

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY ONE OF US

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Abstract

Environmental protection has become one of the most urgent issues of the twenty-first century. Climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution are no longer separate ecological concerns; together they form a complex global crisis that affects public health, food systems, water security, economic stability, and social justice. This article argues that protecting the environment is not only the responsibility of governments and international organizations, but also a moral, civic, and practical duty of every individual. The paper analyzes the major dimensions of the current environmental crisis, explains why personal behavior matters, and examines the role of education, communities, institutions, and public policy in building a sustainable future. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between individual choices and systemic change. The article concludes that meaningful environmental protection requires both collective governance and everyday responsibility. When citizens reduce waste, use resources more efficiently, support sustainable policies, and promote environmental awareness, they contribute to broader social transformation. Therefore, environmental protection should be understood not as an optional activity, but as a shared obligation essential for human well-being and the future of the planet.

Keywords

environment, environmental protection, sustainability, climate change, pollution, biodiversity, ecological responsibility, sustainable development

Introduction

The phrase "*Protecting the environment is the duty of every one of us*" reflects a principle that has become increasingly important in modern society. Environmental problems are no longer distant or abstract. Rising temperatures, poor air quality, water scarcity, land degradation, and the accumulation of waste directly affect daily life in cities and villages around the world. The environmental crisis also threatens the basic conditions of human existence: clean air, safe drinking water, fertile soil, secure housing, and stable livelihoods. According to the World Health

Organization, climate change is already harming health through more frequent heatwaves, floods, storms, food insecurity, and the spread of disease.

Today, the global environmental agenda is often described as a “triple planetary crisis”: climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste. This concept is important because it shows that ecological problems are interconnected. A polluted river is not only a water issue; it is also a health issue, an agricultural issue, and an economic issue. Deforestation is not only the loss of trees; it contributes to biodiversity decline, soil erosion, and climate instability. Because environmental damage has multiple causes and consequences, solving it requires a broad sense of shared responsibility at both local and global levels.

The Global Environmental Crisis and Its Human Consequences

Scientific and international organizations have repeatedly warned that environmental degradation is accelerating. The IPCC’s *Climate Change 2023* synthesis report confirms that climate change is already producing widespread impacts and risks for natural and human systems. The WHO also reports that 3.6 billion people already live in areas highly vulnerable to climate change, and that between 2030 and 2050 climate change is expected to cause approximately 250,000 additional deaths per year from undernutrition, malaria, diarrhoea, and heat stress alone. These figures demonstrate that environmental damage is not only a scientific concern but also a humanitarian and developmental challenge.

Another critical point is that environmental harm is distributed unequally. Vulnerable communities often contribute the least to global emissions and resource overconsumption, yet they suffer the greatest consequences. Low-income populations, children, elderly people, and communities with weak infrastructure are more exposed to heat, floods, disease, and shortages of food and water. For this reason, environmental protection is also an issue of justice and ethics. Defending the environment means defending the right of all people to health, dignity, and security.

Why Environmental Protection Is Everyone’s Duty

Although states, corporations, and international institutions have enormous influence over production systems, energy infrastructure, and environmental regulation, individuals still matter. Environmental responsibility begins with the recognition that human well-being depends on ecological balance. People use water, energy, transport, food, land, and consumer goods every day. Each of these choices has environmental consequences. When multiplied across millions of households, individual actions shape broader patterns of demand, waste generation, and emissions. The United Nations and UNEP both emphasize that

citizens are not passive observers; they are participants in environmental change and can encourage governments and businesses to act more responsibly.

At the same time, the idea of personal duty should not be reduced to blame. Environmental responsibility is not about expecting one person to solve planetary problems alone. Rather, it means understanding that sustainable societies are built through millions of daily actions combined with effective public policy. Turning off unnecessary lights, reducing food waste, avoiding excessive plastic use, choosing public transport, repairing goods instead of replacing them, and conserving water may seem small in isolation. Yet such habits help create a culture of sustainability and send economic signals that influence markets and public priorities. UNEP notes that lifestyle changes could help reduce emissions significantly by mid-century when supported by wider systemic action.

The Role of Sustainable Lifestyles

A sustainable lifestyle is one of the most practical expressions of environmental duty. It does not necessarily require extreme sacrifice; rather, it encourages wiser, more efficient, and more ethical use of resources. UNEP identifies several everyday domains in which people can reduce environmental pressure: food, mobility, housing, shopping, and leisure. For example, walking, cycling, and public transport can reduce emissions and air pollution. Energy-efficient appliances, natural lighting, and moderate heating and cooling can reduce household energy demand. Reusable items, lower consumption, and better waste management can decrease pressure on landfills and reduce pollution.

Food choices are also environmentally significant. Unsustainable food systems contribute to deforestation, biodiversity loss, greenhouse gas emissions, and excessive water use. UNEP notes that more plant-rich diets, where possible, can improve health while reducing environmental impacts. Likewise, reducing food waste is an important ecological practice because wasted food also means wasted land, water, labor, and energy. In this sense, protecting the environment begins in ordinary spaces such as the kitchen, the classroom, the workplace, and the street.

The Responsibility of Governments, Institutions, and Communities

Even though individual behavior matters, environmental protection cannot succeed without institutions. Governments are responsible for environmental laws, pollution control, renewable energy policy, public transport systems, urban planning, and the protection of forests, rivers, and biodiversity. International frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals confirm that environmental action is central to development. Goal 12 calls for sustainable consumption and production, Goal 13 demands urgent climate action, Goal 14 focuses on marine ecosystems, and Goal 15 aims to protect terrestrial ecosystems

and biodiversity. These goals show that environmental protection is a structural priority, not just a personal preference.

Schools, universities, NGOs, local communities, and the media also play a decisive role. Environmental education helps people understand not only what is happening to the planet but also what practical solutions are available. Communities can organize clean-up campaigns, tree planting, water-saving initiatives, and recycling systems. Academic institutions can support research and innovation. The media can help normalize sustainable values instead of promoting overconsumption. When institutions create supportive conditions, individual environmental responsibility becomes easier, more accessible, and more effective.

Environmental Ethics and the Culture of Responsibility

The environmental crisis is also a crisis of values. For many decades, economic progress was often measured by consumption, extraction, and short-term convenience. However, this model has created long-term ecological costs. Protecting the environment requires a new ethical outlook based on moderation, responsibility, intergenerational justice, and respect for nature. People must understand that natural resources are not limitless and that future generations have the same right to clean air, fertile land, safe water, and a stable climate. Environmental ethics therefore transforms protection from a technical task into a human duty.

This culture of responsibility must begin early. Children who learn to value nature, avoid littering, save water, and care for public spaces are more likely to become environmentally conscious adults. Likewise, adults who model responsible behavior influence families and neighborhoods. Environmental protection becomes stronger when it is practiced as a normal social value rather than as an occasional campaign. The United Nations' ActNow initiative reflects this principle by encouraging people to make sustainability part of everyday life.

Conclusion

In conclusion, protecting the environment is truly the duty of every one of us. This duty is scientific because evidence shows that climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss threaten human health and social stability. It is moral because the consequences of ecological destruction fall most heavily on vulnerable people and future generations. It is practical because every individual, institution, and government has a role in shaping a more sustainable world.

Environmental protection should therefore be understood as a shared and continuous commitment. Governments must strengthen environmental policy, businesses must adopt cleaner production, schools must promote ecological literacy, and citizens must practice sustainable habits in daily life. No single action

is sufficient on its own, but together these actions form the basis of real change. If humanity wishes to preserve health, peace, and prosperity, it must treat environmental protection not as a secondary concern, but as a fundamental duty toward the planet and toward one another.

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