NOVATEUR PUBLICATIONS
JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal
ISSN No: 2581 - 4230
VOLUME 9, ISSUE 12, December -2023

THE CURRENT IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE IN THE FERGANA VALLEY

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Annotation:
Ecology is an independent science that belongs to the category of Biological Sciences.The living conditions of utiric organisms and the living conditions of these organisms themselves are inhabited byhit, which studies the complex relationships between them and the laws that are born on this basis

Keywords: Ecology, Chemical Ecology, socioecology, ecology of the universe, urbanization, comparison, experience, modeling, representation. Geographical ecology,

Ecology is an independent science that belongs to the category of Biological Sciences.Utiric studies the living conditions of organisms and the complex relationships of these organisms with the environment in which they live, as well as the laws that are born on this basis. Ecology; the first to apply the concept to science was the German biologist E. in 1866.Gekkelt, introduced by. "Ecology" is a Greek word whose meaning refers to the interaction of living organisms with living conditions or the external environment. Concepts such as population, species,biocenoses, biogeocenoses and the biosphere are subject to ecology. Therefore, General ecology is studied in 4 sections.

1. Aut-ecology " autos "is a Greek word meaning" self". It illuminates the relationship of individuals with the environment in which they live what kind of environment the species is adapted to.

2. Population ecology" populason "is a French word for"population". Population dynamics, different organisms under certain conditions sonin, examines the causes of biomass dynamics of the transformation.

3. Sin ecology " sin "is a Greek word meaning"together".Studies the structure and properties of biogeocenoses, certain plant and animal species, as well as their relationship with the external environment.

4. The biosphere is derived from the words" bios " - life -" sphere " - sphere, and the development of Ecosystem Research gave rise to this doctrine. This instruction is written by the founder ofivernadsky V.I. is. Organisms distributed on the planet, that is, in the Earth's crust, are called the animal System biosphere.Currently, there are very kcf P networks of Ecology. Including philological ecology, biochemical ecology, polyecology, landscape ecology, agricultural ecology, social ecology and Human Ecology, a number of branches arise.

Ecology uses a number of techniques in scientific research work. Their prevalence is as follows: 1. Artwork, 2. Comparison, 3. Experience, 4. Modeling. Pictorial, comparative and experimental techniques are used in almost all biological sciences. But modeling is considered one of the emerging styles. The revolutionary changes that science has undergone in the field of technology and the rapid growth of industry and transport, population growth,urbanization, urban sprawl,

the medium course of urban impact, the strong impact of chemization in agriculture and other situations, on the one hand, lead to increased negative environmental impacts, on the other. As a result, it began to undermine the quantity and quality of Natural Resources. Overcoming such an attitude is a one-to-one urgent problem, which is now put before ecology. The practical and scientific basis for solving this important issue is conservation.Natural Sciences study the laws of anthropogenic dynamics of Natural Resources, their complex interaction. It determines the importance of dynamics for a person,justifies the rational use of Natural Resources. It is necessary to produce quantitative and qualitative characteristics of natural resusrs, which are important for the current generation and the future generation - methods of preservation and restoration. On earth, more than 4 mlyard tons of oil, gas more than 2 mlyard tons of coal are burned annually, and 20 mlyard tons of various mines are mined. its dust dust, toxic gases, smoke-protectors come around and contaminate it. All this is the result of the influence of man on nature. Therefore, it is imperative to use nature correctly, to reckon with the laws of nature and comply with it. Otherwise a person will face a number of negative consequences. Even today we are faced with such consequences.

For example, 3,000 years ago, forests made up 47% of the total area of the dry surface on the globe.As a result of unplanned human use of forests, its amount has now fallen by 27%. This caused the erosion of about 2 mlyards of fertile land. This indicator is 15% of the entire drying area. In addition, a number of problems are reflected in the program. Only resolving them with consistency is daunting. Ecology as a science,the fields of biology are based on physiology, genetics, biophysics. It is also linked to physics, chemistry, geology,geography, mathematics and other disciplines in addition to biology. As a result of the effective conduct of Environmental Research, the concepts of "geographical ecology", "Chemical Ecology", "mathematical ecology"and others were introduced, which indicate how much ecology is developing. Now a person has sharply expanded his circle of living, his step reaches not only the spaces around yertevarak, but also the spaces of distant space. This situation presents completely new problems that explore the anthropo-ecology closely related to the ecology of Medicine. The science of the interaction of Man and machines bears the name ergonomics and is part of labor protection.TMQ science also has a relationship with other disciplines. Some of the problems of the current kundatmq are also dealt with by ancient sciences such as geographical, biological, soil science, as well as new fields such as biogeochemistry, Hydrobiology, geogigiena, which are separated from the others. The history of the development of Ecology and Natural Sciences goes back to the distant past. The idea that the life of living organisms is associated with the external environment has long been known.In the works of the filesuffs who lived in antiquity, information about various animal insticks, migrations of Fish and birds, the appearance of plants, their connection with soil and climatology, nature conservation is presented. In particular, the work on ecology and TMQ in Uzbekistan and Central Asia has its own long history. Among the scholars of the Middle Ages, Muhammad Musa Al-Khwarazmi, Abu-nasrfarabi, A.R.Berunius, A.A.Ibn Sina and our other allomas contributed greatly to the development of these disciplines. Muhammad Al-Khwarazmi wrote the deganasars "Kitab surat al-arz"in 847. It contains information about the world's oceans, terrestrial continents, poles, equatoriums, flowers,

mountains,rivers and seas, lakes, forests, as well as other natural resources Earth's natural resources. A.N. Farabi was also involved in various branches of Natural Science, his "Kitab al-hajm and al-muqad", "Kitab al-mabodi-insanie"a book about the beginning of Man, and other works can provide evidence for this. Farobius distinguished between natural and man-made objects. He concludes that natural things are created by nature. It assesses in detail that nature is influenced by the human factor, natural and artificial selection, and other effects on nature. Abu Ray Khan Beruniy (973-1048) attempts to explain phenomena in the universe by the laws of progress. He explains some phenomena on Earth by the influence of the sun. It is he who is able to scientifically correctly study being, observing the rules of nature. Information about the biological characteristics of plants and animals, their distribution and importance in the farm can be found in berunius ' works. Berunius's scientific views are mainly; Mineralogy, found in large numbers in the work of monuments left over from ancient generations.

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