

HUMAN AND THE ATTITUDE OF NATURE



Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti

Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish arab tili

yo'nalishi

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Anotation. This paper examines the relationship between humans and nature, focusing on the impact of human activities and the responsibility to protect the environment. It emphasizes the importance of developing ecological awareness, preserving natural resources, and safeguarding the environment for future generations. The study concludes that a respectful and responsible attitude towards nature is a key factor in sustainable development and social progress.

Key words: nature, problem, people, society, culture, Natural resources, pollution, climate change.

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматриваются взаимоотношения человека и природы, особое внимание уделяется влиянию деятельности человека и ответственности за охрану окружающей среды. Подчеркивается важность развития экологического сознания, сохранения природных ресурсов и сохранения окружающей среды для будущих поколений. В исследовании делается вывод о том, что уважительное и ответственное отношение к природе является ключевым фактором устойчивого развития и социального прогресса.

Ключевые слова: природа, проблема, люди, общество, культура, природные ресурсы, загрязнение, изменение климата.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola inson faoliyatining ta'siri va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish mas'uliyatiga e'tibor qaratib, inson va tabiat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni o'rganadi. Unda ekologik ongni rivojlantirish, tabiiy resurslarni asrab-avaylash, kelajak avlodlar

uchun atrof-muhitni asrash muhimligi ta'kidlangan. Tadqiqot xulosasiga ko'ra, tabiatga hurmat va mas'uliyat bilan munosabatda bo'lish barqaror rivojlanish va ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning asosiy omili hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tabiat, muammo, odamlar, jamiyat, madaniyat, Tabiiy resurslar, ifloslanish, iqlim o'zgarishi.

Nature is the whole world around us, the source of renewal of the material and spiritual life of people. Man is a complex social and labor-performing living organism - an individual. He is the basis of society and its spiritual and cultural development. Man is forced to rely on natural resources for his daily life. Natural resources can be divided into 5 main groups: mineral, climate, water, land and bio-resources. Ore and non-ore mineral resources are necessary for the survival of the population. Without them, it is difficult to imagine the socio-economic development of society. Ore minerals include iron, copper, gold, diamonds, uranium, etc. Non-ore mineral resources include sulfur, gas, phosphorite and other oil. The importance of climatic resources in the production of mankind's demand for recreational resources, agricultural products is incomparable. Therefore, from ancient times, they settled in a combination of favorable natural and human conditions. With the increase in the world's population, the development of science and technology, the impact of man on nature is increasing, and people are extracting more and more products from nature. Natural resources are depleted, and sometimes the environment is polluted, and the purity of nature is destroyed. This requires the preservation of nature and the correct and appropriate use of natural resources.

At the present stage of human history, the issue of harmonizing the relationship between nature and society is gaining urgent importance. Problems such as resource scarcity, environmental pollution, and global climate change are confronting humanity with the need to form a new ecological mindset and ethics. In this process, ecological ethics and culture are becoming an important component of personality formation. The current ecological crisis is caused by humanity's consumerist attitude towards nature and the incompatibility of the technogenic path of development with the requirements

of the biosphere, and in solving these problems, there is a need to pay special attention to spiritual and moral factors, along with technical or economic solutions. In particular, by forming an ecological culture of a person, it is possible to ensure a path of development based on harmonious relations with nature. Environmental protection, this issue is currently attracting everyone equally. Emissions that pollute the atmosphere from humans are usually divided into two parts: gaseous and solid substances, with gaseous substances accounting for 80% of all emissions, solid substances for 10%, and the rest for other sectors. Sources of atmospheric pollution are natural and artificial processes. Natural sources include dust, ash, volcanic eruptions, etc. The importance of nature for humans and society is very large and diverse. Depending on the aspects of satisfying human needs, it can be distinguished into economic, scientific, health, educational and aesthetic.

The population of our Republic has done many things that can serve as a vivid example of the rational use of nature by man. They have created prosperous oases in the deserts and foothills. Uzbekistan is located on the border of temperate and subtropical regions, mainly in the desert and steppe zone. Due to the diversity of the earth's surface, a colorful nature has formed, from sandy lowlands in the west to snowy mountains in the east. The climate is also diverse in our country: in the deserts, bitterly cold winters alternate with scorching hot and dry summers, while in the mountains, summers are long, snow falls thickly, and summer days are warm and there is enough precipitation. Regional ecological problems are problems that are characteristic of individual regions or countries of our planet, depending on the scale of their impact. . For example, the Aral Sea problem in Central Asia, drought and famine in some regions of Africa, and problems specific to some highly industrialized regions in Western Europe and America are regional environmental problems. The above ideas can be briefly explained as follows:

- people influence nature in the process of satisfying their various needs;
- human influence on nature, unlike that of other living beings, is controlled by his consciousness;

- with the intensification of human conscious influence on nature, a new, anthropogenic type of matter and energy exchange is established in nature and begins to play a significant role in the processes taking place in nature;
- As a result of the intensification of human influence on nature and the lack of sufficient attention to the laws of nature and society or their violation, negative changes have occurred in the nature-society system. Such changes worsen the living conditions of man and society and cause various ecological problems.
- At the present stage of human development, the deterioration of the environmental situation is explained by the intensification of conflicts between nature and society;
- The prevention and elimination of negative changes in nature and society largely depends on the level of ecological knowledge of each individual and member of society.

Therefore, the deepening of environmental education is one of the most urgent problems of the present time.

In conclusion, current problems include the pollution of the atmosphere, rivers, and lakes with the waste of a single enterprise, the disappearance of forests, and even scientists are emphasizing that the ozone layer of the atmosphere is thinning and eroding as a result of human activity. For a long time, man looked at nature as an inexhaustible source that could satisfy his material needs, but later, recognizing how harmful his negative impact on nature was, he realized that it was necessary to use it (nature) rationally and even to protect it.

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