



CHANGES IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF MAN AND NATURE IN THE PROCESS OF INCREASING LEVELS OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

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Abstract

In this scientific article, the issues related to the attitude towards nature as a result of the limitations of human activities and needs, their unity and interaction, a sharp decrease in natural resources and their rational use, the resulting consequences, as well as the improvement of Science and technology and the production process, the increase in the level of consumption and the complete non-observance

Key words: nature and human, biosphere, need, cause and effect, natural resource, socio-economic development and development, science and technology, production, material production, consumer culture, global problem.

INTRODUCTION

Humanity, in the course of many millennia of development, observed various phenomena, events, life experiences in the nature that surrounded itself, observed their causes and laws, on the basis of which a different worldview (religious, philosophical, scientific), knowledge gradually “enriched”. Various natural resources and products in nature have been used enough for their own needs. Therefore, at first in the primitive period, people began to slowly switch to natural farming, while the assimilating farm was widely used. The development of the social division of Labor, the improvement of property relations cause market relations (seller and consumer) have developed widely, and production assisted by technologies from the production process based on manual labor is growing. And



this process continued, further developing the process of material production in order to fully satisfy its needs as a result of labor activity. It gave a person the ability to create and invent, partially satisfy the increase and needs of the level of consumption and, in general, form the ability of creativity in a person.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The article effectively used the following works of scientists from the Republic, Russia and abroad on the transformation of human and nature relations in the process of increasing the level of production and consumption. Including: Karimov I.A. (Uzbekistan at the dawn of the XXI century: security threats, stability conditions and guarantees of progress. 1997), Yaxshilikov J.Ya., Muhammadiev N.E. ("Philosophy of technology and Informational Technologies". 2019), Ismailova D. (Problems of optimizing interactions between nature and society. Ecology notice. № 4. 2014), Djurakulov X.A. ("The process of forming the environmental legal consciousness of youth". Author of a doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation in philosophical sciences. 2018), Kagan M.S. (Culture as an object of philosophical research // The role of spiritual culture in the development of personality. Collection of scientific works of the State 1979 Institute of Culture), Fedoseev I.N. Man and nature in the context of the scientific and technological revolution (the social aspect of environmental problems). 1982), Goal 12: To ensure the transition to rational consumption and production patterns. Report on the Sustainable Development Goals, 2018. The United Nations. 2018).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Nature and man have always interacted throughout history, and the interaction of the two forces has become a series of requirements that people put into nature for survival and development. On the contrary, few people questioned the state of things and tried to determine how humanity and nature can interact and develop together, and as a result of their surveys, they described their ideas as ecological cosmology [9]. In fact natural environment, various changes in it have led to the appearance, spiritual values, psyche and growth of the level of thinking of people. It is



undeniable, affecting each other, action (biological, social,...), is the most important aspect of change and development.

If we look at the attitude of man to nature from a historical point of view at first in antiquity, when in the worldview of men, a view of nature was dominated by hedonism (the idea that Genesis, the prime mover of which is attributed to man by nature and determines his entire work activity, consists of pleasure), then by the Middle Ages this That is, nature is for man only consumerism and “raw materials”. Because the socio-economic conditions, increased need and demand, and the occurrence of the European Renaissance also affected these factors. "... Therefore, the appropriation of nature, natural goods, their use as vital space and material and Natural Resources, the production and consumption of socially necessary products have historically been and have developed the first material extirpation, interest, objective purpose for Man” [8,40]. This is the case, this connection has been gaining an inseparable view of Man and nature for several thousand years. But, slowly, the interaction between man and nature has come to the “edge of the ravine”, which has radically changed. "In particular, the formation of a nihilistic mood towards nature in the minds of some citizens in the context of an increase in utilitarian needs, an increase in anthropotechnogenic pressure on nature, a sharpening of international environmental political relations in order to meet the needs of society from natural resources..."we can see [6,3]. Because, with the development of productive forces, the progress of Science and technology, the importance of Natural Resources, the areas in which they are used, the forms of their use, have also changed.

In addition, programs for further deepening structural changes in the world economy, accelerating investment activities of enterprises, modernization and increase in productivity, and rearmament in technical and technological terms are rapidly implemented. This leads no doubt “retreat of nature”. First president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and public figure I.A.Karimov's comments that “nature cannot be allowed to be treated rudely and arrogantly” are appropriate [1,116]. These thoughts are primarily related to the future of mankind, and at the moment the life-mass of mankind is standing in the “aboveground”. He cannot secure his future



without solving the problems of today before him. The negative use of scientific and technical methods can lead to a violation of the biosphere, sometimes, a minor impact on some component of nature can lead to no unexpected big changes, in particular dangerous changes and problems. Therefore, “in the complex of all global problems, the problem of Ecology currently constitutes one of the most important problems” [4, 9]. Such problems are the erosion of the Earth's ozone curtain, the sharp rise in temperature, the shrinkage of polar and mountain glaciers, the proliferation of weapons of destruction, famine and forest fires. The fact that human needs are not limited in their satisfaction, and that consumer culture is not followed, makes these problems clear. So what is the problem? That is, the problem solution is a difficult and enigmatic case to find. We must preserve the Natural Resources above and below the ground, not bringing the natural value in it to the state of the appearance of a problem, even if it is one.

The correct use of products and their proper care, obtaining even higher effective benefits from them, reduces the dangerous impact of a person on the environment. In many cases, this will depend on the level of knowledge, conscious activity, culture, humanity, enlightenment of consumers, as well as their material capabilities. “...Only by looking at the content of the concept of culture: in the context of the concepts of “Nature”, “Society”, “man” will the implementation be complete. "Nature" - “Society” – “Man” - ” culture" is also a specific system in reality, the criterion by which the functions of their main components are distinguished " [3, 12]. Culture is inherent in all spheres of society's life. In particular, the culture of consumption arranges for a person to master the blessings of nature. While it depends on historical, social, economic, ethnic, scientific and technical progress, etc., its attitude to material and spiritual values, knowledge, functionally useful and established norms of consumer behavior. With the growth of human thought, we can see that the types of natural resources are also expanding and the most modern techniques are being used. Unfortunately, despite the fact that a person is the owner of high intelligence, the noosphere shell goes to perfection, such a crisis is playing a key role in the emergence of a global environmental



situation. In the change in the “Nature-Society” system, two laws can be observed, namely: 1. The pressure of anthropotechnogenic influence of society on nature is increasing more and more. 2. The growing dependence of society on the artificial natural environment is gaining momentum. In doing so, the first law is giving rise to the second law [5, 10]. This gives rise to its own law as a category of cause and effect. This takes its toll on the real state, leading from a small problem to a global problem. In our development of the current century, we are faced with this several times.

Development between states, competition is growing rapidly. But, the “gift” of nature is exhausted, and the natural appearance of the ecosystem is shrinking. In particular, the revolutionary changes that took place in the field of Science and technology in the 20th and 21st centuries changed the attitude of man to nature. In the rise of globalization and environmental risk occurring, the focus is on proportionate between nature, man and production. “Everything that is created by man is a reality that, by its nature and essence, has the status of a cultural being. An example of realism with the most complex structure within these are techniques and technologies” [2, 70]. Because science and technology are taking the leading place in the system of culture of the new time. Through science and technology, it is the creation of discoveries of the inner and outer worlds, the disclosure of unopened puzzles of nature, the full satisfaction of our needs and, of course, the regulation of the level of consumption in humans. For example, the widespread use of solar, ocean and wind energy, the processing of waste products (in which more attention is paid to plastic products), the creation of new plant varieties, etc.

The scale and scope of work that should be carried out in the field of Environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and increased use of Renewable Natural Resources is extremely wide. In order to fully meet our needs, we are highly improving the ability to use energy, raw materials and food reserves on the scale of our planet. This creates the need to further “chip size” the relationship between nature and man. The problems of providing natural resources in connection with the rapid development of forces consuming natural raw materials to a large



extent are becoming more relevant. As a result, natural resources on our planet are significantly reduced. Some experts believe that they will not even reach 10% of the national wealth of developed countries by 2030. "If the population of the planet reaches 9.6 billion people by 2050, 3 Planetary Resources will be required to provide everyone with the necessary resources"[10]. An example of this is the sharp decrease in natural energy sources.

So far, new artificial materials are being produced to replace the natural resource, which ends with the development of scientific and technical progress. On the way to the development of social and economic development, it is required to effectively use the natural resource and create new quality technologies that provide ecological balance in nature. The planned use of raw materials and energy sources ensures its long-term availability. "The quality of the life of a society is determined, to a significant extent, by how this society uses and manages the natural resources contained in it. One of the main tasks of the agenda for the period before 2030 is to achieve economic growth without the need to consume resources and harm the environment, especially by increasing the efficiency of resource use and increasing the well - being of the population. This task can be solved by more rational consumption and switching to production models. To do this, states should pursue a national policy aimed at creating a favorable environment, developing social and material infrastructure and markets, and changing business practices within the global production value chain" [7, 26]. Important factors in this regard are the formation of healthy competition between states, the promotion of the idea of "Medicine is our mother", the fact that the efficiency of one production does not harm itself and other states.

Conclusion Today, it is necessary that the basis of rational use of nature further refines the culture of consumption. As a result, a person begins to have the opportunity to increase non-renewable natural reserves. "The implementation of the strategy of rational consumption and production is considered one of the main conditions for increasing the standard of living of the current generation, in a way that preserves the resources that will be needed to satisfy the extents of the future



generation” [7,27]. It is necessary that a person feels that he is part of nature, that he cares about making his living conditions more comfortable without becoming a consumer of favorable conditions, that the natural environment around him be maintained, protected, that this favorable environmental environment should also be maintained for future generations. Planet Earth is the “home” of all of us, our opportunity to live long. This being, this greenness is an integral part of us. With the passage of times, man can grow from the level of one trifling particle of nature, to the level of a rational protector with powerful powers that absorb the entire universe, becoming a humanistic guardian of peace and tranquility on the scale of his Planet of the moon. To do this, a person's powerful intelligence, incomparable material and energy reserve, the formation of a global culture of consumption, a high spiritual and moral image must have matured.

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