



Relationship of the Environment with Human Activities and Main Directions of Environmental Protection

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ABSTRACT: The work examines the relationship between the environment and human activities and the main directions of environmental protection. The characteristics of air pollution in the working area are given. The main directions of strengthening environmental safety are widely covered.

KEY WORDS: Key words: natural environment; human activity; relationship; anthropogenic factors; environmental protection; environmental Safety.

During its “childhood,” humanity inextricably linked itself with nature. It saw in nature a manifestation of purposefulness, and therefore endowed it with the qualities of a living organism. On this basis, paganism flourished, deifying certain aspects of the surrounding reality. We are now discovering some truths of antiquity in a new way. In essence, we are approaching the same thing that we abandoned thousands of years ago: the realization of our unity with nature. But we are approaching this at a new, higher level of understanding. We have enriched ourselves with the experience of fighting nature, bringing it to extremely absurd forms, after which the depravity of the chosen path leading to self-destruction became extremely clear.

Man, being the most powerful creature on the planet and therefore having no serious enemies, stood out from the natural environment and opposed himself to it. At the same time, man considered himself the master of the planet, forgetting that the planet does not exist for him, but he for the planet. In relation to nature, man’s goals were formulated quite harshly: “We cannot expect favors from Nature; taking them from her is our task.”

Only recently have we begun to understand that true humanism is unthinkable without the unity of man and nature. Moreover, in the contradictory relationship between man and nature, it is man who must play a subordinate role. Attempts to rise above nature and solve one’s problems at the expense of the rest of the living world inevitably lead first to spiritual degradation and then to death. If any subsystem of the body begins to remake it in order to achieve more comfortable living conditions for itself, then the entire organism dies along with this subsystem. This disease is called cancer. It is no coincidence that many now call modern humanity a cancerous tumor on the body of planet Earth.

This is the main reason for the fatal inevitability of the impending environmental catastrophe, that it is within us, and it is useless to talk about waste-free production and about investing money in protecting nature while all our aspirations are aimed at enrichment. Individual measures to protect nature, on which the hopes of ecologists around the world are now pinned, can only somewhat slow down the approach of a catastrophe, but they are not able



to stop it, because they themselves are imbued with the idea of protecting man and only man, leaving the rest of nature only the role of a necessary background for human well-being.

We live in an era of global environmental catastrophe. For centuries, humanity has been changing the landscape of the planet, destroying flora and fauna, and using up the energy resources accumulated by the planet over billions of years. But the speeds and accelerations that are currently developed leave virtually no illusions in terms of our future fate. Thanks to technological advances, we are now less dependent on nature for our basic needs, forgetting that we are organically connected with it. A person appreciates things he has made himself, not noticing what he takes for free from nature. We tend to take these benefits for granted until a crisis occurs.

There is no point in listing all the manifestations of the crisis. Let us dwell only on those that most eloquently testify to the steady approach of events that have no analogues in the historically foreseeable past.

First of all, this concerns the exponential growth of the population. All this indicates that in the near future the number of people on Earth will grow. If we also take into account the growth rate of production, which meets the growing needs of a growing number of people, then we can safely predict that literally in the coming decades, human pressure on the biosphere will exceed all conceivable limits.

Despite all the talk about protecting the environment, the Earth's surface is being cleared of flora and fauna at an accelerated pace, natural resources are being depleted, environmental pollution by almost all indicators exceeds the limits after which degradation processes become irreversible. Attempts to create waste-free industries do not solve the problem, since they require complex technologies and high-quality energy sources, which ultimately threatens to disrupt the thermal balance of the planet, and this may be even more disastrous for it. A vicious circle arises.

The situation is reminiscent of the spread of a viral infection throughout the body of the planet, as a result of which, as is known, the infected body either dies or is cleansed. Any of these outcomes threatens humanity with a huge catastrophe. And, perhaps, the Earth is already beginning to defend itself, as evidenced in particular by the expansion of the ozone hole, which threatens to destroy all life on the planet. Now more and more information is appearing in favor of the fact that this is not our doing, we are not yet able to do it. Then what is the reason? Perhaps we are witnessing one of the revolutionary stages in the life of the planet, comparable, for example, to the death of the dinosaurs or the tragedy of the Carboniferous period, when the amount of vegetation on Earth greatly decreased. Similar catastrophes occurred periodically in the history of the Earth, after which life significantly renewed its forms. Maybe these are the stages of the planet's "growing up"?

But, most likely, the person will destroy himself. The mere fact of possible stabilization of the population at a certain point is extraordinary. It will indicate that man, who until now had no serious factors in nature restraining the growth of his numbers, having filled the entire Earth, set into motion a mechanism of strict negative feedback, thus becoming his own enemy. Previously, this happened only on the scale of local regions, which was somehow resolved through migration and human dispersion throughout the planet. But the time is approaching when there will be nowhere to migrate.



This is probably due to the fact that changes in the ecological balance caused by our life activity primarily affect the most vulnerable systems of the human body - its psyche, mind, soul...

Everyone agrees that new environmentally friendly technologies are needed. But developed countries are not inclined to give up these technologies for free, and developing countries not only do not have the funds to purchase them, but even if they receive them for free, they will not be able to use them due to the lack of high-quality energy sources necessary for this. Moreover, developing countries simply don't want to hear about conservation if it might hinder their economic growth.

Therefore, everyone agrees that the environmental problem cannot be solved without solving the problem of equalizing the standard of living of the people of the planet. But raising the standard of living in developing countries to the level of developed countries is impossible for environmental reasons - nature will not withstand such a load. There remains the opportunity to level out what is.

A disappointing conclusion emerges: a catastrophe is inevitable, the only question is the timing and specific manifestations. We must imagine the current situation, its causes, as well as the volume of problems that a person may face in the near future.

There is always hope that the right way out will be found and man will secure his future, avoiding the fate of the dinosaurs. To do this, you may need to radically reconsider all your values, your worldview.

The main directions for strengthening environmental safety are currently:

1. Stopping pollution of the air and water environment with substances harmful or unfavorable to human life, through the development and implementation of appropriate technology and strict control over the use of all toxic chemicals and other substances used in agriculture, forestry and other sectors of the economy that cause deep disturbances in natural processes.

Widespread introduction of water-saving technologies for irrigation of agricultural crops and, above all, cotton will be important. At industrial enterprises, it is necessary to increase responsibility for emissions of pollutants and harmful substances into the atmosphere, water bodies and soil, making widespread use of a special tax, introduce a system of modern effective treatment plants, install new, modern, environmentally efficient equipment for the integrated use of raw materials, right up to the receipt of the finished, final product.

2. Rational use of all types of natural resources, ensuring the natural expansion of reproduction of renewable resources and strictly calculated consumption of non-renewable ones.

Current problems include the rational use of the republic's mineral resources, which is one of the main factors in environmental protection. During the extraction and processing of minerals, large losses are allowed, and incomplete use of raw materials is also typical. From the point of view of environmental protection, further expansion of the development of waste from the mining industry, as well as the reclamation of land disturbed by it, will also be important.



3. Purposeful, scientifically based transformation of natural conditions in large territories (regulation of river flow and inter-basin water transfers, drainage and watering measures, etc.), ensuring the effective and integrated use of natural resources.

4. Preservation of the entire natural gene pool of wildlife as a starting point for breeding new species of cultivated plants and animals.

5. Creation of favorable living conditions for the population in cities and other populated areas by maintaining a system of scientifically based urban planning and regional planning, eliminating all the negative consequences of modern urbanization.

6. Drawing the attention of the world community to the environmental problems of the region on the basis that environmental disasters know no borders. The Aral problem has today become a truly global, planetary problem, the impact of which is already affecting the disruption of the biological balance and has a detrimental effect on the gene pool of the population over vast territories.

The implementation of these and other effective measures to protect the environment will make it possible in the near future to eradicate many shortcomings and omissions in the field of ecology, eliminate the looming threat of a global environmental crisis, create the necessary conditions and an ecologically clean habitat for the Earth's population, the birth and development of physically healthy younger generation.

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