

An ecological approach to environmental problems

**Riskulov Khashim Artikbaevich, Adilov Tulkin Turdimovich,
Xunarov Abduvaxob Mamatovich**

Candidate of technical sciences, docent of the Almalyk branch of I.A.Karimov Tashstu

Candidate of technical Sciences of the Almalyk branch of I.A.Karimov Tashstu

Senior lecturer of the Almalyk branch of I.A.Karimov Tashstu

ABSTRACT: In this article the specific cooperation between industrial ecology and social ecology, analysis and study of the natural and social relations as a single territorial system, research and implementation in strategic management the environment of international practice and experience ecological approach to scientifically based prediction of recovery of large industrial cities for the rational use of natural resources.

KEYWORD natural resources, ecology, relations of nature and society, ecological problem, nature protection, social ecotourism, ecological rehabilitation, ecological approach.

I. INTRODUCTION

The relationship between nature and society is the main issue of environmental science. This attitude is based on the rational use of natural conditions and resources. However, ecology in General studies not only the use of natural resources, but also aspects of the territorial distribution of this process. In this direction, special cooperation and integration between industry ecology and social ecology, which is an integral part of environmental science, analyzes and studies the relationship of nature and society as a single territorial system, develops the scientific basis for their management. Throughout the development of humanity and science and technology, the relationship between nature and society is changing more and more in favor of society; if initially nature was dominant, now the influence and worship of humanity is increasing. In this sense, nature loses its "naturalness", that is, the property of not depending on us, the laws of its development are changing more and more often. Previously, the use of natural resources was irregular and did not require much labor, but now this process is more intensive in quantity and scale. As a result, there are signs of limited natural resources for human development and the question of economic economy in their use arises. Currently, the need for an ecological approach in environmental protection and nature management remains urgent.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF SYSTEM

The increasing pollution of the environment, destruction of the ecosystem, and destruction of many species of plants and animals have now reached a threatening scale. The growing impact on nature, the use of new technological schemes (with all the consequences dangerous for the environment) can lead to unexpected results.

Negative anthropogenic impacts threaten to disrupt the main cycles in nature, undermine the regenerative capacity of the biosphere and its individual links. Eliminating the risk of an environmental crisis is complicated by the fact that measures to protect nature require large investments that do not give a direct economic return, and their widespread implementation requires a restructuring of the entire structure of the economy. Changes to various degrees affect both major cities and individual zones and districts. And sometimes it is difficult to draw a line dividing the areas of environmental changes. The studies carried out on the assessment of the ecological state of various zones of the Republic's territory have identified "ecological thresholds" – a conditional boundary for the possible use of certain types of natural resources, in particular, water, beyond which there may be significant changes in the ecosystem. The study showed that as in the "pre-threshold" it is possible to determine the state of use of natural resources in the city of Angren-Almalyk in the Keles basin, which is located in the Tashkent region. More than four million people already live here. people and a large number of industrial enterprises are concentrated, exerting a huge burden on the entire ecosystem.

To determine, evaluate this facet, develop theoretical aspects and practical ways to solve them and optimize the use of natural resources in this area is an actual problem of today.

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

Vol. 7, Issue 5 , May 2020

III. METHODOLOGY

At the stage of acceleration of socio-economic development of the Republic, a scientifically based forecast of the development of the productive forces of the Tashkent region was developed. This requires a comprehensive and comprehensive study of them, both by natural scientists and social scientists-economists, sociologists, philosophers, lawyers. At the same time, it should be noted that the Republic has a scientific and methodological base for solving theoretical and practical problems of social ecology. It was founded by D.N.Kashkarov and E.P.Korovin in the 30s of the XX century in the Central Asian ecological and geographical school formed by them. In their joint works, they put forward programmatic, methodological and methodological aspects of the problem. The practical significance of ecology in the formation of an ecological worldview is revealed.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

"The Main directions of the reform of secondary and vocational schools have begun to be implemented, and a project for the restructuring of higher education institutions is being discussed." The strategic reference point is the formation of a fully developed personality. Education in a person of love for the Motherland, careful attitude to nature, its protection. Of no small importance in this regard is the General educational preparation for solving environmental problems. Environmental thinking should be formed in every person from childhood and expand as they grow at all stages of life.

Currently, there is an objective need to assess the use of natural resources from an environmental perspective. Well-established traditional approaches no longer allow an objective assessment of the current environmental situation and are a hindrance in improving the efficiency of natural resources use. We need to develop a new psychology, a new consciousness, called by academician I.Moiseyev "ecological imperative". The ecological approach will allow us to develop a more in-depth scientific-based forecast for the rational use of natural resources, without contradicting natural laws, so as not to cause irreversible processes.

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AUTHORS' BIOGRAPHY

Riskulov Hashim Artikbaevich , Candidate of technical sciences, docent of the Almalyk branch of Tashkent State Technical University named after I.A.Karimov	
Adilov Tulkin Turdimovich , Candidate of Technical Sciences, Almalyk Branch of Tashkent State Technical University named after I.A.Karimov	
Khunarov Abduvahob Mamatovich , Senior Lecturer, Almalyk branch of Tashkent State Technical University named after I.A.Karimov	