



ECOLOGICAL TOPONYMS AND THEIR TEACHING IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS

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ABSTRACT

Issues such as the need for a socio-geographical approach to the study of ethnoecological culture, methods of socio-geographical research of the territorial aspects of ethnoecological culture, differentiation of the Fergana Valley area in the "nature-population-population" system, directions of using samples of ethnoecological culture for the purposes of social economic development of the territory are covered.

KEYWORDS: *Ethnoecological culture, socio-geographical approach, stratification in the system "Nature-population-population", "ecologically quiet areas"*

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the increase in the world's population and the rapid development of economic sectors, the scope of use of natural resources is expanding, and the amount of anthropogenic pressure on it is increasing. This situation causes socio-ecological problems in regions with high population density and intensively developed economic sectors. The issue of ensuring sustainable development in such regions is one of the main principles of saving humanity from impending socio-ecological catastrophes and transitioning to a sustainable path of development at a number of UN conferences (Rio de Janeiro, 1992, Johannesburg, 2002, New York, 2015). As - "traditional knowledge and values used by indigenous people, methods of using resources" is emphasized. The people's culture of traditional nature use requires the use of these issues in improving the socio-economic development of regions such as the Fergana Valley.

In order to ensure sustainable socio-economic development in our republic, special attention is paid to the use of available natural resources on a scientific basis, to the natural conditions and established traditions of each region, and to the creation of conditions for the effective use of their potential, as well as the settlement of the population. In the "Strategy of Actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", important tasks are defined in the context of "preventing environmental problems that harm the environment, population health and gene pool". In this regard, scientific research aimed at the rational use of natural resources and the prevention of socio-ecological problems, based on the experiences of the local population in using nature, is of great importance.

- Analysis of literature on the topic (Literature review). The theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the problems of researching socio-geographical aspects of ethno-ecological culture of the population from foreign scientists J.H. Steward, H.C. Conklin, from CIS scientists L.S. Berg, P.N. Savitsky, B.V. Andrianov, V.I. Kozlov, L.N. Gumilev, R.F. Its, S.M. Myagkov, A.G. It is cited in the works of Druzhinin, Yu.A. Vedenin, K.B. Klovov, K.P. Ivanov, I.Yu. Gladkiy, V.N. Kalutskov, M.V. Ragulina and others.

Socio-geographic aspects of the study of the traditions of the use of nature of our people A.F.Middendorf, D.N.Kashkarov, H.Kh.Khasanov, R.U.Rahimbekov, A.A.Rafikov, A.I.Jabborov, A.A.Ashirov, U.Abdullayev, A.A.Qayumov, R.Balliyeva, A.S.Soliyev, A.N.Nigmatov, F.H. Hikmatov, Yu.I. Ahmadaliyev and a number of other scientists.

- Research methodology. A complex approach is of particular importance in conducting ethnoecological research, because these studies have a natural and social nature at the same time. Although most of the problems waiting to be solved in the research are of a natural-ecological nature, the solution of socio-historical issues plays a major role in their solution. Therefore, in the research work, special attention is paid to the historical and ecosystem approaches that embody complex views.

- Analysis and results. Today, the main indicators of the scientific direction of geoeology are considered to be the main indicators of the scientific direction of geoeology, which has been constantly changing in human society for several thousand years, according to the concept of eliminating the ecological danger in front of human society and moving to a sustainable path of



development. There is a need to monitor changes in indicators such as the amount of use and production of products, the number of people, the scale of natural resource use, the amount of anthropogenic pressure on nature, the balance of the ecological and ethno-ecological landscape in space and time. In turn, it shows the necessity of a historical approach along with innovative views to preserve ecological balance.

The principles, types and form of regional organization of the society in economic and social geography can change under the influence of various factors. The fact that this situation can be more clearly manifested in the process of using nature, including land resources, is based on the example of world countries by V.A. Pulyarkin. Based on these methodological principles and analysis, it is suggested by Yu.I. Ahmadaliyev to distinguish three types of territorial organization of the use of natural resources in regional conditions. Based on the purpose of using nature, these types are conventionally called natural-organizational, commodity-purpose and program-purpose.

We called the first type of nature use based on the use of the natural resources of the region, which existed in the Fergana Valley until the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, because the organizational aspects of the issue were not so developed during this period. In this type of territorial organization of the use of nature, relief, climate, soil characteristics, closed place of the valley and national-ethnic characteristics, skills, skills and habits of the population are taken into account. This type, as a rule, was formed during a long historical period, and the accumulated skills, qualifications and experiences are based on a harmonious and proportionate relationship with nature. Therefore, from an ecological point of view, this species is the most durable, and it is worth studying for this purpose.

If the relations of the "Ethno-landscape-economy" system are placed in the form of "geotriations", then the main burden falls on the economy, and in the territorial organization of the economy, it should be adapted to the requirements of the landscape. It is shown that it is going. It is shown that only the indicators of husbandry that correspond to the landscape requirements of the ethnoses are preserved as "skills-competencies-traditions". With the development of "ethno-landscape-economy" relations, the amount of natural landscapes (biosphere) in any region decreases, and its place is taken by economic indicators (technosphere).

In science, it will be possible to achieve a positive result and create a complete and accurate database of any phenomenon or object using various methods. Based on the essence of this research work, regionalization, comparative typology, cartographic, toponomic methods are used.

In this work, 3 types of ethno-ecological culture are deeply analyzed in the selected ethno-ecological regions. Toponymic and religious territorial aspects of the ethno-ecological culture in the field of the culture of using natural resources (land and water), settlement of settlements and nature protection are studied within the regions.

At the first stage, the distribution of the land fund according to the branches of the national economy in the natural-historical type of nature use in the ethno-ecological regions is studied, and the changes in the indicators are observed within the regions. Attention is paid to the change of land types performing ecological functions in each region, for example, to the percentage change of areas occupied by "forest parks", reserves, gray lands, pastures.

In the second stage, the composition of agricultural land is analyzed, the amount of irrigated land, arable land, gardens, protected land is studied. Indicators can be studied by ethno-ecological regions, bekliks, volosts. Land types in each district are studied in what landscape region is allocated, the compatibility of the land type with this type of use.

In the third stage, the composition of cultivated areas is studied, based on the conditions of the landscape of the place, suitable crop types and trees are analyzed separately.

The result of such analyzes within the regions gives an opportunity to determine whether the same ethnic groups live in the above regions, but the land is used differently in the used areas, and the influence of the natural-landscape factor on the ethno-ecological culture formed here.

Using the comparative geographical method, as a result of the conducted research, it will be possible to reveal the role of the ethno-landscape factor in the emergence of another type of ethno-ecological culture of vital importance for the region - the culture of water use. By analyzing the peculiarities of water use in the eastern and western, northern and southern parts of the valley, it is possible to pay attention to the extent to which the natural-landscape factor affects this culture. The following aspects of the culture of water use in the region are studied:

- a) selection of irrigation methods;
- b) construction and maintenance of irrigation facilities;
- v) management of the irrigation system, irrigation system.
- g) management of irrigation by ethnic and religious-legal methods, etc.

The next type of ethnoecological culture that can be studied in the system of ethnoecological regions is the culture of organizing settlements. Issues such as the location of the settlement, the employment of the population, the configuration of the villages, and the specialization of the economy in each landscape zone are analyzed in a comparative-geographical way. Ecological and social aspects of settlements created by each ethnic group are studied.

In the analysis of settlements, attention is also paid to their naming. As a new direction in ethnocultural landscape studies, topos, which means unity of place and name, is studied separately. With the beginning of the use of a place within a certain cultural landscape, a topos is created by giving a name (toponym) that reflects its territorial, external appearance and meaning characteristics. The simple formula for a topos is $\text{topos} = \text{place} + \text{toponym}$. In such an approach, the place is the material basis of the topos, and the



toponym is the superstructure of its ideological basis. The combination of these two aspects creates a perfect, unique creation. Ecologically, only a systematic study of them together will give the expected result.

Comparative methods can also be used in the study of traditions used in nature protection, in which the location, area, protected object of each protected object (holy shrines, shrines) is mapped, and the regional area is mapped. will be compared and compared. Using such a comparative-geographical analysis, it is possible to study the manifestations of spiritual ethno-ecological culture. Territorial aspects of holidays, examples of folk art, signs of predicting the weather are also studied using this method. In addition, the spiritual directions of the ethno-ecological culture will be analyzed on the first of March with the help of system-analysis, cartographic, toponymic methods.

It is known from the socio-geographical historical studies that the highest manifestations of ethno-ecological culture in Central Asia were observed in Khorezm, Zarafshan, Tashkent oasis and Fergana valley in regions with irrigated agriculture. The period of the highest level of ethno-ecological culture in the Fergana valley corresponds to the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. First of all, the skills, competences and traditions (i.e., ethno-ecological culture) for the use and protection of natural resources that have been historically formed in the valley by this time are the most advanced, economically useful, socially necessary, ecologically effective. Secondly, enough geographical, ethnographic, statistical, cartographic and fund materials were collected for the research of this period. Thirdly, during this period, a comprehensive system of economic management based on initial market relations was created in the Fergana valley. By the beginning of the 20th century, as in other colonial countries of the world, the situation in the Fergana Valley changed dramatically: one-sided, based on the production of goods and raw materials, the natural and geographical features of the place, the local economy of ethnic groups. unremarkable commodity production was developed.

- Conclusion and recommendations (Conclusion/Recommendations).

1. The need and demand for ethnogeographical and ethnoecological studies studying the traditional culture of the local peoples regarding the use of nature in order to stabilize the mutual relations between nature and society, and to solve emerging regional social-geographical problems was formed;

2. As an object of ethnoecological research in the direction of social geography, not all directions and elements of ethnoecological culture, but meeting the 3 methodological requirements of geography, that is, having a territorial content, there is a possibility of mapping, and its research is new for the geographical shell. directions that provide knowledge were selected. Accordingly, from the material direction of ethno-ecological culture, the use of land and water resources and the territorial organization of settlements, and from the spiritual direction, the culture of naming geographical objects, the organization of sacred shrines and pilgrimage sites, and ethno-ecological education. the study of territorial aspects of education was separated;

3. It was found that the drastic change in the culture of nature use, which was used by the local population, passed down from generation to generation, and preserved as a special value, based on harmony with the natural (nurturant) mother landscape, caused negative socio-geographical consequences in all historical periods. . In particular, in areas with a dry climate, not paying enough attention to the local population's land-water use culture has led to negative ecological consequences;

4. A historical-geographical and systematic approach was chosen to ensure the study of the natural and social geographical factors influencing the formation of ethno-ecological culture in their interconnectedness and integrity. 3 periods (before 1876, 1876-1991, and after 1991) were divided based on the historical-geographic characteristics of the use of natural resources in the Fergana Valley.

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