



Weather Conditions of the Manufacturing Environment Adaptation of the Human Body to the External Environment

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the adaptation of the human body to the external environment of the industrial environment. Each of the weather factors, individually or in combination, has a significant impact on a person's ability to work and health. In production conditions, almost all-weather factors are affected at the same time.

Keywords:

Ecology, Life Safety, Weather, Human Body, Industrial Enterprises, Production, Relative Humidity, Physiology.

Ecological culture is the study of nature, consciousness, cognition, literacy, intellectual potential and the ability to apply it in practice, a high level of activity in relation to the environment, a conscious and responsible approach. Basic qualities of ecological knowledge and ecological culture:

1) moral and ecological consciousness is an important cultural quality of an individual, the process of emotional cognition of the environment is the protection of nature on the basis of perception, imagination, intelligence and depth, implies that they must have practical skills in;

2) environmental responsibility is manifested in the development of attitude and responsibility in the individual, such an attitude is formed only as a result of the person's unintentional and short-sighted understanding of the consequences of the negative impact on nature and the desire to eliminate such influences;

3) environmental will The ability of an individual and others to evaluate and control their actions in the environment depends on the individual's perseverance, thrift, cleanliness and cleanliness. Ecological values

are of special importance in the formation of an individual's ecological culture, which includes the desire to preserve nature, initiative, consistency, diligence and conscious activity. For example, one type of environmental value, knowledge of global, regional and local environmental issues, is closely related to concepts such as land, water, energy issues, rational use of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, desertification and air pollution. It is desirable that the education of an ecologically spiritual person be carried out by specialists in kindergartens, schools, high schools, colleges and universities.

In other segments of the population, the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan and other volunteers and organizations can carry out advocacy work. The theoretical basis of environmental education is to conduct environmental education in kindergartens, schools, large and small educational institutions, universities on the basis of certain curricula and programs, as well as the training of qualified personnel. The lessons learned should be summarized in a pedagogical form and curriculum textbooks should be developed.

As long as we live in this world, we all realize that the world around us is renewed every day and that every day is a new page in our notebook called Life. The closing of the pages of this notebook in the evening urges us to observe and think deeply, to leave a good mark behind us and not to do things that are harmful to intelligent humanity.

One of the greatest blessings bestowed on all mankind by the Creator is nature. Pollution of water, which is the source of life, public roads, shady and cool places where people can rest and plants in general, is inhumane. However, using them wisely, using them sparingly and never wasting them is a sign of humanity.

Our religion, Islam, and all the world's religions call people to goodness, solidarity and purity. In the tradition passed down from our ancestors to us, it was constantly encouraged not to sweep into the water, not to spit on it and not to throw rubbish in the yard and on the streets. Today, however, the behavior of some people is a sign of dishonesty towards nature. Unfortunately, at a time when many people in some parts of our country and in the backward countries of the world are in need of drinking water, natural gas and electricity, other people are simply turning a blind eye to the waste of these blessings. Man goes through many trials throughout his life: he endures poverty, pain, heat and cold, but he cannot endure the so-called dishonesty. People who have a negative attitude towards nature today are also dishonest in our opinion.

In India, many countries in Africa, as well as in many cities around the world, the lack of drinking water and the high incidence of air pollution have led us to look around and take a good look at the blessings of gratitude. We must not forget one thing: the well-being of our cities, villages, streets and homes depends first of all on us. A person who begins his purity first with himself, then with his relatives and then with his family, will be able to fulfill his human duty to the fullest. The Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: If you can't do that, be heartbroken. But to be dissatisfied with the heart is a weakness of your faith. "[1] Analyzing the meaning of this

hadith, it encourages every perfect person to constantly fight against evil and not to be indifferent to the negative things that are happening around him. This means striving for the happiness of mankind. Respect for the person who is always dear and noble, nature, which serves his spiritual maturity and vital interests, while preserving every plant, bird, animal world, and the whole world of life belonging to him, they will be inherited from us and passed on to future generations. We must realize that we have a debt before us.

A wise person, whose heart is enlightened by the light of faith, knows that the blessings of the Creator are abundant. If all the people of the world appreciate these gifts and give them practical and heartfelt thanks, these blessings will surely increase. But if the opposite is not the case, disasters are inevitable. These disasters may not happen today, but future generations are likely to suffer.

We are not a nation indifferent to the fate of the Motherland and its future. We are not a nation that feels the value of blessings when it is destroyed or lost. We must do all we can for the Motherland, for the nature of which it is a part, and at least avoid harming it. Let us make it a habit to do sincerely everything we do for nature, society and for all mankind and not to do it for anyone's eyes. If the good deeds we have done for the Motherland and for the future generation are considered worthy by the society, then we will share the "glory".

We are on the threshold of the XXI century, having passed the XX century of human development. If we look at the last century, in spite of all the crises, catastrophes, two world wars and the ongoing regional conflicts and other crises, there have been some positive changes that cannot be ignored.

First of all, it is natural that this is the main positive event, which has ensured the independence of Uzbekistan. It is known from history that none of the countries that have gained independence in the world has achieved it without sacrifices and losses. The peculiarity of Uzbekistan's independence is that, as a matter of history, the independence of Uzbekistan has been as minimal as possible without losses and destruction. Since the first

year of Uzbekistan's independence, the political, social and economic directions of Uzbekistan have been determined on the basis of the main reformer of the state and this path is being followed.

Another positive change that has taken place in the last century is that science has reached a high level of development, new techniques and technologies have emerged.

It is known that the development of science and technology leads primarily to the redistribution of productive forces. The new technology will increase production efficiency, improve the quality of products, create competition in the world market and reduce the possibility of selling products on the world market in countries with low levels of science.

Therefore, the reform of the science system, which is one of the main directions of our state policy, is currently one of the most pressing issues.

The reform of the education system, which is being carried out on the personal initiative of the head of our state, has been identified as consisting of several stages. The first stage is completed in incomplete secondary education, 9-year schools, the second stage is carried out in vocational colleges and academic lyceums and the next stage is the training of bachelors with incomplete higher education in universities and institutes.

The weather conditions of the production zones of industrial enterprises are determined by the following air indicators:

1. Air temperature, measured in °C.
2. Relative humidity is determined by W% bm.
3. Air movement in the workplace, measured in m/s.

In addition, there are production factors that affect weather conditions, such as heat rays emitted from the surfaces of various machines and processed materials, which lead to an increase in air temperature.

The air environment in the production zone formed under the influence of these factors is called the industrial microclimate.

Each of the weather factors, individually or in combination, has a significant impact on a

person's ability to work and health. In production conditions, almost all weather factors are affected at the same time. In some cases, such exposure may be beneficial, for example, as a result of drying in cold conditions and in other cases, as a result of merging, the level of harmful effects may increase, for example, an increase in relative humidity and temperature creates severe conditions for humans. In addition, increasing air movement in the workplace gives a positive result when the temperature is high, and a negative result when the temperature is low.

Specialists such as educators, ecological methodologists, ecological educators, ecological instructors, ecological engineers, ecological-agrochemists, ecological-technologists with higher and secondary special education should be trained. An ecologically spiritual person is able to compare objects and events in nature, to form conscious concepts, to plan the attitude to nature in advance, to be sensitive to changes in the environment, to be interested in nature, to feel the beauty of nature, to protect nature to be persistent in doing so, not to harm the environment, to complete the work started, to take initiatives in environmental protection, to promote new ideas for nature conservation, ecological knowledge, to form a passion for socially useful work, to develop labor skills be able to control, self-control, interact with nature and set the norm in its activities, patriotism, love for mother nature, the nature of the house, neighborhood, city in which she lives to love, to be proud of, to respect, to take into account the needs of present and future generations from the riches of nature be able to use the environment in a sustainable manner, strive to improve the environment, keep it clean and tidy, be diligent in conserving nature, purposeful use of natural resources, be careful with the environment, objects and other things, o should regularly apply its ecological knowledge to our values of nature conservation.

In addition to the general characteristics of man and the environment, there are also specific aspects. Everything necessary for human life - food, clothing, building materials,

etc. - is derived from nature. To achieve this, natural resources are used, of course, these raw materials must be processed. A huge industrial infrastructure has been created for this. As mentioned above, industrial enterprises not only produce products but also emit waste into the environment, which has a negative impact on nature.

In conclusion, only if every citizen of our country strictly adheres to environmental regulations to make a worthy contribution to the improvement of the ecosystem, we will be a great natural blessing for future generations.

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