returned to nature, but in a different form. This resulted in global pollution of the soil, water and air and caused an environmental crisis. Moreover, the intensity of this process continues to grow at a catastrophic pace, and the serious consequences of the ecological crisis will have to be eliminated by humanity in the near future.[1]

Most often, specific global environmental problems are identified by some criteria. The most global and common environmental problem is climate change. This environmental problem arises under the influence of others, which together increase the degree of impact. Climate change, on the same principle, acts in the opposite direction, leading to violations of the ecological balance and a reduction in natural resources. [2]

The earth's climate is most strongly affected by the following environmental problems:

- ozone depletion;
- rising sea levels;
- garbage accumulation;
- overpopulation;
- reduction of fresh water supplies;
- viruses and epidemics. [1]

Now, each country has its own environmental problems, but there are those countries in which there are a lot of problems with the environment, and those who make every effort and minimize this problem. For example, due to an increase in the average temperature on Earth, the eternal ice of Antarctica and the Arctic is melting, which leads to the filling of the World's oceans with water. The greatest threat to the rising water level is for coastal and island territories. Of the coastal countries, the Netherlands and Bangladesh have the highest risk of flooding, while the Maldives and Tuvalu have the highest risk of flooding. In the case of the Netherlands, it is likely that they will avoid flooding due to engineering and technical hydraulic structures. But the opposite is true in Bangladesh, Bangladesh is a densely populated and poor country. Rising sea

levels in this country will lead to huge flows of refugees and deaths, and the territory will be flooded. Deforestation is also a very widespread problem in the world. Economic deforestation leads to a reduction in the "green" belt of the Earth. The rate of deforestation of territories exceeds the rate of restoration, even taking into account the human involvement in the planting of new forests. In such conditions, the soil does not receive enough nutrients, and living organisms are deprived of their habitats, of which 70% of the animals in the world are forest dwellers. The soil becomes subject to erosion, which leads to desertification and the inability to return the land to economic circulation. A thousand people ignore such facts, but when they encounter problems, they immediately take action. But not everything perfect is so easy to restore.[3]

Speaking about the countries of the world with an environmental problem, our country is no exception; we also have problems like many countries. Such problems include radioactive contamination due to nuclear tests conducted at the Semipalatinsk test site during the existence of the USSR, the disappearance of the Aral Sea, air pollution, and the transformation of former agricultural land into a desert.[3]

The most urgent problem in Kazakhstan is related to air and garbage. First, the number of cars that emit carbon monoxide and lead into the environment is increasing every year in the country. Drivers fill them with low-quality fuel, and also neglect the use of cleaning filters for the exhaust. Secondly, oil refineries, producing oil and gas, burn-associated gas on flares, thereby releasing a huge amount of soot into the air. And third, industrial enterprises, extracting and processing the necessary resources, poison the environment.[3]

All these factors have influenced the fact that the environmental problem of Kazakhstan, related to air, is now acute. The result is that most cities in the country suffer from excessively polluted air, where the indicator exceeds the permissible norm by 10 times. According to statistics, only Aktau and Petropavlovsk will have clean air in 2021.[3]

For example, take Nur-Sultan, Almaty, even your own city, you can notice walking around the city that the cover of the city is beautiful, but when you tear off some page, you realize that the beautiful cover spoils internal problems. In my opinion, if we want to live in a clean, well-groomed, eco-friendly city, we must first start with ourselves. To change the world for the better: use a bicycle instead of a car, sort household waste and properly dispose of it, moderate your consumer demand to the really necessary, abandon cellophane in favor of eco-bags, teach children to respect nature. I think no one will say anything against it if I say that during the quarantine period, nature was renewed all the lakes, rivers were cleaned, and the air became cleaner. Why? I think even a small child knows the answer, all thanks to the fact that factories have been suspended, cars have been driven, and of course the movement of people has become less free, Reading today's news, the Earth Hour campaign has turned on, during this period of time, all the external lighting of many organizations will be turned off. This action is organized in order to convey to our society that not everything is eternal. The good news is that more and more people are taking this action every year such moments you realize that there are people for whom our planet is important. It is necessary to appreciate and cherish all the resources of our country and the entire earth.[4,5]

Summing up, I want to write that environmental problems need to be solved with a comprehensive approach, starting from the federal level, ending with the family. The correct attitude to nature and the environment should be instilled from kindergarten, fixed in school and introduced in higher educational institutions.[6]

References

1. K.M, Khailov, A.V. Prazukin, D.M. Smolev, Yu.Yu.Yurchenko The school of biogeocenology. – Sevastopol: EKOSSE-Gidrofizika, 2009 , p.12, p.28-34.
2. Yasamanov N. A. Fundamentals of geocology/Moscow: Akademiya, 2003 3, p. 196, 202

3. Ecology and health of the nation. Ed. acad. NAS RK A. M. Gazalieva. -2nd edition,- Karaganda: Publishing House of the Karaganda State Technical University, 2011.,p.3-5.p.49-51
4. <http://ecologyproblems.ru/283-ekologicheskie-problemy-kazakhstana>
5. https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Окружающая_среда_Казахстана
6. The world nature and the child, Edited by L. M. Manevtsova, P. G. Samorukova, St. Petersburg PUBLISHING HOUSE AKSIDENT 1998