

HUMAN AND NATURE: AN INCREASE IN THE LEVEL 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

KEYWORDS: 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

Mankind has observed various events, events, life experiences in nature, which surround itself in the course of many millennial development, observed their causes and laws, on this basis, gradually "enriched" the worldview (religious, philosophical, scientific), knowledge. They came up with a variety of natural wealth and products in nature, using them adequately for their own needs.

Therefore, initially in the primitive period, people began to slowly grow into a natural farm, when the self-extracting farm was widely used. social labor distribution developed, property relations improved, market relations (sellers and consumers) developed, instead of natural production came into being. And this process continued and, as a result of labor activity, further developed the process of material production in order to fully meet its needs. This has shaped the ability of man to make discoveries and inventions, to increase the level of consumption and partially meet his needs, and in general, to create in man.

In fact, the natural environment, various changes in it have led to the appearance of people, their spiritual values, their psyche and an increase in the level of thinking. It is undeniable that it is the most important aspect of action (biological, social), change and development that affect each other.

If we look at man's attitude to nature from a historical point of view, then initially in the worldview of man in antiquity, it was dominated by gedonism to nature (the idea that man is made up of the chief driving Genesis meta-halo, which determines the course of his whole work), then by the Middle Ages this circumstance has changed. That is, nature was considered for man only consumer and "raw". Because the socio-economic conditions, the need and the increase in demand, the occurrence of European Renaissance also affected these factors.

"...Therefore, historically, the first material extinction form an to master nature, natural blessings, the use of the mas a vita lspace and material-Natural Resources, the production and consumption of socially necessary products, has been and has evolved from interest-incentive, objectektiv" [8;40]. In this case, for several thousand years this bond has been gaining an indispensable appearance of Man and nature. But, gradually the relationship between man and nature slowly changed radically and came to the "brink of a pit". "In particular, in order to meet the needs of society from natural resources, the needs increase, the anthropotechnical pressure on nature, the formation of a nihilistic mood in relation to nature in the minds of some citizens, in the conditions of the aggravation of international environmental political relations..." we can see [6; 3].

Because, with the development of productive forces, the development of Science and technology, the importance of Natural Resources, The Spheres 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, intensification of investment activities of enterprises, modernization and increase in the quality of production, technical and

technological rearmament are rapidly being implemented. And this leads to the shubkhasis "retreat of nature". The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, public figure I.A.Karimov's comments that "it is impossible to let go of being rude and arrogant attitude to nature " are relevant [1;116].

LITERATURE REVIEW

These thoughts first of all relate to the future of mankind, and now the life-mammoth of mankind stands on the "bristle". He will not be able to secure his future without solving today's problems in front of him. Negative use of scientific techniques can lead to significant changes, in particular dangerous changes and problems, which sometimes have a negligible effect on one component of nature, indicated by no surprise, on the violation of the biosphere. "In the complex of all global problems, at present, the problem of Ecology constitutes one of the most important problems" [4;9].

Such problems include the absorption of the ozone layer of the Earth, the sharp rise in temperature, the reduction of polar and mountain ranges, the increase in weapons of destruction, famine and forest fires. The fact that the satisfaction of human needs is limited, as well as the non-observance of the consumer culture, makes these problems clear. So what's the problem? Problem solving is a difficult and tricky situation. We cherish the natural wealth of the Earth and the underworld, even if there is one, I should not bring the natural value in it to the state of the appearance of the problem. Proper use of the product and proper care of it will create conditions for a highly effective benefit yanayam from the product, reducing the risk of its dangerous effects on the person and the environment. In most cases, this will depend on the level of knowledge, humanism, enlightenment of consumers, their daily and material capabilities. Conscious, productive use and the formation of our culture is one of the smart solutions.

"...Only the content of the concept of culture: behind the look in the context of the concepts of "Nature", "Society", "man" will be completed implementation. "Nature" - "Society" – "Human" - "culture" is indeed a unique system, a criterion that distinguishes the functions of their main components " [3;12].

Culture is inherent in all spheres of society's life. In particular, the culture of consumption regulates the assimilation of man's natural blessings. Although it depends on historical, social, economic, ethnic, scientific and technical development, etc., its attitude to material and spiritual values, knowledge, functional usefulness and established consumer behavior are norms.

With the growth of human thinking, we can see that the types of natural resources are also used and that the most modern technical tools are used. A thousand unfortunately, despite the fact that a person becomes a highly intelligent person, the noosphere shell goes to perfection, such a crisis plays a key role in the occurrence of a global environmental situation.

In the change in the " Nature-Society " system, two laws can be observed, namely: 1. The pressure of anthropotechnical influence on the nature of society is increasing. 2. The society's dependence on the artificial natural environment is intensifying. The first legality of the Bunda, the second legality is derived [5;10]. This allows them to come up with their own legislation as a category of cause and effect, and not to exert their influence in the Real case. One small problem can cause a global problem. We face this several times in our current century of development. Development between states, competition is growing rapidly. But when the "gift" of nature is exhausted, the natural appearance of the ecosystem is shrinking. Revolutionary changes in science and technology, especially in the XX and XXI centuries, changed the attitude of man to nature. In the face of the increasing global and environmental risks that are taking place, attention is paid to the mutuality between nature, man and production.

"All that is created by man is a reality that has the status of a cultural being according to its nature and essence. An example of reality with the most complex structure is technology and Technology" [2;70]. Because science and technology occupy a leading place in the system of modern culture. It is through science and technology to create discoveries of the inner and outer olam, to reveal unexplored riddles of nature, to fully satisfy our needs and of course to regulate the level of consumption in humans. For example, the widespread use of solar, ocean and wind energy, the processing of waste products (more attention is paid to plastic products in the bunda), the creation of new plant varieties, etc. The scope and scope of work that should be carried out in the field of Environmental Protection, rational use of Natural Resources and greater use of Renewable Natural Resources is incredibly wide. In order to fully meet our needs, we are highly committed to improving the use of energy, raw materials and food resources on a planet-wide scale. This

makes it necessary to "jipsify" the relationship between nature and man even more. In connection with the rapid development of the forces that consume a large number of natural raw materials, the problems of providing natural resources are becoming more urgent, and natural resources on our planet are significantly decreasing. According to some experts, by 2020, they will not even have 10% of the national wealth of developed countries. A sharp reduction in natural energy sources is an example of this.

New artificial materials are being produced, replacing the natural resource, which ends with the development of scientific and technical progress. The development of social and economic development requires the effective use of Natural Resources and the creation of new quality technologies that ensure ecological balance in nature. The planned use of raw materials and energy sources ensures that it reaches a long term.

"The quality of life of a society is determined to a significant extent by how this society uses and manages the natural resources available to it. One of the main tasks of the agenda for the period up to 2030 year is to achieve economic growth on the account of increasing the well - being of the population, especially by increasing the efficiency of the use of resources, without harming the consumption of resources and the environment. This task can be solved by more rational consumption and transition to production models. For this, states should pursue a national policy aimed at creating a favorable environment, developing social and material infrastructure and markets, changing business practices within the global production value chain" [7;26].

The formation of a healthy competition between states, the promotion of the idea of "nature is our mother", the fact that the efficiency of one production does not harm itself and other states is one of the important factors in this regard.

Well, today the basis of rational use of nature is the need to further improve the culture of consumption. As a result, a person begins to have the opportunity to multiply irreplaceable natural reserves. "The implementation of the strategy of rational consumption and production is one of the main conditions for increasing the standard of living of the present generation, in such a way that it retains the resources necessary to meet the exteriors of the future generation" [7;27].

CONCLUSION

The fact that a person feels that he is part of nature, he cares about the preservation, preservation of the natural environment around him, on making his living conditions more comfortable, without becoming a consumer of favorable conditions, should protect this favorable ecological environment even for future generations. The planet Earth is the "home" of all, the opportunity to live long.

This being is an integral part of this greenery. Over time, a person can grow from the level of one insignificant particle of nature, to the level of a wise defender, possessing powerful forces that absorb the whole universe, become the humanistic guardian of peace and tranquility on the scale of his own miracle planet. To do this, it is necessary that a person has a strong intellect, an incomparable material and energy reserve, the formation of a global consumer culture, a high spiritual and moral image have reached perfection.

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