



The Role Of Ecology As A Science In The Social And Economic Development Of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the main functions of modern applied ecology, formed on a broad complex basis, engaged in research, practical activities and contributing to the development of new areas of natural, technical and social sciences. In addition, ecology has the potential of “interdisciplinary” scientific activity, focusing all sciences on solutions and research in the relationship of all mankind and nature, in general, it also explores the creative assimilation of the most rational aspects of many sciences and scientific theories of global ecology in different countries of the world.

KEYWORDS

Ecology, interdisciplinary, natural, technical, social sciences, global ecology.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the development of ecology as a science has increased the theoretical and practical importance of such earth sciences as meteorology, climatology, hydrology, soil science, oceanology, geophysics and geology. The significance and role of related sciences, such as geography, which is aimed at presenting a complete and large-scale picture of our land, is significantly differentiated, but also to develop the scientific foundations of its rational transformation, to form a

progressive concept of environmental management [1].

The main foundation is the integrating function of modern applied ecology, which has taken shape in a broad complex base engaged in research, applied activities and contributing to the development of new areas of natural, technical and social sciences. Ecology has the potential of “interdisciplinary” scientific activity, focuses all sciences on the resolution and search for

harmony in the relations of all mankind and nature as a whole [1, 6].

In this respect, global ecology in various countries of the world has creatively assimilated the most rational aspects of many sciences and scientific theories. Starting from the evolutionary understanding of living nature, modern ecology at the same time takes into account the specifics of the anthropogenic impact on the biosphere, unprecedented in scale and nature. This impact is largely due to the transition of the scientific and technological revolution to a higher stage of development, objectively requiring an understanding of the many contradictory processes and phenomena generated by it in nature and society and the weakening of the most dangerous of them [1]. Among the most modern urgent problems in the history of Uzbekistan is the question of studying the history of the environment, which takes a priority place. From a scientific and practical point of view, the objectivity of considering this problem is determined by the importance of solving program problems, especially the achievement of the transitional stage of all mankind to sustainable development.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The country's environmental policy in its full sense was formed as a separate political institution. Since the first days of independence, attention has been paid to maintaining a healthy ecological environment for current and future generations. Scientists and specialists in various fields have made a great contribution in this direction, who have carried out a lot of research and research.

Over the years of independence, the face of the country has completely changed from a one-sidedly developed and resource-oriented economy with the lowest level of per capita consumption and a backward production and social infrastructure into one of the fastest growing modern economies, the achievements and development priorities of

which were voiced in the Millennium Development Goals.

Effective work is being carried out in the regions of the Southern Aral Sea region to reduce the impact of the negative impact of the environmental situation on the state of the living population, the creation of various water basins, and the construction of a water pipeline. In recent years, according to statistical agencies, the emission of polluting waste into the atmosphere has decreased by 2.1 times, the level of toxic water has decreased by 2 times [3]. In particular, the volume of emission of toxic waste from important sources into the atmosphere has decreased from 1.3 million tons to 0.6 million tons per year, the flow of polluted water has decreased from 394 million m³ to 119.4 million m³, the formation of solid household waste in the last 10-12 years - from 9.51 tons to 3.98 tons [2]. Crops of cereals, legumes, vegetables, and melons have grown [2, 4]. Currently, the total area of cotton crops does not exceed 40%.

CONCLUSION

National reserves, parks, sanctuaries and ecological centers are developing. From the first years of independence, special attention was paid to the preservation of biological diversity. In particular, the material and technical base of 8 state reserves (total area of 2164 km²), 2 national parks (6061 km²), 9 reserves (12186.5 km²), one Republican center for increasing the number of rare species of animals and one state biosphere reserve [3, 4]. Despite the fact that today measures are being taken to preserve the environment, there are threats to the country's environmental safety, which are classified by degrees: global, regional, national and local. The complex of environmental hazards and problems plays an important role in determining the main strategic directions for ensuring environmental safety, preventing and eliminating environmental threats.

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