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Use Of Natural-Territorial Resources In Solving Environmental Problems

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to specific issues of interaction between industrial and social ecology, analysis and assessment of natural and socialrelations as a single natural-territorial ecosystem. Based on the international practice of managing the environmental situation in large industrial cities, the issues of planning construction works and improving the environment in large cities are considered.

KEYWORDS

Natural resources, ecology, relations between nature and society, ecological problem, nature protection, ecological rehabilitation.

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between nature and society is central to environmental science. This relationship is based on the rational use of natural conditions and resources. However, ecology as a whole studies not only the use of natural resources, but also aspects of the territorial distribution of these resources. In this direction, special cooperation, integration

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between sectoral industry and social ecology, which is an integral part of environmental science, analyzes and investigates the relationship between nature and society as a single territorial system, develops the scientific basis for their management. Throughout the development of mankind, science and technology, the relationship between nature and society is changing more and more in favor of society. If initially nature was dominant, then at present the influence of the human (anthropogenic) factor is increasing more and more. In this sense, nature loses its "naturalness", the laws of its development are changing more and more often, and for the worse. Previously, the use of natural resources was irregular and did not require a lot of labor, but now this process is growing with an intensity and scale exceeding millions of times. As a result, there are signs of limited natural resources for the development of mankind and the question arises of a careful attitude towards them, that is, rational planning and use of natural resources. Currently, the need for an ecological approach to environmental protection and nature management remains relevant.

SYSTEM VALUE

In recent years, scientific ideas of global significance "Sustainable development of mankind" have become even more relevant. The term first appeared in the 60s, due to a sharp increase in damage to the environment due to economic growth, rapid population growth, and man-made human activities. In 1972, under the auspices of the United Nations, the Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Environment Conference) further developed and deepened this understanding. The conference came to the conclusion that the further development and self-existence of the world community is possible only if it is carried out with the condition of harmless use of natural resources.

This evolutionary change in the relationship between nature and society requires a constructive or practical approach to addressing the environmental challenges ahead. The analysis showed that the development of information systems and non-production sectors in the leading industrially developed (post-industrial) countries of the world is more directly related to natural resources, mainly innovation and intellectual potential, which are formed under the influence of the human factor. In such countries, the problems of human or social ecology, rather than traditional bioecology, arise. However, the national economies of many countries are developing thanks to the use of their rich natural resources. The degree of socio-economic development of any country depends on the degree of formation of the territorial division of labor. This, in turn, occurs under the influence of natural conditions and resources. Therefore, in the economic development of a region, it is important not only the presence of any mineral or other natural resource, but also their diversity, ecological proximity to each other.

The presence in a particular country of various natural conditions and resources, such as deserts and oases, mountains and valleys, mineral resources and other types of raw materials, is an important environmental factor in its development, which is reflected in the territorial organization of work. The latter, from a systemic point of view, means management.

Branches of production should have their place in an appropriate way, combining the natural potential of the territory and the

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enterprise as a single organism of a natural-territorial unit. For example, a mining and metallurgical plant, a cement and chemical plant, an industrial plant, a hospital, a livestock farm, a school, a market, a railway station, a university, etc. are not in one place, but requires reasonable scientific planning for their placement on the ground.

An acceptable system of production location is required, which does not negatively affect the nature and living conditions of people living in this area. In a number of cases, there is an ecological discrepancy between the sectors of the economy, the location of the population and natural conditions, as a result of which the ecological conditions of the environment are violated, opportunities and natural-territorial potential are not used properly. Based on the above, the main goal of the ecological approach in the planning and construction of industrial and civil facilities, it is necessary to correctly determine the possibilities of the territory and justify the ways of their effective use.

METHODOLOGY

Environmental thinking, environmental education and culture help to form positive relationships between nature and society, people and place of production. Because the ecologist always adheres to an integrated approach to the problem, taking into account not only the economic, but also the ecological and social situation, not forgetting that any impact has the opposite effect.

The Republic of Uzbekistan possesses significant land resources. However, their use depends on internal territorial differences in terms of accessibility, conditions and level. Land is known to be an important natural resource and wealth that is used for many purposes. Industrial, transport, social enterprises, housing construction, settlements require a certain amount of land. This problem is compounded during the period of market relations. At the same time, there are cases of land use that do not correspond to the general plan of the territory. For example, as cities grow in size, they become more densely populated from within, and rural housing is sometimes unsustainable. In this context, the correct use of land, its organization to accommodate various industries has become an important problem. In particular, in our conditions it is a key resource in the development and territorial organization of agriculture. However, in large areas there are no or few water sources, and, conversely, in areas with relatively good water supply there is not enough land for irrigation. Land resources are limited in the densely populated Fergana Valley, Khorezm and other oasis regions of Uzbekistan.

In general, the use of water resources in the socio-economic development of our country remains acute. Because the main water resources of the republic are of a transboundary nature. Therefore, the issue of water use should be resolved within the appropriate legal and organizational framework with the coordination of international and regional cooperation and mutual interests.

It is not only about the national interests of the states adjoining the territorial Union, but also possible with the development of good-neighborly relations, as well as with the creation of a unique geopolitical and economic space in the countries of Central Asia, which is a modern requirement. However, any hydraulic structures must be carefully thought out and environmentally sound.

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RESEARCH RESULTS

Uzbekistan is rich in large fuel and energy resources and various minerals. In particular, there are large reserves of natural gas, gold, uranium, copper and various salts. In the Navoi region there are raw materials for non-ferrous and rare metallurgy, phosphorites, the building materials industry, the Kashkadarya oil and gas industry, various salt and polymetallic ores, in the Tashkent region - coal, non-ferrous metals, raw materials for the building materials industry, etc. On the basis of territorial deposits of natural resources, sectoral and regional production complexes were formed. For example, the Angren-Almalyk mining and industrial region and the Kashkadarya fuel and energy complex are examples of this. By the beginning of the XXI century, the study of environmental problems, sustainable development plays an important role at the national, regional and global levels. Studying the environmental problems of large industrial cities and ensuring sustainable development in the future is one of the topical issues, as well as an everyday task.

Cities cover more than 3-4% of the land area, but they play a key role in environmental pollution. In large cities, industrial enterprises that have a negative impact on the environment have the greatest accumulation of transport, and the amount of household waste is growing. These are large cities with complex and detrimental effects on the environment over long distances. A high incidence rate is observed in cities, which is more often explained by the difficult environmental situation. The social ecological system is flawed in areas where large industrial complexes are located, such as the cities of Angren, Almalyk, Fergana and Margilan, Navoi and others. This is due to industrial, automobile, household emissions into the atmosphere and to the surface of the earth, which greatly degrade the environment. According to the level of air pollution, Almalyk, Angren, Navoi, Fergana, Tashkent and other industrial cities are the most unfavorable for the comfortable life of people.

To reduce air pollution in cities, it is necessary:

- Strengthening control over the disposal of toxic gases and hazardous waste at enterprises;
- Provision of preparation and construction of modern projects for waste processing;
- Introduction of new technologies for modern waste disposal, etc .;
- Introduction of modern systems of purification and repeated (closed cycle) water supply at enterprises;
- Ensuring the rational use of surface and underground drinking resources;
- Development of outreach work on the rational use of water among the population;
- Gradual transfer of vehicles to environmentally friendly fuel;
- Popularization of renewable energy sources;

It is necessary to take measures to improve environmental awareness of the population, incinerate waste in special chambers and reduce their emissions into the environment.

As a result of large-scale landscaping and gardening work carried out in the country in recent years, as well as educational and explanatory work among the population, the ecological situation is improving for the better in many regions of the republic. Large-scale work is being carried out to plant green spaces in the regions of the Aral ecological disaster zone.

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Ensuring compliance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on environmental protection in urban areas creates a solid foundation for future environmentally sustainable development. Within the framework of strategic activities to stabilize the environmental situation in the country, study and implement international operations and practices in the field of environmental rehabilitation of large industrial cities, capitals, providing favorable conditions for the population leads to the expected results.

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