European Science Methodical Journal
ISSN (E): 2938-3641
Volume 1, Issue 9, December, 2023

The Importance of Interaction Between Nature and Society

Jobborova Gulnoza Kadamovna
Alisher Navoi Senior Lecturer of Tashkent State
University of Uzbek Language and Literature

Abstract:

This article shows the results of the study, the uniqueness of pedagogical methods in the formation of a positive attitude to the environment among primary school students, as well as recommendations for the formation of a positive attitude to the necessary environment among primary school students. Environmental education is approved by students in educational institutions, increasing the sense of respect for nature and the environment in them, a careful attitude and a sense of responsibility, issues related to the environmental education of Primary School students, historical and ethnographic materials, ancestors. Environmental conditions were consistently studied by them, knowledge and experience in this regard were developed and aimed at forming the foundations of a deepened ecological culture.

Keywords: Man, anthropogenesis, society, socium, natural factors, natural environment, environment, nature.

Introduction

To fully understand the evolution of the interaction between nature and society, it is required, first of all, to adequately understand the meaning and essence of the concepts of “nature” and “society”.

Nature is everything that exists spontaneously, naturally, without the participation of man; inanimate and living being; inorganic and organic world; natural material world of infinitely diverse forms and manifestations; material world of Planet Earth; in essence the main object of study of science.

Nature is everything that surrounds us and is not created by human hands: the sun, air, water, rivers and lakes, mountains, plains, plants, animals and man himself also belong to nature. In short, nature is a natural being that surrounds us all. Nature is divided into inanimate (dead) and Living (Living) form: inanimate nature includes the sun, air, water, Cloud, Mountain, rock, sand, etc.; living nature includes microorganisms, fungi, plants, animals and man [12, 108-b.; 9, p.102.; 10, p.120.].

In science, there are several theories about life, that is, the emergence of a Living (Living) Nature – biological evolution [2, 77-79-b.]:

1) The Theory of the spontaneous generation of life-ancient scientists believed that a living being arises spontaneously from inanimate matter. However, in 1860, the French scientist L. It has been practically proven that after the experiment Pasteur conducted, a living being does not appear from an inanimate object, but, on the contrary, life only arises from life. However, the question of when and how the original living organism appeared on Earth remained unanswered.

2) creationist theory holds that all living organisms are created by a divine being (God, God, Creator, super – powerful mind or civilization). All religions (Christian, Islamic, Judaism) support this point of view;

3) The Theory of panspermia – implies the age of the universe and the existence of eternal life in it. According to this theory, "seeds of life" are transported from one planet to another through comets and meteorites. Accordingly, life was brought to Planet Earth from the universe;

4) theory of Biogenesis and abiogenesis-Biogenesis theorists believe that life arises only from life, that is, a living organism arises only from a parent individual, while abiogenesis theorists believe that life, that is, vitality, can arise from inanimate (dead) matter;

5) The Theory of biochemical evolution-Russian academician A. Oparin (1894-1980) and the English biochemist J. A scientific hypothesis proposed by holdein (1892-1964), it is much more widespread compared to other theories and is recognized in a scientific circle. According to this hypothesis, life was caused by a chemical evolution that occurred at the initial stage of the formation of Planet Earth. The source of chemical evolution was carbon compounds, the result was nucleic acid, biopolymers in the form of proteins, and only on this basis Life (Vitality) appeared. More precisely, there is an opportunity for life to arise after the synthesis of macromolecule-RNA (DNA and protein), which has the ability to self-regenerate on Earth, that is, to reproduce on its own.

Therefore, life on Planet Earth arose due to complex processes subject to physical and chemical laws as a result of chemical evolution, which lasted about 0.5 - 0.7 billion years before biological evolution. Primary life on Earth originated in an abiogenic way. Currently, life, that is, Vitality, arises biogenously only from life, from Vitality, because there is no possibility of re-emergence of primary life on Earth, that is, abiogenic conditions 4 billion years ago.

The order of the appearance of life in its simple form can be expressed as follows:

1) chemical element (atom);
2) inorganic compound(simple molecule);
3) organic compound (macromolecule);
4) protein coaservate (biopolymer, RNA-organism, i.e., protobiont);
5) cellless form of life (virus, phage);
6) unicellular organism (bacteria, chlorella, amoeba);
7) multicellular organism (fungus, plant, animal and human).

In the process of continuous evolution in accordance with the main stages of biological evolution, extreme conditions formed under the influence of various abiotic factors (for

example, a sharp change in the level of the ocean; an increase in the amount of SO2 in the atmosphere by more than 5%, that is, as a result of hypercapnia, ocean water is oxidized and a sharp decrease in; severe volcanic eruptions, and so on) caused gross fractures, i.e. natural environmental disasters, due to the inability of certain organisms to adapt.

Scientists estimate that there have been 7 largest, 20 major gross massacres in the last 540 million years in Earth's history. The largest "great extinction" occurred 250 million years ago: 90% of biodiversity has disappeared. The last Gross extinction occurred 65 million years ago (dinosaur extinction). About 320 species of terrestrial vertebrates have been extinct since the last 1,500 years, and the population of the surviving species has decreased by a quarter [11, 53-b.]

Man is a part of the animal world. According to its structure and physiological characteristics, the closest modern relative of a person is humanoid monkeys: chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans. Human evolution or anthropogenesis (yun. anthropos-human, genesis-origin) is part of biological evolution, the process by which a person becomes a biological species [3, 20-30-b.].

A person interacts with nature, the environment, as a component of living nature, a bio-social being, a person and a society.

In the relationship between man and the environment, that is, in their interaction, biological and social aspects are distinguished. From a biological point of view, the relationship between man and nature cannot deviate from the scope of large and small circular movements of substances and energy consumption. Therefore, despite the fact that a person is the owner of intelligence, like all living organisms in nature, he has a constant need for resources such as water, air, food, regularly affecting the balanced circular movements of substances and the number of living organisms in nature.

In the context of modern society, this issue has become an extremely delicate, serious problem, knowing the evolution of relations between a person (society) and the Environment (Nature), Drawing correct conclusions from it and predicting the prospect creates conditions for the coevolution of nature and society, that is, their coexistence and development. After all, nature is the natural basis of the life of society [4; 1].

In conclusion, the natural environment is part of the environment and is distinguished from its other components by the fact that it has the property of maintaining and regulating itself in one order without human participation. In the natural environment of any region or point of the planet Earth, specific, unique natural conditions will be formed.

REFERENCES

1. Авазов Ш., Сайдаматов Ф., Аллаберганов Ҳ. «Биосфера (экосфера) ва одам (жамият)» тизимида геоэкология ва геоэкологик ўлкашунослик. Монография. – Тошкент: “INNOVATSIYA-ZIYO”, 2019.- 373 б.
2. Алексеев П.В., Панин А.В. Философия: учеб. - 3-е изд., перераб. И доп. - М.: ТК Велби, Изд-во Проспект, 2005. - 608 с.
3. Басыйров А.М. Экология человека. Конспект лекций. - Казань, Институт фундаментальной медицины и биологии, 2004. – 76 с.
4. Железнов Ю.Д. Человек в природе и обществе: Учебное пособие. — М.: Изд-во Моск. гуманит. ун-та, 2004. - 372 с.
5. Крепша Н.В. Экология. Общая, социальная, прикладная: учебное пособие. – Томск: Изд-во ТПУ, 2006. – 149 с.
6. Четырёхъязычный энциклопедический словарь терминов по физической географии. – М., “Советская энциклопедия”, 1979. – 703 с.
7. Ўзбекча-русча-инглизча экологик изоҳли луғат // Б. Алихонов, С. Самойлов, Р. Ибрагимов. – Т., «Чинор ЭНК», 2004. – 304 б.
8. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Икки томли. 60000 сўз ва бирикмаси // З.М. Маъруфов таҳрири остида. II том. С-Ҳ - Москва, “Рус тили” нашриёти, 1981. – 715 б.
9. Қораев С., Ғуломов Р., Рахимбеков Р География терминлар ва тушунчалар изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: «Ўқитувчи», 1979. – 156 б.
10. Education for Sustainability / Ed. John Huckle and Stephen Sterling. - London: Earth Publications Limited, 1996. - 236 p.
11. Gulyamov P.N. «Geografiya» (Tabiiy geografiya boshlang‘ich kursi): umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarining 5-sinfi uchun darslik /P.Gulyamov/ - Qayta ishlangan va to‘ldirilgan 5-nashri. - T.: «MITTI YULDUZ», 2020. - 112 bet.
12. Jobborova G.K. Formation of Ecological Culture of Primary School Students // Eurasian Scientific Herald jurnal, 2022, № 7. –S. 240-242
13. Жобборова Гулноза Кадамовна. Бошланғич синф ўқувчиларининг экологик маданиятини шакллантиришда ўзбек халқ экологиясининг имкониятлари// Монография // – Т.: «Lesson Press » МЧЖ нашриёти 2022. – 246 б.
14. Gulnoza Jobborova.Uzbek folk ecology – formation of the foundations of ecological culture in elementary school students. E3S Web of Conferences 413, 03004 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202341303004 INTERAGROMASH 2023.