

Improvement of territorial organization of the use of nature

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Resume: *This article covers the issues of ensuring sustainable development of natural landscapes, improving the ecological and economic situation in their use.*

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Scientific and methodological research of improvement of the geoecological and economic situation in the territory requires orientation to the selection and development of specific methods that allow summarizing, processing and analysis of various information about them. To analyze the geoecological and economic situation in areas, it is first of all necessary to study the natural landscape characteristics of the area and assess their degree of resistance to external anthropogenic influences. The need for a landscape approach to the elimination of geoecological problems that arise when using nature in places is noted by many geographer scientists.

In Uzbekistan, we must recognize that the harmonious study of nature and society, the study of the environment on a scientific basis of the impact of the natural environment on culture and spirituality, especially on the material culture of people, should be a unique way of development of our country. From the geographical factors and conditions that characterize our homeland, in particular, from the folk traditions and Customs, the specific demographic situation, the favorable geographic position, the need to take into account the natural and climatic conditions in full. Nature has directly and indirectly affected the lifestyle of the people living in this country, the culture of nature use. The cultivation and irrigation culture of rural areas of our country has been thoroughly eradicated for millennia and improved by errors.

In the past periods, it was not possible to complex study the trinity of “nature-economy-population” in rural areas. Little attention was paid to the interests of nature in the final conclusions made on the survey carried out in

terms of the one-sided population and economic interests. As a result, even in rural areas, environmental problems became more acute. The systematic approach that has come to science dictates the research object as a whole, a complex study without a whole. Therefore, it becomes clear that studying society with nature, together with landscape and culture, in an inseparable bond, can only give the expected result.

In many conceptions and views created in the following years, it is noted the need for joint research, synthesizing the natural and socio-economic spheres of geography. Many researchers emphasize that the idea of the cultural landscape that ensures the integrity of geography should stand, in the center of such studies (Gumilev, 1990; Myagkov, 1995; Klokova, 1998; Kochurov, 1999; Ballieva, 2003; Mikhailov, 1997; Ragulina, 2007).

The transition from a natural-historical type to a commercially viable, administrative-based method that denotes the landscape of the landscape and the needs of the local population, which is characterized by the simultaneous use of nature, which takes into account the economic, social and ecological aspects of the site and prevents the occurrence of geo-ecological problems the practice was considered in historical practice. In particular, I.A Karimov (1997) wrote: "The importance of preserving the characteristics of the civilization is so important for the agriculture to preserve land and water in a region completely irrigated for thousands of years" (p. 145).

There are also specific aspects for the Fergana region, which underlies the need for a cultural landscape approach to finding ways to organize rational territorial use of nature, for example;

- The collection of skills, qualifications and experiences accumulated in the use of the land and water resources of the Fergana valley, combined with its foreign-educated foreign scholars who have reached the level of national values, with oriental thanksgiving, self-sufficiency, loss of extravagance, high ethno-ecological culture and their need to use them in practice;

- availability of qualifications and skills, which include centuries-old land-water supply, production, transport, trade, Environmental, Defense goals in the organization of settlements in the area;
- the development of local traditions and methods of their use in the fields of Agriculture, Nature Protection, Rural Construction in order to eliminate and prevent geocological problems in the region.

In organizing the rational use of the territory of rural areas, taking into account the above points, new, innovative methods, directions that do not require a large amount of organizational, material and financial resources, ensuring the use of accumulated historical traditions, taking into account the needs of the local population and the opportunities of the landscape of the place are required. Therefore, it is one of the best methodological approaches to address problematic landscape planning in problematic approach (Kochurov, 1999; Orlova, 2006). Landscape planning refers to designing the type of conservation and restorative nature of the landscape's environmental and resource-rehabilitating properties.

The method of problematic approach can be used in research aimed at analyzing the geocological and economic situation of rural areas. Because the geocological and economic situation of rural areas is considered to be a changing process. On the basis of this approach, methods such as process research, systematic analysis, decision theory are also used (Jumaeu, 2004). The main objective of the landscape programme, which is based on the problematic approach, is to ensure sustainable development of rural areas. At the same time, as the first objective of the objectives is to achieve social goals (employment of the rural population, to increase the well-being of the rural population) and to ensure environmental safety in rural areas, low economic efficiency will be achieved in agriculture.

Such a program takes several steps and goals. First, at the information analytical stage, quantitative indicators reflecting the geocological and economic situation of rural areas, their distribution by districts are studied. This information can be viewed as a powerful system of geographic information (GAT), which provides a systematic approach to the object of research. More attention will be paid to the analysis of the characteristics of the natural

landscape of rural areas, natural-agrarian opportunities, the degree of resistance to external influences.

Also at this stage, the types of farm use from the landscape and the amount of anthropogenic pressure represented by the agrodemographic load are studied. Comparing these indicators with the natural possibilities of the landscape, the degree of geoecological and economic strain of rural areas is determined.

At the next challenge, the aggregated data is compared to the problem-solving method, criteria (average regional or region-wide). Outbreaks are considered a problematic situation. The reasons for this problematic situation, the future change and the territorial composition are determined.

The territory of rural areas is divided into functional zones that provide a balanced system of use for geoecological and economic purposes. As a result of such zoning, the geographic space (in our case the territory of rural areas) is divided into parts of the order of use, which is environmentally acceptable. The research carried out in rural areas is based on the fact that it is correct to allocate 3 functional zones (Orlova, 2006). Analyzing the current state of economic use of the territory in rural areas of Fergana Region, A) in the order of protection and restoration of landscapes, B) in the order of ecological adaptation, C) in the order of operational use zones in the farm are allocated.

In the program-targeted final stage of the study, for each functional zone, the types of use that maintain the environmentally safe, socially necessary, cost-effective, geoecological-economic balance of the use of the zone are recommended. For each zone, units - villages and adjacent areas-are allocated, in which there is a direct production activity of man with nature, as a result of which there is a connection to the environment. These villages serve as a specific “core” of the region, preserving centuries-old skills, qualifications and traditions, that is, ethnoecological culture, in terms of maximum use of the natural landscape opportunities of the place without harming it, and improving

the organization of their use ensures sustainable development throughout the region.

Particular attention is paid to maintaining (balance) of lands used for geoecological and economic purposes when using the territory. It is recommended that the level of possible ecological transformation of the composition of the natural landscape depends on the landscape and economic opportunities of the place in each functional zone

By analyzing the number and density of the population, determining the optimal demographic capacity of the area, it is possible to improve the existing geoecological and economic situation in rural areas. The normalization of the demographic burden on the territory at the same time, along with the solution of the geoecological problem of the territory, contributes to the maintenance of the level of access to land resources, the main means of production of the population, the solution of the employment problem.

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