

Natural Use and Significance of Nature Protection (Environment)

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Abstract – This article discusses the theoretical issues regarding the use of nature and the importance of nature conservation.

Keywords – Nature, Nature Management, Nature Conservation, Environment, Biosphere, Regional And Global Problems, Ecosystems, Landscape, Biogeocenosis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Issue of rational use of nature and protection of the environment is one of the local, regional and global problems those are aimed at ensuring the biosphere sustainability of the relationship between nature and society according to human ecological needs as a particular part of modern ecology. In that case, nowadays to solve these problems is the most urgent task of humanity.

II. MAIN PART

Since ancient times the most comfortable places for living have always been centre of attention by people and this action has not lose vitally yet. Industry, agriculture, construction, vehicles and other branches are developing fast in these days and using natural resources are increasing as well as knowledge of protecting environment is also improving, in addition people should choose to live correctly and comfortable places. The ancient farming centers of culture were established in our country on the banks of Amudarya, Syrdarya, Zarafshan, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya.

Such ideas as beautification, planting of greenery, maintaining a healthy lifestyle, proper use of natural resources and careful attitude to them have historically been

reflected in the system of national values, enlightenment, cultural and spiritual activities of the Uzbek people. All of these inform to the fact that our ancestors had long-standing social and ecological knowledge and experience.

In Uzbekistan since the 50-th years of the 20-th century due to industrial and manufacturing agriculture and rapidly increasing population, from nature, especially, land-water resources were used widely, so different negatives effects were arisen. As a result, soil, water and atmosphere air were polluted, it was observed some flora and fauna species decreasing.

Therefore, every citizen of Uzbekistan must fully protect our native nature, that is, the material world - the natural habitat on the territory of Uzbekistan - from degradation, degradation and pollution. We shouldn't use irrationally from it. The mother land should be made green and every person should love and cherish it!

This can be done by patriotic, environmentally conscious and cultured people. Only then will the creatures be preserved, the ecosystems will be protected and protected, and our national and cultural heritage, and most importantly, the sacred site, where our blood is shed, will be preserved. This requires knowledge of and use of nature and its protection.

The use of nature is a set of measures for use and protection of all types of natural conditions and resources in order to satisfy financial, spiritual and cultural needs of human and society.

There is a discrepancy between using of nature rationally and irrationally. Rational use of nature is to converse the nature taking into consideration its laws in accordance with society's financial and spiritual demands, using efficiently of natural resources, protecting and recreating them. Otherwise, it would be irrational using.

Nature protection is a form of relationship between human and nature, including the environment, including the Earth's atmosphere, the purity of forests and water, the diversity of wildlife, the diversity of flora and fauna, and the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources. In other words, conservation is a general expression of a system of measures to ensure that natural landscapes create environments and resources, maintain diversity and conserve non-renewable resources.

Environmental protection can be divided into four groups:

- Technical and technological measures;
- Economic measures;
- Administrative and legal measures;
- Natural and scientific (educational) activities.

Recently, the concept of "environmental protection" is widely used in the concept of "environmental protection".

Environment is a set of natural (non-atmospheric, surface and ground water, soil, mineral resources, fauna and flora) and natural-anthropogenic (a completely changed part of environment because of humanity; artificially created environment) objects. The environment is the natural or biological conditions in the habitat of living organisms, or the habitat of other people, or the environment, they are comfortable with each other if human influence is normal fulfilled.. Consequently, the environment is the least understood in terms of natural environment, that natural ecological systems, landscape and environment favorable, natural environment, landscape, and human activities are described (Picture 1).

Environmental protection is a new form of interaction between human and nature, aimed at eliminating the negative effects of anthropogenic impact on the environment, preserving and restoring natural resources and ensuring the quality of the environment activities. Consequently, the object of environmental protection is the environment, the subject - individuals (citizens) and legal

entities (enterprises, organizations and institutions), farms (dehkan farms) and the state.

Environmental protection is the preservation of healthy living and environment of activity, that is, maintaining the most favorable local and regional conditions (natural, natural-anthropogenic and anthropogenic ecological systems; natural and cultural landscapes). So it is a set of measures aimed at meeting the ecological needs of the individual and society and harmonizing their relationship with the environment.

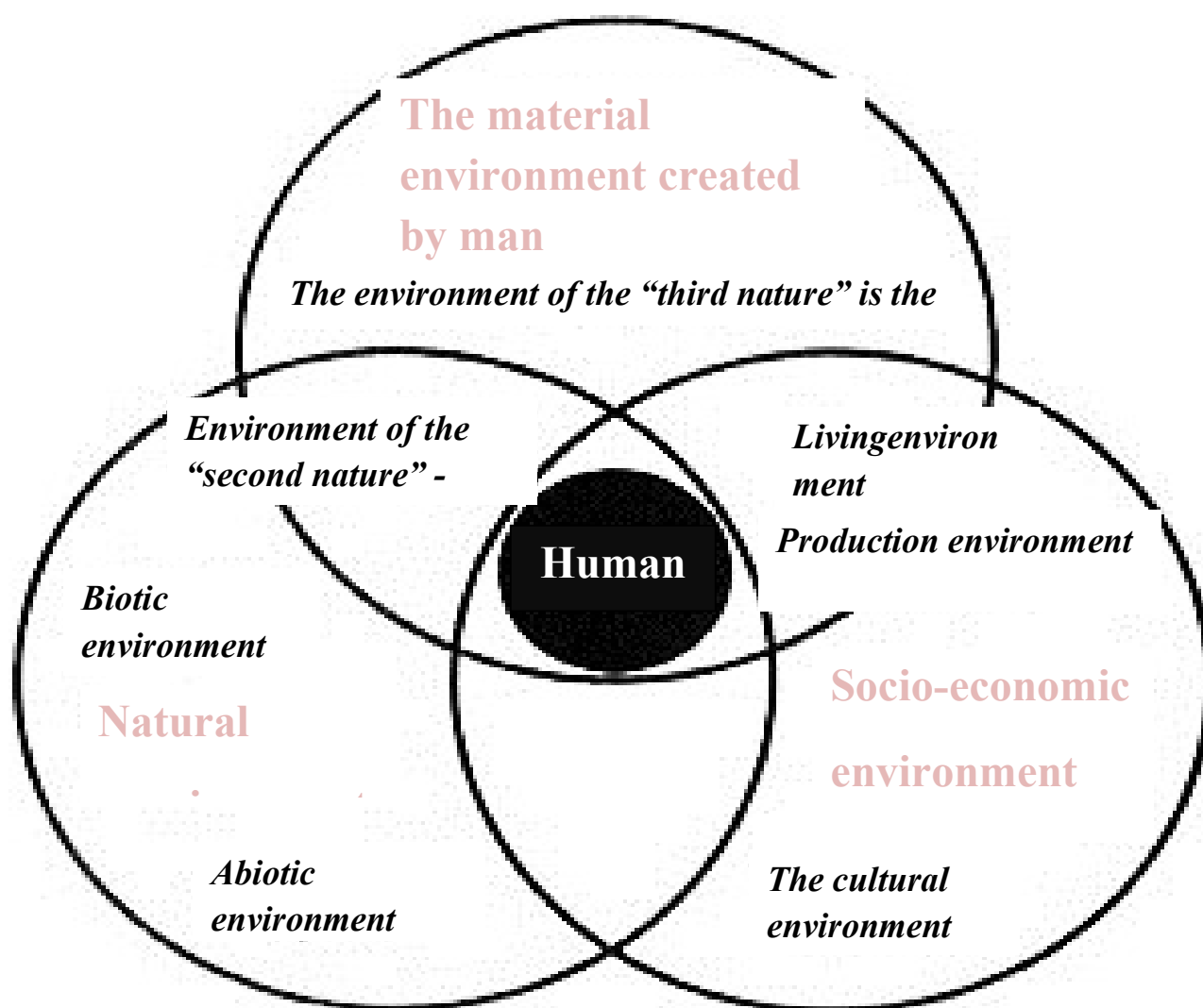
Such measures include:

- restricting the discharge of emissions into the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere in order to improve the overall environmental situation and ensuring security;
- establishing reserves, national parks to save the biodiversity of nature, stabilizing and improving the ecological systems;
- preventing the nature and public from harm by eliminating negative environmental impacts, by improving the quality and condition of its components (providing people with clean water and air, good quality food products);
- protecting the environment by introducing the methods which lead us to use the nature properly, improving the technology, introducing the standards of using the environment;
- improving the ecological control in the production processes;
- developing the information technology in the fields of protecting the nature and providing with ecological information;
- spreading socio-ecological knowledge and experiences in order to develop peoples' knowledge in the field of environment;

Therefore, using the nature properly, keeping our surrounding cleanly and protecting the nature are the part of saving our earth.

The prime reason of protecting the environment and saving the biosphere and its ingredients is saving the biogeocenosis.

To conclude, environmental protection is a person's sense of responsibility to nature. Uses of nature, protecting the environment are the kind of processes, which have begun with existence of human being. Saving the nature is related to the peoples' knowledge of nature.



Picture 1

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