

# THE IMPACT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION ON THE PSYCHOEMOTIONAL STATE OF HUMAN AND SOCIETY ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF MINSK

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The paper analyses the influence of the environment on the psychoemotional state of the individual and society and their reaction

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The city of Minsk is a part of the noosphere - the sphere of interaction between nature and society, where human intervention is a determining factor in the development of the environment. According to the CEC, 1,9 million m<sup>3</sup> of waste per year is 1,9 million inhabitants of Minsk, which is equivalent to 313 kg of waste per person. This makes up 20% of all the country's waste. The human impact on the environment is growing in the same way as its carbon footprint. Human activity now competes with many factors of nature. However, human influence on nature on a global scale was recognized back in the 19th century, the term "anthropocene" was recognized much later. In fact, this is a new geological era, where people represent a dominant role, shape the face of the planet and its future.

In general, the city of Minsk is characterized by a stable environmental situation, but if we research each of the city districts individually, one can trace the change in the local environmental situation, which is determined by a number of factors: the location of plants and production shopfloors nearby, air and water quality, the presence of landfills or increased clutter of space due to the high level of crowding and the lack or small number of sanitary protection zones.

The impact of a number of these negative factors affects the psychoemotional state of a person and society: the environmental quality has a great influence on the functioning of the central nervous system – in large cities, a fast pace of life increases psychological stress, which leads to increased stress and crime, and reduces the health status of the population. In particular, a group of people living in this environment is characterized by a general low level of contentment and redistribution of needs: the need to use water filters because of contaminated or poor-quality water.

The theory of broken windows (TBW), states that a littered environment can be one of the factors behind the growth of a criminogenic environment and a trigger that exposes uncivilization. The chain of actions stretches from small connivance to larger violations - vandalism, which increases the level of crime in a particular territory. A number of studies conducted by Dutch sociologists indicate that an unfavorable ecological environment (pollution due to the absence of garbage bins or the presence of graffiti) leads to a greater deterioration of its condition due to the chain reaction according to the principle "if it is different, then why not me?". Thus, the relationship between environmental parameters and the actions of individuals in these conditions is traced.

The influence of the adverse environment affects residents, which leads to the development of a reaction to changes in the environment in terms of social dynamics and lifestyle: the creation of eco-initiatives ("CES", "Target-99"), the transition from CO<sub>2</sub>-producing environmentally friendly transport - bicycles or scooters. Formation of ecotrails for preschool children or tourists, integration of environmental education into the general program of preschool education, stimulation of private business towards "eco-friendly" technologies, production and services ("My cup, please" campaign) and support of environmental education programs and funds ("Poked, paket!").

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