



Stages Of Development Of Interaction Between Society And Nature In The Soviet Period (Late Xx - Early Xxi Century)

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the stages of studying the history of the environment in Karakalpakstan. The objectivity of the consideration of the problem is determined by the importance of solving program problems in the transitional stage of mankind to the sustainable development of society. The main task is the need for an integrated approach to solving the problems of the environmental crisis in society, combining the efforts of various organizations in solving environmental problems and the legal framework.

KEYWORDS

Environmental problems, Karakalpakstan, stages of development, society, history of interaction.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the formation of ecology as a science has increased the theoretical and practical importance of related earth sciences such as meteorology, climatology, hydrology, soil science, oceanology, geophysics, and geology. Also, the significance and role of related sciences, such as geography, which is aimed at presenting the full and large-scale reality of our land, but also to develop the scientific foundations for its rational use of natural resources, to form a progressive theory of environmental management, is significantly differentiated [1].

In the history of interaction between society and nature, it is necessary to consider various stages: based on socio-economic formations; by the nature of man's assimilation of natural resources, by the degree of development of productive forces, etc. In this regard, global ecology in various states of the world has creatively assimilated the most rational aspects of many sciences and scientific theories [2].

Starting from the evolutionary understanding of living nature, modern ecology at the same

time takes into account the specifics of the anthropogenic impact on the biosphere, unprecedented in scale and nature. This impact is largely associated with the transition of the scientific and technological revolution to a higher stage of development, objectively requiring an understanding of the many contradictory processes and phenomena generated by it in nature and society and the weakening of the most dangerous of them [3].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

We also note that among the most contemporary topical problems in the history of Karakalpakstan remains the issue of studying the history of the environment, which takes a priority place. From a scientific and practical point of view, the objectivity of the consideration of this problem is determined by the importance of solving program problems, especially in achieving the transitional stage of all mankind to sustainable development. As an example, one can consider dynamic changes in the natural environment of the South Aral Sea region, in particular, the drying up of the Aral Sea and the subsequent ecological crisis.

The formation of a scientifically developed environmental policy is not only a schedule of certain stages of environmental activity, but also a specific human attitude and worldview. Its implementation largely depends on how justified it is. A person with his socio-ecological status, his behavior, his principles should be in conjunction with the general principles of the biosphere [4].

By the end of the 20th century, the emergence of environmental problems became so acute that they became one of the factors in the formation of general historical and social significance. Traceable feedback in the interaction of man and nature, that is, anthropogenic impact on the environment, endangers the life of modern civilization.

At the All-Union Seminar-Meeting on Nature Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources (held at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements on November 13-16, 1967), it was noted that in a number of regions of the country an extremely unfavorable situation had been created with the protection and rational use of natural resources, especially with the protection of soils, water resources, fish stocks and atmospheric air. The meeting spoke in favor of the creation of a unified state body for nature protection (and the publication of a special journal) [5].

By the beginning of the 70s there have been positive changes in the organization of environmental protection. The memorandum of the Central Laboratory for Nature Conservation of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to the CPSU Central Committee on preparations for the UN conference on environmental problems said: the relatively recent, rather narrow concept of “nature protection” has now been transformed into the problem of scientifically based accounting, rational use reproduction and enrichment resources of the biosphere. The very same protective part of the problem was transformed not only and not so much into the protection of endangered rare species of plants and animals (which is also important), but into the science of studying ecological systems in order to predict their changes as a result of violation of permissible examples of human intervention.

In January 1988, by a joint resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers (No. 32) “On a radical restructuring of nature protection in the country” in order to organize rational use of natural resources, implement a unified scientific and technical policy in this area and coordinate the activities of ministries and departments, a union Republican State Committee of the USSR for Nature Protection. The formation of this structure has put

forward the prerequisites for the creation of environmental management [6].

In the 90s of the twentieth century, new factors of complication for environmental movements appeared: the collapse of the former USSR and, as a consequence of the real system of environmental protection, the termination of many large-scale projects and programs for the improvement of the natural environment in this regard, the prevalence in public consciousness, including among members of the environmental movement are convinced of the advantages of a regional-national way of solving environmental problems. As a result, there was sharp exacerbation of a number of contradictions inherent in the modern ecological situation [7].

CONCLUSION

Thus, concrete historical analysis allows a more objective assessment of both the experience of the past and modern problems of the relationship of the system “man-society-nature”, and this, in turn, makes it possible to more carefully approach the development of the theoretical and practical basis of ecology as a whole and social ecology in particular. As an important task of scientists from different branches of knowledge, there is a need for an integrated approach to solving the problems of the environmental crisis in society, combining the efforts of state and public organizations in solving environmental problems and the legal framework.

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