



ECOLOGICAL BASIS OF USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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Annotation: *The article is devoted to some general theoretical issues of environmental science, namely the territorial aspect of the interaction between nature and society. It also briefly examines natural resources and their territorial combinations in various regions of Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: nature, society, division of labor, resource distribution, sustainable development, integration, biodiversity, social ecology.

The relationship between nature and society is a major philosophical issue in ecology. At the heart of this relationship is the use of natural conditions and resources. However, ecology is not a matter of using natural resources in general, but rather studying the territorial aspects of this process and its impact on the environment. In this regard, there is a specific "division of labor", "resource distribution" between regional and local ecology, which is an integral part of ecological science, their interaction, integration analyzes and studies the relationship of nature and society as a single territorial system, develops scientific basis for their management .

It should be noted that during the development of humanity and science and technology, the relationship between nature and society changes more in favor of society; if in the beginning nature was dominant, today the influence and pressure of humanity on it is increasing. In this sense, nature is losing its "naturalness", that is, its independence from us, and the laws of its development are constantly changing.

In the past, the use of natural resources was chaotic and labor-intensive, but later the process intensified in terms of quantity and scale. As a result, there have been signs of limited natural resources for human development, and the issue of economic austerity in their use has arisen. At the same time, the need for environmental protection and ecological approach to the use of nature has become urgent. In recent years, scientific ideas of global significance, such as the conservation of biological diversity in nature, a new approach to nature, the concept of sustainable development, have come to the fore. Such an evolutionary change in the relationship between nature and society necessitated the emergence of a constructive or applied ecological science. In this sense, it can be said that ecology was originally part of the pure biological sciences, but later became an integrated science that acts as a bridge between the natural, social and technical sciences.

Modern civilization is characterized by a significant increase in the number of diseases, which are based on the individual's perverse inclinations. These include tobacco smoking, alcoholism, drug addiction, substance abuse, AIDS, hepatitis and other diseases. The spread and use of alcohol, tobacco, drugs and their increasing popularity among young people lead to an increase in the number of oncological diseases, dementia and personality degradation.

The analysis shows that in the world's leading developed, industrialized (postindustrial) countries, the development of information systems and non-manufacturing sectors is more directly dependent on natural

resources, mainly innovation and intellectual potential, under the influence of the human factor. In such countries, the problems of human or social ecology, rather than traditional bioecology, are exacerbated. However, the national economies of most countries are developing primarily due to the use of their rich natural resources.

It is known that the level of socio-economic development of any country depends on the extent to which the territorial division of labor is formed. This, in turn, occurs under the influence of natural conditions and resources.

Therefore, in the economic development of a region it is important not only the presence of any mineral or other type of natural resource, but also their diversity, ecological territorial connections (complexes) located close to each other.

The availability of various natural conditions and natural resources in the country, such as deserts and oases, mountains and valleys, regional concentration of mineral resources and other types of raw materials is an important environmental factor in its development.

The ecological basis of the use of nature is reflected, first of all, in the proper territorial organization of industries and the population. Territorial organization means management in terms of system - content. This is also a key issue in applied ecology. The industries, like the figures on the chessboard, must have their place in a purposeful way, combining the characteristics of the region and the enterprise. For example, a metallurgical plant, a chemical plant, a cement plant, a school, a market, higher education institutions, etc., are not in one place, but the correct territorial organization requires certain conditions - conditions and a scientific approach. It requires a "standard" of all industries, ie an standard, an optimal system of production placement that does not adversely affect the nature and location of the population. In some cases, there is a geographical discrepancy between the sectors of the economy, the location of the population and the natural conditions, as a result of which the ecological environment is disturbed, the opportunities and characteristics of the region are not used properly. After all, every place has its convenience or inclination to a particular area, and the main goal of ecology is to determine the nature and characteristics of the area, to properly assess and justify ways to use them effectively.

Environmental thinking, environmental knowledge and culture help to form a positive relationship between nature and society, population and production location. Because the ecologist always takes a complex approach to the issue, taking into account not only the economy, but also the ecological and social situation, not forgetting that there are side effects in any impact.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has significant land resources. However, there are internal territorial differences in their availability, conditions and level of use. It is known that land is an important natural resource and wealth that is used for many purposes. Industrial, transport, social enterprises, housing, population distribution require a certain amount of land. This problem has intensified, especially during the transition to market relations. At the same time, there have been cases of land use without a specific plan. For example, as urban areas expand around, they become denser from within, and housing construction in rural areas is sometimes irregular. In such circumstances, the proper use of land, its organization for the location of various areas has become an important problem. Of course, especially in our republic, land is, first of all, a key resource in the development and territorial organization of agriculture. However, it is interesting to note that in areas with a larger area of land, there are no water sources or in small quantities and, conversely, in areas with relatively water supply, there is a lack of land for subsistence farming.

Land resources are much less in the densely populated Fergana Valley, Khorezm and other parts of the oasis. This means that the land use culture in these regions should be high (countries such as Japan, Germany, the Netherlands, China, the Republic of Korea have rich experience in this regard).

In general, the use of water resources in the socio-economic development of our country is sharper. Because the main hydrological stations of our country have a transboundary character. Therefore, the issue of water use should be addressed within the framework of international cooperation, coordination of mutual interests, within the relevant legal and organizational framework. In this regard, it is time for the neighboring states to make efforts not only in the national interest, but also in terms of developing good neighborly relations, creating a unique geopolitical and economic space in Central Asia. In addition, any hydraulic projects must be carefully designed and their environmental impact must not be neglected. The country is rich in large fuels - energy and various mineral resources. Especially here there are large reserves of natural gas, gold, uranium, copper, various salts. However, as usual, their territorial composition, mutual location is not the same. For example, the Republic of Karakalpakstan has great potential for the mining and chemical industry and the use of available resources. This region may be rich in oil and gas resources in the future. Occupying a relatively small area, the Sulanuvays mountain range is rich in various minerals. However, due to their poor geological study or lack of resources for industrial production, the potential of this region is not yet widely used. Navoi region of the Republic of Uzbekistan for raw materials of non-ferrous and rare metals, phosphorite, building materials industry, Kashkadarya oil and gas, various salt deposits, Surkhandarya coal, salt and polymetallic ores, Tashkent region for coal, non-ferrous metals, building materials industry, etc. .The mineral resource potential of Jizzakh and Samarkand regions is also significant. Currently, such opportunities are somewhat limited in the remaining regions, especially in Khorezm, Andijan and Syrdarya regions. Similarly, recreational and tourism resources are not evenly distributed across the country. Thus, the territorial composition of agro-climatic, mineral resources should be taken into account in the development of strategies and concepts, programs of socio-economic development of different regions of the country. Such a differentiated regional policy requires specific environmental expertise, proper and effective use of the positive potential of the regions, elimination of negative or deficient factors, risk barriers (the use of the SWOT method in this regard gives good results).

Intersectoral and regional production complexes are formed on the basis of regional combinations of natural resources. Examples include the Angren-Almalyk mining complex and the Kashkadarya fuel and energy complex; it is also important to use the idea of cycles in this regard (energy production cycles, resource cycles, etc.).The harmonization of the relationship between nature and society, a good knowledge of natural conditions and resources, and evaluation are also essential in ecological science and education. In particular, the rapid development of scientific research that brings together the sciences of ecology and applied ecology, such as recreation and tourism, reclamation, engineering ecology, medical ecology, is a modern requirement.The resulting case analysis showed that ecologists in some cases need to approach their traditional areas of research in relation to other disciplines. Ecologists traditionally look at the complex, comprehensive and, at the same time, geoeological.

The placement of economic sectors in accordance with natural conditions and resources, a deep understanding of the nature and ecological laws between nature and society, knowledge should be an important direction in improving the education of environmental science.

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