



THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF NATURE AND ITS RESOURCES USE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF FERGANA VALLEY)

Nazarov Abdugaffor Abdujabbarovich

Associate professor of the Department of Ecology Namangan State University

ANNOTATION

Scientists are aware of the relevance of the development of scientific foundations of the use of nature. In fact, this scientific problem has always been relevant, depending on its time, and since then it retains its same character, since the use of natural resources requires regular improvement of production.

KEY WORDS: *nature, resources, pollution, Fergana valley.*

In turn, the use of resources in this process in accordance with the need, without allowing disposal, should remain a priority criterion, depending on the nature of the activity and its norm. At the same time, it is permissible that measures to prevent environmental pollution operate in high efficiency. Therefore, the use of natural resources is a holistic, holistic process with measures to prevent the accumulation and pollution of the environment at this same time, it is necessary to realize at once. This noble task has always been relevant and will remain relevant from now on. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct regular scientific research in this regard, to quickly introduce the results obtained into practice. Only then will we be able to save nature from its poverty, its spoilage. The environmental, economic and social significance of this is very great. As a result of rational use of nature, a dialectical unit of measures related to each other in terms of a high increase in natural productivity, reproduction, use, protection and improvement of the properties of nature useful to man is provided (Preobrazhensky, etc.). 1984, Baratov 1991, Durhaev and B. 1994).

Within the theoretical and methodological basis for the use and protection of nature, its geographic and environmental basis is of paramount importance. It is desirable in this regard to have a clear idea of the geographical and ecological basis of the use and protection of nature. In our opinion, when we say the geographical basis of use, we mean taking into account the geographical conditions of the territory, and when we say the ecological basis, we mean the interaction of living nature components (including man) with each other and the environment, as well as the ecological balance. In this regard, it is more expedient to look at the ecological and

geographical bases as a basis in the process of using natural resources in the territory.

The geographical basis of the use of nature relies on the following:

- The law of interdependence, harmony, connection of natural components with each other;
- Stability of landscapes, in particular their ability to self-cleaning and restoration;
- The degree of variability of natural resources in the influence of human economic activity;
- Natural selection and change directions of processes and their dynamic variability;
- The degree of internal connectivity of nature components in terms of Natural Resources;
- To the law of diversity of land scape;
- The nature and degree of pollution under the influence of the human factor of the natural environment.

And the ecological basis of the use of nature is the following:

1. Nature of ecological balance;
2. Degree of biological diversity;
3. The degree of density of plants, in particular trees and shrubs;
4. The degree of variability of bioresources as a result of human economic activity;
5. Environmental situation status and direction of change;
6. Mobility of ecosystems;
7. Geo-and the state of harmony of ecosystems, etc.

The exchange of matter and energy between nature and society is controlled under strict control. This metabolism includes the following: the use of



natural resources, the protection of nature, active influence on natural processes.

Theoretical basis of the use of nature B.A. Anuchin (1978), team of authors ("Prirodopolzovanie" 1978), P. Gulomov (1985), It is based on different levels by A. Rafikov (1997, 2002) and others. Summarizing their theoretical views, we consider it necessary to take into account the following legislation in the development of ecological and geographical bases of use of nature.

The laws and laws of nature as well as the production of society. The development of production is also subject to the laws of nature to some extent by the laws of society, so that mutase sustainable development occurs. This situation is known from the very beginning, which many scientists and thinkers noted in due time. But when production was developed in an ecstasy way, often as a result of non-compliance with the laws of nature, society was not able to bring the economy to a radical stage of development. Because, the volume of negative consequences significantly impedes the development of the economy. No matter how armed a person is with the achievements of modern scientific techniques, he remains there as a component of a living substance, a biosphere. The more the activity of society corresponds to the laws of nature, the more it benefits society. On the contrary, if it does not comply with the laws of nature, it gives less effect to society (V.A. Anuchin, 1978, L.I. Kurakova 1978).

The laws of nature are flawless, it is necessary to be attentive to all of them. But it is necessary to take them into account in relation to reality, time and territory, depending on their location, characteristics. One of the cardinal laws of nature is the totality of the existing material system and the environment that surrounds it. The law of one Integrity has the most important and predominant character, and the fact that territorial (sometimes qualitative) changes occur under the influence of various factors in Geodesy also affects the fact that changes occur in the army geodesy. Such changes occur on the slopes, boots, plains, are often repeated. The development of irrigation on the upper terraces of rivers, causes a sharp rise in the level of ground water in the lower terraces, etc. Therefore, in the process of planning the development of irrigation on the upper surfaces, it is permissible to correctly take into account the consequences of it on the lower terraces, that is, the cause-and-effect chain, otherwise the territorial formation of undesirable processes is observed. The rapid development of society in many cases also depends on the law of diversity of the landscape of the territory. It is clear that the diversity of the landscape of the country directly affects production, because different natural conditions lead to the availability of different resources. In turn, various resources have a significant impact on the

development of the farm. On the contrary, the same availability of natural conditions leads to the fact that resources are both poor and underdeveloped. By the way, the development of resource evasion of the territory is sluggish.

The law of interdependence, communication and solidarity of the components of nature in relation is of decisive importance in the development of society. It is the same provision that industrial and agricultural production is based on this law. As a rule, with the interrelationships of all components of natural oxes, the change of one of them as a result of external influences, the remaining components are also prone to change in the "Echo" system. This phenomenon ultimately leads to a change in the natural complex. As a result of this, environmental and socio-economic changes often end in a negative result. Hence, the interdependence of components should be in the attention of the subject when introducing resources into circulation.

The stability of landscapes and their ability to self-clean and restore them plays an important practical role in the use of nature. A sustainable landscape is a form of development without changing its structure during the use of its resources. This is facilitated by his self-cleaning and recovery abilities. Cleaning is generally understood to be self-cleaning even in the quick term when natural latex is not exposed to or contaminated in the process of human economic activity. M.A. Glazovskaya (1988) concluded that if the landscape has the property of cleaning from techno-waste, then this landscape will have the property of stability. According to V.S. Preobrazhensky et al (1988), this landscape is also considered stable if the landscape changes in the influence of human economic activity and changes its structure, but if this effect stops after a certain period of time, it can restore its previous structure again. However in nature such landscapes are less than threading. Consequently, when introducing landscape resources into economic circulation, it is necessary to attach special importance to this feature, because the violation of the structure seriously undermines not only natural conditions, but also its wealth.

The use of nature depends on the variability property of egotisms, because their instability complicates the use of existing wealth, makes it poor. In this situation, it is necessary to take precautionary measures in the territory, that is, in the process of introducing the resources of geotechnics into circulation, their efforts to lower the level of change will give an effective result. The wealth of strongly changed landscapes also decreases accordingly, and their self-management also slows down, and also becomes dependent on the management shown by man.

The directions of changes in natural processes and processes, as well as their dynamic variability, are required to be carefully observed



when benefiting from nature. Each landscape will have a certain change or direction of development in accordance with its structured dynamic state. Let's say that if the development of soil erosion or salinity, poverty, etc. is observed, the prevention of these undesirable phenomena in the process of resource utilization, of course, is in the center of attention, guarantees the continuous supply of raw materials for production. Due to the fall of the level of the Aral Sea, it is possible to enter the use of summer pasture or land resources with the help of measures to prevent this phenomenon in a developing opportunity of strong desertification in the Amudarya delta. Or in the event that irrigation from the low mountains of this region begins to be used in farming, it is necessary to first begin the cultivation of land on the basis of measures to prevent erosion. The degree of dependence of nature in terms of resources must necessarily be taken into account during their use. In this regard, the landscape complex are determined by calculation according to the results of preliminary analysis on the natural geographic area or district scale, and then the plan of their use is drawn up in the same way. It is worthwhile to masterfully develop the appropriate tactics, while pursuing a long strategy. It is clear that the landscape has different resources depending on the area and structure it occupies. But these resources are very related to each other within the framework and dictates each other. Let's say, I thought-the deepened proluvial foothill plains consist of a height and a swamp, as well as a slope. The soil, plant, water resources are interrelated according to the form and elements of the relief. So, the lack of rational use of water in the bubble release leads to an increase in the level of groundwater, especially in the bottom of its bottom and the slope, the pollution of the water in the bun is also accelerated. If we look at the example of the regional basins of Shadows, then it can be summarized as follows: in the case of ecstasy development of irrigation in the upper and middle streams of shadow basins, it is necessary to wait for the rise in the levels of groundwater in their lower reaches. But this phenomenon is not felt in nature because of the relatively deep location of the Syrdarya Basin, in other words, the degree of attraction of the river basin to the groundwater is strong. This natural phenomenon is well expressed in other regions of the Fergana Valley, as described above. According to this legislation, the level of ground water in cone spills of Soh, Isfara, whitewash shades depends on the method or mode in which irrigation is carried out above.

It is worthy of attention in the process of using wealth, taking into account the degree of pollution in the influence of the human factor of the natural environment. Pollution of the territory by various wastes, as well as its category of poverty, serves as a criterion for the introduction of wealth

into circulation. In this situation, it is necessary to first determine what kind of group of technological waste the landscape is contaminated with, in particular with heavy metals, petroleum products, organic compounds, radiation elements (radionuclides), etc. Depending on This, ways of cleaning and eliminating them are sought. Usually, the introduction of resources into circulation after the depletion of the zone technogen or biogen and other wastes ensures economic efficiency.

The organization of development on the basis of the card of large-scale landscape maps of the territory in the use of nature, in our opinion, is highly effective. A large scale landscape card is usually a relief and clearly reflect the contents of the grunt that made it up. In the relief, the lithological composition of the beds that make up it allows to know the planning, implementation of the use of resources, in particular land, water, springs, the use of which is the advance application of nature protection measures. According to T.V.Zvonkova (1970), irrigation depends on land plow, agricultural Agrotechnology use, application of irrigation techniques etc. on the conditions of release in farming. In this thought of the release-depth, slope and other characteristics should be paid attention, since watering, plowing the Earth, harvesting are directly related to these characteristics. From this point of view, a large scale landscape map or geomorphological card is of practical importance.

According to the conducted research, taking into account the land in terms of relief, the organization of farming leads to the effective use of soil resource. The form of the release will serve as the main basis for the proper placement of the scientific-based scheme of crop rotation, selection and placement of crop types, application of irrigation techniques or method, the implementation of trench networks and irrigation systems. The release allows you to mark the locations of the water-generating pumps. Therefore, in many respects, landscape cards with a large scale (1:25000 or 1:50000) of the territory play an important practical role in the organization and implementation of agricultural production.

The ecological basis of the use of nature is directly related to the geographical basis described above and is related to each other. In this regard, the first place is taken into account the interaction of living organisms and their relationship with the environment, their influence, attachment and harmony. The more robust this complex complex relationship is, the greater the stability of the natural balance in the territory.

Describe the ecological basis of the use of nature-the nature of balance is of paramount importance. The state of ecological balance is the main criterion of the natural state. In other words, the qualitative and quantitative indicators of



environmental balance are of practical importance in the accurate assessment and evaluation of the state of nature, the situation, the productivity of wealth (except mineral resources), the variability, orientation of natural processes and other characteristics.

Ecological balance is not only the relationship between living organisms in the territory, but also the stone scales of natural interactions between inanimate and living nature. Violation of the relationship between them depends on the strength, scale, regularity of the external influence. In this regard, the influence of economic activity on a person has become the main decisive factor in later times. Now the balance is not only in a narrow circle, but also in large areas (Aral Sea, Balkhashbuyi and others.) has also passed to disruption, in such a situation, the use of nature has become conspiratorial, the opposite effect of nature has shifted to intensification. Consequently, the productivity of resources is declining and the health of the population is affected (Aral Sea).

The stability of the ecological balance is often due to the large size of the territory. In the morphological parts of the landscape, in particular in fascia and ordinary urochishia, a violation of the balance is detected relatively quickly, in the landscape area, this phenomenon occurs relatively slowly, and in the natural geographic zone, such a condition occurs with asthmatics over time.

According to the results of monitoring the state of equilibrium in nature for several years, its stability depends on the structure, development direction, nature of its use in the farm, the management of the environment by man. The use of nature as a factor strengthens the ecological balance, while being in a relationship with the masters on the contrary accelerates the deterioration. In this regard, the development and dynamic variability of each component, as well as the fact that in their aggregate, these characteristics of one whole natural complex are noteworthy. Because the sluggishness or failure of one component of the complex in the process of general development leads to a violation of the balance or to a weakening. After all, since the use of nature depends on the ecological balance of the territory, in this process, of course, it is necessary to take into account its subtleties and pay special attention to the factors that ensure stability. By the way, since the introduction of natural resources into circulation depends on the ecological balance, it is necessary for users from nature to recognize it as a phenomenon.

Biological Diversity is the vision, landscape, beauty of nature. In this refers not only to the plant world, but also to the variety of the animal world, but also Biological Diversity is one of the main factors in increasing the stability of ecosystems. Because the variety of plants allows to respond appropriately to internal and external influences, to ensure general

biological development, to reduce the environmental situation, to establish self-cleaning and management of ecosystems. The diversity of the plant and animal world, especially the purity of the environment, technooegen, biogen provides cleaning from waste, absorbs noise, increases oxygen. Biological diversity is the most reliable and effective factor in the Prevention of erosion, deflation, flooding, gravitation processes. Plant cover improves soil structure, increases fertility and protects. It keeps the evaporation from the soil and water level in a uniform manner, slows down the melting of snow, etc. Plant and animal life is also important as a resource. Particular importance should be attached to biological diversity in the use of nature. In the process, it is desirable to pay attention to the type, scale of use of resources, the current state and future of economic development, environmental installation (capacity), the scale of the impact of the human factor, etc. The biodiversity of the Highlands is largely superior to the plain, therefore also obtained from erosion and other processes took. The impoverishment of this variety accelerates the occurrence of natural processes, as a result of which sometimes erosion, abrasion, superficial abrasions on the slopes areas. This situation becomes more intense, especially when the plants are poor in terms of species. Trees, shrubs, shrubs, grass (tall, medium and low-tall) are different in importance in stopping the washing and carving of the Clover under the influence of processes-giving it depth. The most important thing is that the presence of trees and shrubs has an incomparable high importance in the conservation of algae from decay compared to plants of another species or form. Usually, where there is a tree, there is a growth of shrubs, semi-shrubs and grasses, but where there is grass, a tree or shrub may not grow. This means that the biodiversity of the Woody and bushy areas is the highest and therefore the productivity of the slopes on which they exist is great. In grass and semi-shrub Clover, biodiversity is characterized by poverty. There are also hill slopes with bare grass cover and bare mountains, or in the case when the top of the soil is opened. In this situation, biodiversity is very much appreciated by its poverty. Such a clover can consist of a space in which natural processes occur.

Nature does not like spontaneity and babbling. He takes revenge for his. Deprives people of living conditions, that is, air, water, earth (Anuchin, 1978).

From the results of the research conducted, it becomes known (Nazarov, 2020) that biodiversity of natural resources is one of the main factors in the use of the resources of the territory. Depending on its characteristics or evaluate, it is necessary to keep the farm. The degree of density of plants, especially trees and shrubs, is important in the use of Sagittarius resources, since the Lowland of trees does not yield



in the Prevention of erosion or flooding, snow avalanches, the activity of the norm in the Prevention of the development of natural phenomena is evident to all. Accordingly, it was determined that the soil fertility and sagittarius, productivity were high. The degree of variability of bioresources as a result of human economic activity is one of the most important factors, since in the process of using sagittarius, forest or hay, the plant changes due to antelope succession, sometimes this phenomenon leads to a change in the direction of the undesirable. For example, intensive cattle feeding in the desert and in the sand leads to leper arealines, the formation of barks causes the spread of hares, bites, etc., do not consume them livestock. Irregular cattle feeding also leads to overgrown arealines in mountain bands and steppes, as well as barbed ephemers (mushrooms, etc.) causes a wide spread. It was found that in the thicket the moisture content of the soil decreases and the ground water level falls, giving moisture-tolerant turangil, willow, oleaster degradation. Their place is occupied by xerophyte phytosenoses-oats, dereza and various herbs. The importance of these in biology, ecology and Sagittarius cannot be compared with tree groups. Therefore, it is necessary to plan and implement the use of Bioresources, knowing in advance the changes in the impact of economic activity.

The state of the environmental situation and the direction of change are one of the most important criteria in the process of using resources. When introducing any wealth into circulation, it is necessary to pay attention to the ecological situation of the territory and its direction. There are sharp differences between the most favorable situation and the use of the situation in catastrophic, crisis situations. The ecological situation, the development of the farm in the regions of seriousness, to some extent limits the process of using nature or requires the use of precautionary measures. In this situation, it is possible to introduce some resources into circulation (in the event that the situation has no effect on them or is to a lesser extent) using a set of measures that prevent unpleasant processes before. It is desirable to take appropriate measures in a situation of crisis and destruction, and not to involve resources in the use of resources in general for a certain period of time. The most important thing is to optimize the natural environment.

It is important to take into account the variability of ecosystems in the process of using nature, since most of them, due to their instability, changes during the introduction into circulation in the farm can lead to the occurrence of various unpleasant phenomena. The variability of ecosystems depends on their structure, as it turned out, in the steppe, sand, soils they are incredibly variable, as a result of their water-salt regime destruction over time in the saline deposits, a change in the terms of species of

golophytes (one-year saline-sarsazan-karabarakhyulgun) occurs. In the mountainous prolyuvial plains, hill and taiga, the variability of ecosystems is also active. The cut of the Arch is very difficult to grow a new spruce sprout in its place, sometimes it can also not grow. In this situation, it is unlikely that another type of plant will germinate near it. In the low mountains, as the pistachios were clipped as firewood, the formation of other species of shrubs (rose hip, qoragat) and trees (almonds, hawthorn) took place in their place. Salinity of soils due to their assimilation in the hills leads to the spread of golophytes. As a result of this, the productivity of the Sagittarius is also changing.

Therefore, high efficiency can be achieved if the rational use of nature and its resources is carried out by taking into account the existing laws and laws of nature, environmental and geographical characteristics, using scientific principles as well as using appropriate research methods.

REFERENCES

1. Рафиқов А.А. Геозкологик муаммолар. - Т.: Ўқитувчи. 1997. -110б.
2. Реймерс Н.Ф. Природопользование: Словарь-справочник. -М.: Мысль, 1990. -637 с.
3. Преображенский В.С. и др. Основы ландшафтного анализа. -М.: Наука, 1988.- 198 с.
4. Куракова Л.И. Антропогенные ландшафты. -М.: МГУ, 1978 -140 с.
5. Анучин В.А. Основы природопользования. - М.: Мысль, 1978. -207 с.
6. Баратов П. Табиатни муҳофаза қилиши. - Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1991. -254 б.