

SCIENTIST OF THE CONCEPT OF NATURAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM

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National University of Uzbekistan named Mirzo Ulugbek, Faculty of Geography and Natural Resources, Master of Geography, 2nd year Master's degree Opinions of various scholars on the origin of the concepts of 'nature-population-economy' are given

ABSTRACT

Geographical sciences, which study the problems of 'nature-population-economy', can and should serve as the basis for interdisciplinary research on important issues of the environment and the national use of natural resources. Indeed, 'the potential of geography in solving problems of the society-nature (human-environmental) system is enormous and can cooperate with ecology, which is currently engaged in the rational use of nature and the solution of environmental problems, and in some cases this science. Because ecology is traditionally a biological science, its research focuses only on biotic components. The geographical view of nature, as noted by AG Isachenko (1992), is broader than the ecological view, and this therefore, geography can lead in the development of the basics of rational use, protection and improvement of the environment. A complex that allows for a comprehensive analysis of the environment in order to optimize it in geographical research the application of the approach and the role of geography between the natural and social sciences further enhances the role of geography in the study of environmental problems. However, this does not diminish the importance of ecology in solving environmental problems, since there is a lot in common between geography and ecology, and geography applies ecological principles on a large scale in the study of environmental problems. Therefore, ecology and geography are close, complementary sciences. Due to their closeness, as noted above, a new scientific direction – geocology – has emerged and is developing in their range, which has an integrative character that uses geographical and ecological approaches in its research.

Keywords: Nature population farming'. Environment , society, A.G.Isachenko, Y.G.Saushkin, P.I.Brounov, scientific insights.

INTRODUCTION

In geography, research aimed at in-depth study of the properties of natural complexes began to play an important role. Although this problem has been implemented since the time of A. Humboldt, J.Marsh, A.I.Voyeykov, V.V.Dokuchayev, Mechnikov and others, in our time it is great importance due to the aggravation of the problems of human and environmental relations, lib remained.

Y.G.Proceeding from the socio-economic tasks of geography, Saushkin described 'the laws and structures of development of territorial systems formed on the surface of the interaction of nature and society on earth...', the optimal regional organization of society and the improvement of the environment, is a science of management for the purpose of. V.B..Sochova (1970) argued that 'the science of the human environment has existed since time immemorial-it is geography

that uses the ecological dimensions of assessment'. French geographer Jolie Femand (1989) also argues that geography is a whole and indivisible science of the environment.

Concerning the environment and its interaction with human society research is based on the concept of the geographical crust. Well-known Russian geographers P.I.Brounov, N.N.Baranskiy, A.A.Grigoryev S.V.Kalesnik, K.K.Markov, I.P.Gerasimov, V.B.Sochava, I.M.Zabelin, V.S.Preobrazhensky, Y.G.Saushkin, A.M.Ryabchikov, A.G.Isachenko et al. Noted that the geographical crust is the object of study of the geographical sciences as the environment of society.

N.A.Solntsev, N.A.Gvozdetskiy, V.S.Jekulin et al detailed in his work. In this regard, P.S.Preobrazhensky (1988) it is very fitting to quote the following; 'Sociology and natural science a unique structural geography that incorporates research theholistic content of the world within the framework of the 'men and nature' relationship is the closest thing to disclosure' (p.33) Indeed above written on four blocks of sustainable development data analysis, among the sciences of the Earth in drawing conclusions there is no equivalent to geography.

The concept of the geographical and crust gives an idea of the interactions that exist in nature, the role of individual components in the development of the whole geographical crust, and their recourse and environmental importance for the development of human society. Knowledge of the basic properties and developmental characteristics of the geographical crust, as well as the energy sources of the processes that take place in it, serves as a scientific basis for environmental protection. The geographical crust, which is the object of study of the geographical sciences, is a complex unit of nature and society, which, by its nature, creates the environment in which man lives and works. One of the founders of the doctrine of the geographical crust was P.I. As early as 1910, Brounov argued that geography was 'the study of the nature of man by the environment,' a science that interpreted 'the study of the environment in which man and other organisms live'.

According to LL Rozanov (1990), the environment is a complex of interactions of natural and man-made bodies, substances, conditions, events in the geographical crust, human activity, as well as the existence of society, as well as living and is a part of the development of inanimate objects, which is a category of space – time, possible.

Indeed, the problems of the interaction of nature and society, men and the environment, have allowed the expansion of the level of geographers to put an end to the superficially abstract debates about the whole and the individual geography. The natural-geographical and socio-geographical sciences have been legally and constructively combined to develop and solve large-scale complex natural-economic problems. The geographical shell, which has a complex structure and is constantly evolving as a whole and qualitatively unique material system, serves as a geography where the interests of society and the natural environment collide. The geographical crust is a complex unit of nature and society, the part of which is inextricably linked with its vital and productive activities that make up the environment. Geosystems of different sizes that make up the geographical crust constitute objects of nature use. Therefore, knowledge of the structure, development and existence of geosystems should serve as a basis for organizing the rational use of nature.

The interaction of society with the natural environment has always been the subject of geographical research. However, in the past, scientists were mainly interested in the problem of the impact of the environment on humans, but now it is due to the growing impact of man. The question of the fate of the natural environment is of greater importance. Therefore, the main focus of the geographical sciences should be on the study of the natural environment and its constituent components and geosystems, as well as the problems of their transformation under the influence of techno-genetic factors. It is also important to create a scientific basis for environmental monitoring and forecasting of environmental sustainability and the development of production, urbanization, changes under the influences of large economic programs. Therefore, the study of geographical aspects of environmental problems has become a topical issue. The most important tasks are to develop a scientific basis for environmental protection and improvement, optimization of geosystems and their management, environmental monitoring, as well as scientifically based methods of assessing the damage caused by man-made impacts, criteria for assessing environmental quality.

According to modern scientific concepts. The natural environment in which human life and economic activity takes place is a complex of natural-territorial complexes of different levels, which are hierarchically equal (Ryabchikov, Milanova).

In the interaction with the environment, the object of man is not the natural environment, but the process of impact of his activities on nature, the negative consequences of this impact, as well as special nature protection measures.

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