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GEOECOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF NATURAL RESOURCE USE

Abstract: The use of natural resources is the most important factor in industrial development. There is no doubt that the further development of these natural resources will lead to the emergence of new industries in our country. ' The implementation of these large-scale works is entrusted to good specialists devoted to their profession.

Keywords: natural resources and resources, mineral resources, nature and society, geo-ecology.

Introduction

At the current stage of societal development, when the relationship between nature and society is strained, it is necessary to use nature and its resources rationally. Therefore, during the transition to a market economy, special attention is paid to the creation of science-oriented mechanisms for nature protection and efficient nature management. Because the sustainable development of the economy is closely linked to public health, environmental protection, and the state of nature management.

The contributions of scientists such as N. Dolimov, Kh. Khasanov, L. N. Babushkin, N. A. Kogay, and others to the organization of research on nature and its use in our republic are immense. It is well known that H. Hasanov studied mountain and foothill areas using the field method.

Main section.

At a time when the scale of natural resource utilization is increasing based on scientific and technological progress and human economic activity is intensifying, both types of activities—nature use and its protection—must be carried out without

separation. For a long time, the rational use of nature was viewed as a practical problem. It reveals, analyzes, and evaluates the results of the interaction and interdependence between nature and society, and develops theoretical principles for the use of natural resources and environmental protection.

- its main goal as a science is to increase production efficiency and exert a comprehensive impact on the natural environment to meet the vital and spiritual needs of the population.
- the main tasks are to meet the continuously growing needs of society for natural resources, to restore natural resources, to create conditions for increasing the productivity of the natural environment, to use non-renewable natural resources economically and rationally, to protect the environment from pollution, to purposefully change nature.
- determines the patterns of changes in natural resources under the influence of complex interconnected human economic activities, the significance of these changes for humans, substantiates the use of natural resources, and develops methods for preserving and restoring their quantitative and qualitative properties necessary for current and future generations. It must also ensure not only the prevention of qualitative deterioration and quantitative reduction of natural content but also its targeted continuous improvement.

Over time, the number of photographs of mineral exploration and exploitation also increased. Currently, more than 120 billion tons of minerals and various substances are used annually for human needs. Mineral resources serve as raw materials for various sectors of the national economy. As a result of the development of science and technology and the growth of human needs, the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources are increasing. Currently, the number of minerals and rocks used by humanity exceeds 3,500. The mining industry primarily utilizes more than 250 types of mineral raw materials: fuel and energy raw materials—oil, gas, coal, uranium, etc.; ferrous and non-ferrous metals; chemical raw materials; and construction materials.

350 м700 мAs a result of the non-compliance of technologies during the extraction process, 45% of coal, up to 60% of oil, and up to 25% of metals are lost. When metal ores are enriched, a portion of the metal and non-metallic minerals are discarded. Such wastefulness leads to the rapid deterioration of the deposits. Mineral raw materials are extracted in open and closed (shaft) formations. In Uzbekistan, the depth of open-pit mines is about 50%, in closed mines about 100, and the depth is increasing. In open-pit mining, the mineral can be used as fully as possible. Mineral losses amount to 15–25%. However, the negative impact on the environment increases significantly. When extracting minerals using the closed (shaft) method, the environmental impact is minimal, but losses amount to 40-60%.

More than 200 different types of mineral resources have been identified on the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. ' In terms of reserves of certain minerals, the Republic of Uzbekistan is a leader in Uzbekistan. ' In Karakalpakstan, there are reserves of natural gas, iron ore, table and sulfate magnesite salts, talc stones, marble and granite stones, as well as large deposits of figurative materials (granite) and construction materials. ' The reserves of this raw material are mainly concentrated in 3 large regions. ' These include: the Sultan-Uvays Mountains, the Ustyurt Plateau, and the Kushkhon-Tag hill (in the Chimbay district). '

Sultan Uvays is home to deposits of iron ore, talc, quartzite, granite, amphibolites, marble and granite, semi-precious and semi-finished stones, and building materials. '

The Ustyurt Plateau possesses reserves of natural gas, common salt, and construction raw materials.

Deposits of sulfate-magnesite salts and bectonite clays have been identified on the Kushkhonatag hill. '

Construction raw materials are located in the cities of Nukus, Takhiatash, Muynak, Turkestan, and others. ' Of the aforementioned minerals, there are no others currently in use, except for gas and construction raw materials. ' In the

future, it will lay the foundation for the development of the building materials industry based on the deposits and construction raw materials being exploited. There is a possibility of new industrial sectors emerging in Karakalpakstan in the near future. ' These are mainly: mining and chemical, polymetallic ore, and other industries. '

Conclusion

It is very important to be guided by a certain scientific principle when using mineral raw materials. In this regard, the principle of complexity is very important. Minerals consisting of only one element are rarely encountered in nature; in most cases, deposits consisting of 2-3 or more, and sometimes 15–20 different useful elements, are encountered. When mining, most of the necessary resources are extracted, while the rest (e.g., bulk elements) accumulate as waste in terricons, causing their quality to deteriorate, waste, and environmental damage. To prevent this unpleasant phenomenon and achieve greater economic efficiency, it is advisable to implement integrated use of deposits—that is, the simultaneous extraction of all useful elements—which is comprehensively beneficial, does not harm the environment, does not create excessive terricons, and does not reduce pasture areas. Consequently, it is advisable to prioritize the principle of complexity in the use of mineral raw materials and to regularly adhere to it at all deposits.

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