



GEOECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th December 2022 Accepted: 6 th January 2023 Published: 6 th February 2023	This article analyzed the main aspects of the impact of global ecology on the economic development of the countries of the world. Currently, the process of environmental endangerment of nature and human life is becoming more complicated and difficult. The modern concept of sustainable development calls for environmental protection and efficient use of natural resources to be solved together with social and economic problems.

Keywords: geocology, economic development, natural resource, nature.

Today, in many countries of the world, there is no significant progress in achieving a balance between ecology and economy. Interdisciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches are becoming more and more popular, because in the modern world the interdependence of all areas of life is increasing. American scientist Lester Brown writes in his book: "Is the environment a part of the economy or, on the contrary, is the economy a part of the environment?" It is the modern thinking of economists that has created an economy that is incompatible with the ecosystem on which it depends".

The gap between economists and geocologists is still wide, although there has been some change in their interactions over the last 10-15 years. Economists traditionally look with deep satisfaction at the growth of the world economy, the growth of the volume of exchange of goods and services, the growth of capital investments to increase profits, and as a result, the increase of people's well-being. Geocologists look at the same growth with deep concern, because they believe that the burning of such a large amount of fuel, its price is artificially undervalued, and this process leads to the destabilization of the planet's climate. For example, traditional economics always speaks positively about the market. And geocology looks at the market very carefully. When a consumer buys a cotton product, he pays for a certain amount of harvested cotton, cotton processing, labor, and delivery of this product to the consumer. But it doesn't pay for medical treatment for the many women and children poisoned by chemicals while picking cotton, and it doesn't pay for the water used for irrigation, much of which simply evaporates or seeps into the soil, from the ground. does not pay for soil degradation as a result of improper use, soils become salinized and unusable.

The modern production process urgently requires strengthening the complex development of natural and social sciences and establishing

connections between them. And here, the word geocology is rarely heard compared to the word ecology, but ecology is heard at every step. What is ecology? The great scientist E. Haeckel answered this question in 1866. By ecology, he meant the branch of biology that studies the relationship of a living organism with the surrounding biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) nature, that is, it is a biological science.

In our opinion, geocology is a science of human interaction with the environment, not a science of using nature, it is an activity. Geocology is a science that studies high-level ecosystems, including the biosphere. Geocology studies the composition, structure, patterns of existence and evolution of natural and human-modified higher-level ecosystems. It collects all knowledge about the earth's ecological problems and uses the results of research in natural sciences, especially biology, geography, and geology. Its main purpose is to preserve the life-sustaining environment on earth. Geocology studies the interaction of living organisms with the environment. In this regard, Geocology includes a type of geographical and ecological research. The main characteristics of the interaction between man and nature are as follows:

1. Human existence is based on the use of natural ecological resources and geocosystem services;
2. In the course of their activities, people increasingly affect ecosystem services;
3. The use of natural resources and geo-ecological services have led to geo-ecological crises when human needs exceed available resources or when human products enter the environment beyond its self-cleaning capacity. With the intensification of geoecological crises, a gradual and irreversible accumulation of anthropogenic environmental changes is observed;



4. Resources, the size of the environment, the possibilities of geo-ecological services are limited, but the needs of humanity are constantly growing, including the sharp increase in the population. This means the inevitability of a global environmental crisis. This is one of the most serious problems facing humanity.

Environmental conditions in the regions can vary from a satisfactory level to a catastrophic level. In the solution of these problems, the science of Geoecology, together with other natural sciences, is of great importance. In some cases, geoecology is defined as a complex applied science that differs from biological sciences and corresponds to geographical or geological sciences. The main task of geoecology is to study the changes in the life-sustaining resources of the geospheric crust under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors, to protect them, to use and control them rationally in order to maintain an effective natural environment for the present and future generations of people.

The urgency of this problem requires the study of natural and technical systems created as a result of human activity and the development of their management mechanisms. Geoecological systems are usually complex self-regulating and self-organizing systems. There are closed systems when there is no exchange of substances, energy, and information through the external boundaries, and vice versa, when there are discovery systems.

Any geoecological situation has certain prognostic elements, features, signs. Its expression depends on the structural and dynamic state of the geosystem, the direction of change and other features. As a result of the influence of anthropogenic factors, one geoecological situation becomes the basis for the formation of another. The natural geographical processes, ground water regime, soil, vegetation etc. provide very reliable information about this.

A drop in the ground water level below 7 m indicates the dominance of eluvial conditions in the plain. In this case, the soil tends to pass to the stage of automorphic development, as a result, the previous mesophytes begin to replace with xerophyte, halophyte and psammophyte group. In-depth analysis of these events in field conditions in forecasting also allows to collect sufficient data. It should be noted that the geoecological situation of each geosystem has obvious prognostic features. The geoecological situation of mountain, sub-mountain, and plain geosystems is significantly different from each other. In this case, it is necessary to be able to correctly choose the signs of different levels of erosion. It is also

necessary to take into account the shifting of the slopes, the change in pasture productivity, the occurrence of ravine erosion or the transformation of the previous ravine into a steep slope, etc.

In short, the increase in the number of the world's population, the rapid growth of its needs, especially in relation to its needs, is the reason for the wider use of Earth's resources. This leads to the introduction of new technologies, the growth of production in energy, industry, agriculture, transport, anthropogenic changes in the earth's landscapes and, as a result, an increase in the anthropogenic burden on the natural environment, in turn, the relationship between society and nature. led to increased interaction. As a result, the natural balance of geosystems, which has been stable for thousands of years, is disturbed, the relationship between man and nature is complicated, and ecological crisis areas are formed. For this reason, it is an urgent issue to study and change these relations in a positive direction. In this regard, geography, especially geoecology, has a great role. Geoecology emerged when human activity became an important factor in changing the earth. It is based on a global approach, but on this basis regional and local issues are important. Geoecology and the use of nature are closely related: without understanding the processes (natural and anthropogenic) at the global level, sustainable use of natural resources is impossible, without understanding the problems of resource use, geoecology is insufficient. The main difference between geoecology and nature management is that the former is more focused on understanding the extremely complex system called the ecosphere, while the latter is more focused on the rational use of its resources.

An important element of geo-economy is environmental labeling of products produced using environmentally safe technologies. Only a company that has passed the examination and proved the environmental safety and high quality of its products can receive the Eco-label mark. Therefore, the way to geo-eco-economy lies through the dialogue of cultures to form a new system of values, to search for a new universal morality.

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