

## **The Impact of Human Activity on the Biosphere**

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**Abstract:** An ecological catastrophe should be understood as the transition of a system from one stable state to another. For example, an increase in the average temperature of the Earth can lead to the melting of polar ice, desertification of soils, the extinction of certain species of flora and fauna, and perhaps even the death of mankind. Nevertheless, the Earth as an element of the solar system is likely to remain as stable as before. Environmental catastrophes can have different levels - from local (death of a forest, drying up of the sea, etc.) to global ones (on the scale of the Earth, the Solar System, the Galaxy, and even the Universe).

**Keywords:** technosphere, environmental safety, energy resources, biosphere, limitations.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Mankind in the process of life certainly affects various ecological systems. Examples of such, most often dangerous, impacts are the drainage of swamps, deforestation, the destruction of the ozone layer, the diversion of rivers, and the discharge of waste into the environment. In this way, a person destroys the existing ties in a stable system, which can lead to its destabilization, that is, to an ecological catastrophe.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Before the era of agglomerations, waste disposal was facilitated by the suction capacity of the environment: land and water. Peasants, sending their products from the field directly to the table, dispense with processing, transportation, packaging, advertising and distribution networks, brought little waste. Vegetable peels and the like were fed or used as manure to fertilize the soil for next year's crop. The movement to the cities has led to a completely different consumer structure. Products began to be exchanged, and therefore packaged for greater convenience.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Approximately 500 BC, the first known edict was issued in Athens, prohibiting the throwing of garbage into the streets, providing for the establishment of special dumps and ordering garbage collectors to dump waste no closer than a mile from the city.

Since then, the garbage has been deposited in various storage facilities in the countryside. As a result of the growth of cities, free areas in their vicinity decreased, and unpleasant odors, an increased number of rats caused by landfills, became unbearable. Free-standing landfills have been replaced with waste storage pits.

In densely populated areas of Europe, the method of waste disposal, as requiring too large areas and contributing to the pollution of groundwater, was preferred to another - incineration.

The economic feasibility of a waste recycling method depends on the cost of alternative methods of their disposal, the position on the recyclable market and the costs of their processing. For

many years, recycling was hampered by the belief that any business should be profitable. But it was forgotten that recycling, compared to landfilling and incineration, is the most effective way to solve the problem of waste, as it requires less government subsidies. In addition, it allows you to save energy and protect the environment. And as the cost of landfill space rises due to stricter regulations, and stoves are too expensive and dangerous for the environment, the role of recycling will steadily increase.

Mankind has come to understand that the further development of technological progress is impossible without assessing the impact of new technologies on the ecological situation. New connections created by man must be closed in order to ensure the invariance of those basic parameters of the planet Earth system that affect its ecological stability.

Civilization based on the capitalization of production activity with the expansion of consumerism is a consumer society plus the natural degradation of the biosphere with an increasingly impoverished bulk of the population, because the resources of the Earth are catastrophically reduced. Hundreds and thousands of sources of extraction of raw materials on the planet have come to depletion: in the areas of oil production, coal production, gas production, mining and minerals strategically important for the development of industry. The entire civilization is built primarily on the unstoppable growth of energy consumption. The ever-increasing consumption of energy resources due to the development of the economy of both developed countries and especially developing countries has created a global system for pumping out subsoil, when, in the presence of depletion of land, open for development and extraction of subsoil, the global system for the development of oil and hydrocarbon energy sources develops marine and ocean shelves of extraction of energy resources without their regeneration, recovery. In work

"A few words about the noosphere" Vernadsky wrote: "The face of the planet - the biosphere - is chemically sharply changed by a person consciously and mainly unconsciously."

In the development of civilizations there is a spiral pattern of their emergence and disappearance. First, accelerating or accelerating processes of the emergence and prosperity of the next round of civilization follow, then a slowdown, leading to the disappearance or transformation of civilization and the state system, to a change in lifestyles. It must be assumed that the minimization of energy reserves, bringing the energy resources of the Earth to the level of impossibility of global expansion of the benefits of society, further spirally developing prosperity and development of the capitalist scheme of capital management and industrial relations, will lead to a delimitation of both the composition of the population and the most critical - to the state of interstate relations on the basis of ownership of materialized capital, natural resources, and to the enslavement of living labor and the greatest impoverishment and degradation of the life of the main population of the Earth. In the light of the foregoing, it is natural to ask the question: what is the driving force behind the development and prosperity of a person living in a single biospheric environment and space for the next round of the historical development of civilization? These are spheres of human activity (accumulation and ownership of capital), a business scheme with profit in the historical aspect of development, production relations that have existed for millennia, but at different levels and turns of the emergence of new civilizations.

## CONCLUSION

Spiral historical unwinding of civilizations, in the end, will lead to the straightening of the curve of the spiral into a line, the process of global control of civilization becomes uncontrollable, civilization destroys itself in the face of ever-increasing depletion of the Earth's energy resources, impoverishment of the bulk of the planet's population, in the end, with the destruction of the biosphere (consequence: from the degradation of the biosphere to the degradation of the state of human society).

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