



SOME ASPECTS OF ECOLOGICAL-ECONOMIC PLANNING

Anvar Rasulov

Tashkent State Pedagogical University Named After Nizami Department Of
Geography And Its Teaching Methodology Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Kumush Kamalova

Tashkent State Pedagogical University Named After Nizami 4th Year
Student Of Geography And Teaching Methods Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Dilobar Rakhmonova

Tashkent State Pedagogical University Named After Nizami 4th Year
Student Of Geography And Teaching Methods Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The growing interdependence of natural and social processes attaches particular importance to the problems of nature management, the formation of a management system that is adequate to the needs of society to preserve a habitat favorable for human life. The current state of the use of natural conditions and resources inevitably leads to the degradation of natural ecosystems and the reduction of living space, often giving rise to environmental crises of a local and regional scale.

KEYWORDS: Country studies, geoecology, theoretical analysis, ecological zoning, method and methodology.

INTRODUCTION

The formation of an effective system of environmental management involves the definition of the appropriate object for the implementation of the decisions made. These are complex formations, natural and social in their content. This opens up the possibility of achieving ecological balance by regulating economic and other activities in a certain natural environment, taking into account the ecological capacity of the landscape and the need to preserve its ability to self-reproduce. Ecological and economic systems, natural and social in terms of the composition of their constituent elements and the nature of the connections between them, can become the object, the management of which will avoid the destruction of natural complexes and preserve the environment for people's life, these problems are of particular importance in areas with significant landscape diversity and man-made load.

Theoretical and methodological provisions of the work are based on the works of: E.P. Alaev, N.T. Agafonov, N.N. Baransky, V.I. Vernadsky, Yu.D. Dmitrevsky, N.N. Kolosovsky, I.V. Komar, K. Ya. A.E. Fersman, S.B. Fominykh, A.I. Chistobaeva, M.D. Sharygin and others.

In addition, the works of authors known for their geographical studies of North Ossetia were used: A.E. Aylarov, V.V. Bratkov, B.M. Beroev, A.S. Budun, A.D. Badov, Z.D. Dudaeva, K.P. Popov, G.Z. Zaseev, D.E. Tebieva, V.B. Tsogaev and others.

The variety of conditions and combinations of various components of the natural environment, their spatial differentiation in the form of natural resource areas forms the basis for the formation of complex territorial natural and social systems, including both natural and socio-



economic structures. The features of these systems in each specific case are determined by the nature of nature management.

An ecological and economic region is both an object of influence, an element of the management system, and a polysystem that reflects the contradictory nature of the relationship between nature and society.

Depending on the types of activities and the natural basis, the nature of nature management and the structure of ecological and economic systems change. But the essence of the relationship does not change. The degree of completeness and the structure of interaction elements are changing, from the local to the global level. The spatial frame of such territorial formations is created by settlement systems.

Awareness of the interdependence of the elements of the system and the deterioration of the ecological situation gives the ecological and economic regional formation a sociocentric orientation. In terms of content, this concept goes beyond the scope of economic and environmental activities. In essence, this category can be given a natural-historical character.

The most important type of systematization of ecological and economic regions is their division into different hierarchical levels - the allocation of regions of different taxonomic ranks. The most important methodological principle of constructing a hierarchical structure of this type of zoning is the following provision: a taxon of a certain hierarchical level corresponds to its own set of area-forming factors.

For specific geographical studies, the regional and local levels are of the greatest interest. The local, or lower, level combines elementary (primary) natural and economic systems. The landscape structure of the study area and the stability of its natural systems in relation to external influences acquire the leading importance.

Landscape diversity in ecological and economic zoning plays both a differentiating and integrating role, uniting geocologically closely interconnected adjacent landscapes into one territorial management system.

The natural resource factor plays a significant role in the formation of ecological and economic regions. Natural resource areas can be considered as the basis of local natural-technogenic and ecological-economic formations. Natural-resource features in many cases act as the leading area-forming factor at the lower levels of ecological and economic zoning.

In each type of natural resource areas, the processes of technogenesis manifest themselves in a peculiar way. The nature and extent of their distribution depend on the development of energy production cycles. A cycle of non-ferrous metals has been identified, which has all stages of processing, as well as a scientific and experimental base. The EPC of other industries has developed in the republic in a truncated form, actually going beyond its borders. The territorial localization of the stages of the EPC for various industrial purposes creates the basis for the formation of links between settlements not only of an economic, but also of a social and environmental nature. The relationship between natural resource areas, the territorial-stadial structure of the EOC and the development of the settlement network is reflected in the formation of settlement systems of different levels and directions of economic activity. A multilevel regional settlement system with a complex taxonomic structure has developed on the territory of the republic. Landscape diversity and features of the orographic structure, differences in the specialization of the economy and features of technogenic processes have created conditions under which the administrative-territorial division does not coincide with

the boundaries of settlement systems, especially in foothill and mountainous regions. Group settlement systems were identified here, which formed around organizing centers and in intermountain basins.

We have determined the relationship between the types of landscapes and the types of settlement systems. The settlement system of the republic consists of the following hierarchical levels and types: district (highly urbanized type of settlement), local medium-urbanized and low-urbanized, rural type of settlement), group (four types of settlement) and primary (separately located settlements). Each type of settlement is characterized by the peculiarity of the ecological situation.

The conjugated analysis of physical and geographical zoning, types of natural resource areas and technogenic zoning, and the nature of the localization of the EOC made it possible to carry out ecological and economic zoning at different hierarchical levels. Recognizing the territory of the republic as an integral ecological and economic region and taking into account significant natural differentiation, three fractional regions were identified in the work: steppe, forest-steppe (Ossetian sloping plain) and mountainous. In each of the districts, the nature of nature management changes significantly: in the steppe part of the territory, the agrarian type prevails, in the forest-steppe - industrial type with an emphasis on the EOC of non-ferrous metal ores, in the mountainous - recreational and agricultural. Accordingly, the directions and measures of environmental protection are changing. Further division of ecological and economic formations made it possible, on the basis of the identified types of landscapes, the specialization of the economy and types of settlement systems, and the features of the geoecological situation, to determine the ecological and economic regions of the lower ranks, as well as their types. The resource and biospheric approaches served as the conceptual basis of the typology. The selected types of districts are the basis for the development of programs and environmental monitoring, and the districts themselves are objects of environmental policy.

Conclusion. Modern economic and social geography has a well-developed theoretical and methodological toolkit that allows it to successfully explore the interaction between society and nature in the spatio-temporal aspect. The systemic and spatial nature of the processes of mutual influence of society and nature give priority to geographical science in their study.

Theoretical and methodological prerequisite for the study of these processes was the teaching of VI Vernadsky about the noosphere, understood as the highest type of control integrity. Of particular note is Vernadsky's position on the possibility of managing the interaction between the biosphere and society. Nature, in this case, acts as an equal subject of relations, and not an object of exploitation..

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