



## SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL PROTECTION OF UZBEKISTAN

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### Abstract

This article analyzes the socio-ecological protection of Uzbekistan, its environmental problems, and their relationship with social development. The main environmental initiatives of Uzbekistan are reviewed, including the rational use of natural resources, effective management of water resources, ensuring ecological sustainability in agriculture, and reducing atmospheric pollution. The article also provides information on social health, improving living conditions, and reforms in the government's environmental policy. Important aspects such as environmental legislation and the development of green energy technologies are also discussed.

The main goal of the research is to identify the necessary measures to strengthen socio-ecological protection, ensure sustainable development, and protect the environment in Uzbekistan.

### KEYWORDS

Socio-ecological protection, ecology, natural resources, sustainable development, environmental safety, water resources, green energy, environmental legislation, agriculture.

### INTRODUCTION

Global problems are modern challenges related to the universal life and development of humanity. Human ecology studies the interaction between human populations and the environment, focusing on issues such as population growth and the preservation and improvement of public health. One of the important tasks of human ecology is to study the natural laws of maintaining and improving human health during noospheric changes and in the process of developing biospheric processes in the Earth's regions within the frameworks of economic development and territorial expansion.

The term "human ecology" was first introduced into scientific literature by American sociologists R. Park and E. Burgess. Later, British scientist Hughes explained the purpose of human ecology as the connection between social relations and the processes of biological populations. The development of human ecology involves many areas of natural sciences. The ecological environment surrounding living organisms is largely negatively altered by humanity, primarily due to emissions from factories, vehicles, and other sources of waste.

The industrialization of large cities, evaporation of water and air, and the excessive accumulation of pharmaceuticals have led to the emergence of new pathologies. These changes have significantly affected natural evolution and biogeocenotic processes, altering established ecological systems. The subject of research in human ecology is the "anthropoecosystem"—various groups of human populations or ethnicities that live in dialectical interaction with the natural and social environment. This system is also known as the anthropoecopotism.

Scientific and technological progress has had a significant impact on people's lifestyles and has greatly intensified society's interaction with nature. This is one of the key factors of social development. Human influence on the biosphere has led to increased global interest in ecology. According to I.T. Frolov, humanity, using increasingly powerful technical tools, is rapidly consuming natural resources. While this supports the development of civilization and improves the quality of life, it simultaneously damages the natural foundations of human activity and disrupts the interaction between society and nature. This highlights the essence of the ecological problem, which is vital for society and humanity as a whole.

In such conditions, the need to develop the science of human ecology is growing. This science studies the relationship between humans and the biosphere within specific social, economic, and political contexts. During the era of the scientific and technological revolution, many areas of science and practice increasingly focus their research on humans—their socio-biological nature and well-being. One of the most important conditions for well-being is social, mental, and physiological health. Today, it is clear that human health is closely linked to the historical and current development of society.

Organizing the structure of social production and the economy scientifically, creating suitable working and leisure conditions, and promoting physical and spiritual education are all essential for preserving and strengthening health. These issues can only be resolved by improving the interaction between society and natural conditions. This encompasses all geographical regions, all processes in living and non-living nature, and all areas of our planet.

Here, the focus is not just on protecting nature but also on creating favorable social and ecological conditions to enhance the harmony between humans and nature. Protecting and developing nature is one of the most important tools for building a fully developed human and a humane society. In the current era of scientific and technological advancement, it is more necessary than ever to adopt a correct approach to all phenomena of social life.

Modern human ecology studies the interaction between humans, nature, and society, covering local, regional, and global problems, and examining their forms and impacts from the perspective of their effects on nature and humans. In today's social and ecological environment, the balance between "naturalness" and "artificiality" is considered a crucial direction in revealing the methodological and socio-hygienic aspects of human ecology.

Naturalness is created by nature itself, while artificiality arises as a result of human intervention in the objective course of natural processes and phenomena. If the former is an integral part of the natural balance shaped under the influence of natural historical factors, the latter is a product of human activity aimed at creating artificial environments. However, artificiality does not always remain in harmony with the development of nature. Human transformative activity often creates artificiality that may conflict with the natural course of nature's development. Naturalness develops in line with natural purposefulness and integrity, while artificiality pursues goals related to satisfying human needs.

In the age of scientific and technological advancement, the development of natural and artificial elements does not follow the same path. While natural development generally proceeds through evolutionary means, artificial change is often based on revolutionary transformations. In modern human life, the relationship between naturalness and artificiality can be effectively managed only through proper methodological and socio-hygienic approaches. Both the individual and human society as a whole can exist and develop only in interaction with nature.

The exchange of matter between humans and nature today takes on new meaning. Human-induced changes to natural conditions inevitably lead to a set of socio-hygienic consequences. These consequences can manifest on both regional and global levels, affecting all aspects of modern human social and biological life.

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