

The geographical environment and the impact of humanity on it

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Annotation: *This article discusses the concept of geographical environment in the early stages of society, the geographical environment and the phenomena that affect it and the impact of humans on nature, how human beings make changes to nature.*

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Geographical environment and its impact on society. The geographical environment is the part of nature where human society exists, where all human life and productive activity takes place. Man gets everything he needs - water, air, food, housing and other building materials, raw materials for the whole industry - from the geographical environment. As society evolves, the geographical environment changes and expands. In the early stages of human development, people used mainly natural resources necessary for life (wild fruits and animals, fertile soil). Later, with the

development of productive forces, natural resources (metals, wood, heat sources) became the means of labor and became increasingly important. The geographical environment is one of the constant, necessary conditions for the development and well-being of society, it actively influences the division of labor and the correct placement of industries.

For example, due to the hot climate and fertile soil in Uzbekistan, Uzbeks have long been engaged in cotton growing and horticulture, while Kazakhs have been engaged in animal husbandry and grain growing due to their favorable pastures. In the next period, the development of mineral resources will also play an important role.

The geographical environment also influences people's culture, mood, way of life, customs, and dress, and plays an important role in their composition. Society, in turn, influences the geographical environment. New areas of nature and other natural resources are being brought into the economy to meet the growing needs of the people. The geographical environment changes significantly as a result of human activities.

For example, oases have sprung up in the desert, steppes have been turned into arable land, dozens of reservoirs have been built, and grasslands have replaced dry swamps. They also affect the local climate. If we take a closer look at the history of mankind, we can see that the geographical location of many civilizations that originated in different regions is favorable. It's not a coincidence, it's a law.

Over the centuries, great powers have emerged in Asia — Babylon, Sumer, Assyria, Harappa, Urartu, and others. If we pay attention to the geographical location of the regions where these cultures were formed, we can see that they lie in the northern hemisphere at approximately the same distance from the equator and in a straight line parallel to it. It should be noted that the region, where the centers of civilization are located, has a temperate natural climate. This suggests that the emergence of these cultures was not accidental, but formed under the influence of certain socio-historical and natural conditions. Ibn Rushd's Theory of Climates, a famous twelfth-century Arab thinker, is worth mentioning. According to this teaching, the world is divided into three zones - hot, temperate and cold. "In tropical countries, where there are always summers," he said, "there are enough food and living conditions, and people don't have to worry about food and shelter." In colder climates, they are forced to look for food and shelter from the cold and wild animals. Therefore, there is no socio-cultural development in these two regions.

This increase occurs only in temperate climates. The reason for this, says Ibn Rushd, is that the seasons change in these places. "People had to store hot things and build houses." It is this need that has driven civilization. As a result of scientific and technological progress over the past century, countries in the northern, cold, and hot regions have also achieved high levels of development in many areas.

The geographical environment, i.e. the natural environment such as climate, topography, water and water resources, minerals, soil, flora and fauna, has an impact on the life and social development of a society. It can be negative or positive. Take, for example, the climate, which is one of the main components of the geographical environment. Changes in it have repeatedly manifested themselves in the history of society both as a driving force for development and as a force that inhibits social progress. There have been several ice ages in human history, and it has served as a wake-up call for the human race to live in a favorable climate.

The lack of biological adaptation of humans to adapt to such conditions has led to the development of another unique trait, consciousness. This gradually became social.

Another important component of the geographical environment is fertile land. Land is an important resource for agriculture. The economy of the first civilizations was based on soil fertility. Civilizations such as Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, and India were rich in fertile soil. Naturally, this allowed agriculture to reap a bountiful harvest, leading to material prosperity and prosperity. The presence of various rivers and seas has created convenient water transport and has been an important factor in the growth of trade. The mineral wealth of the region is also a natural factor influencing the life and development of society. It was for the first time that the improvement of labor tools through metalworking led to the development of production. Naturally, civilizations existed in areas where such minerals were abundant. This means that each component of the geographical environment is an important natural factor in social development.

Geographical changes are not always a factor in development. We see this especially in the negative social consequences of today's natural disasters. There have been many such processes in the history of mankind. Historians point out that the Maya civilization and the Roman Empire were also affected by the ongoing drought. Productivity in agriculture has declined, and the economic foundations of society have been eroded, resulting in declining social welfare and various conflicts. A similar situation exists in Australia. The aborigines, who made hunting a source of livelihood, routinely used forest fires to hunt animals. As a result, the continent's forests have shrunk

dramatically, burnt soil has lost its fertility, and plant growth has accelerated, causing severe damage to wildlife. The Aborigines, meanwhile, have experienced a severe economic crisis and lost the opportunity to develop. Currently, hurricanes in the western Atlantic and Pacific regions, frequent tornadoes in the United States, various earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, and epidemics reflect the negative impact of natural factors on society.

This means that the influence of geographical factors on the life and development of any society has always been significant and will continue to be significant. However, it should be noted that the view that the geographical environment is the only key factor in development, the desire to have a favorable geographical environment as a natural state has given rise to geographical deterministic currents. This is based on geographical policy.

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