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GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract: Human society, using the components of the natural environment and natural resources, exerts a direct and inverse influence on them. The beneficial or harmful nature of these influences is directly related to people's work activities and their adherence to the laws of nature.

Keywords: Natural resources and resources, classification of mineral resources, nature, society, landscape.

Entrance

The Republic of Karakalpakstan, in the era of sustainable development and the current exacerbation of the ecological situation, is required to transition to a new stage of nature management.

The main directions of nature management are as follows:

- Integrity of landscapes in the region
- Metabolism of substances and energy in natural components.
- Cycles in nature
- Zonal and territorial laws
- Cyclical patterns of phenomena in the geographic envelope.

As a result of the violation of these laws and the lack of scientifically sound use of natural resources by human activity, the negative impacts on the natural environment have recently become increasingly negative. A clear example of this is the ecological crises that have arisen in our region. The problem with water, a unique resource of nature, has led to the disruption of all components in this area. In other words, the drying up of the Aral Sea can lead to climate change across the entire region, the impact of dust storms on arable land, the discharge of collector-drainage water into riverbeds, the occurrence of secondary salinization

in arable land, a decrease in crop yields, environmental pollution, and the negative impact on all flora and fauna. Therefore, in such a situation, a thorough study of natural-territorial complexes, maintaining the balance of natural landscapes, and considering the geographical basis of nature management is a requirement of the times. Only then will there be sustainable development in nature and society.

Main section

Currently, the directions of the ecological-geographical strategy in the Republic of Karakalpakstan are as follows:

- Developing and gradually implementing requirements for the efficient use of natural resources based on geographical location and taking into account environmental requirements.
- Establishing a unified system of environmental protection laws and regulatory requirements for economic activities based on the state of the anthropogenic and environment;
 - development of new mechanisms for the rational use of natural resources based on the introduction of economic management measures;
- Conducting medical-geographical and economic cartography of the area to find the most favorable districts for people;
- conducting independent environmental expertise of projects for all types of economic activities;
- Establishing a strict monitoring system and a system of observations on the state of the natural environment in environmental observation;
 - ensuring the level of environmental education and upbringing for people;
 - expanding the public dissemination of environmental knowledge;
- Formation of an integrated system for collecting, storing, and processing information about the region's natural resource potential and the state of the environment.

It is necessary to implement all the above-mentioned measures, fully taking into account the environmental factors of the economic mechanism based on the concept of sustainable socio-economic development. In the current conditions of

sustainable development, the formation of a management mechanism requires strict territorial environmental restrictions, within which the productive forces of the regions must develop. Based on resource conservation, the transition to low-waste technologies, and increasing the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production, the structure of the economy will be restructured.

For humanity, addressing the issues of preserving the natural environment and its resources, as well as understanding the fundamentals of the rational use of natural resources, remains a crucial issue. The application of ecological methods provides certain assistance in solving these issues. In this situation, it is appropriate to highlight the following ways to strengthen people's environmental safety:

- 1) strengthening and preserving the ecosystem's expanded production;
- 2) efficient management of anthropogenic systems while maintaining the principle of equivalence;
- 3) Implementing environmentally friendly technology that compares the adverse outcomes of economic activity.

Environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources are among the most important problems facing humanity. It is closely linked to all human economic activities and has a profoundly detrimental effect on the biosphere, its geochemical, ecological, and other functions, its progressive development, the maintenance of natural balance, and so on. Recently, it has negatively impacted the normal life of humans, plants, and animals in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Excessive use of natural resources is considered in the context of various forms of water and air pollution, their impact on human health and living conditions.

The scientific basis for preserving and improving the human environment is based on geographical and ecological principles. Solving this problem requires conducting special research on the consequences of anthropogenic impacts, the

mechanisms of influence of various anthropogenic factors on natural systems, the reaction of natural systems to these impacts, tolerance ranges.

The complexity of all these problems opens up broad prospects for conducting such research on an international scale. The necessity of international consomidation (strengthening) environmental research lies in the fact that many forms of anthropogenic impact on the environment extend beyond the borders of individual countries and acquire a global character.

Changes in landscapes were assessed as leading to the restructuring of certain communities, often associated with the impoverishment of their diverse composition and the simplification of their structure.

Conclusion

The specificity of all species in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is that they, as part of the biosphere, carry out metabolic processes in the environment. Species populations are maintained at a certain stage of the cycle within the tropical chain. The ecosystem encompasses representatives of all tropical levels and maintains a complete cycle under specific geographical conditions. At the biosphere level, the processes occurring in individual ecosystems are united into a single system of the global function of living matter, connecting abiotic processes with biogeochemical cycles.

Therefore, studying the laws and mechanisms of the stable functioning of natural systems in this unstable environment, including under conditions of anthropogenic force, paves the way for the active use of natural processes and laws for managing the ecosystem at the stage of sustainable development of this territory.

In the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the biological aesthetic principle of anthropogenic landscapes should be included in the project for the creation of industrial and agricultural zones, settlements, the construction of sustainable ecosystems capable of creating an aesthetic and biological environment for human habitation in the same production conditions. These

principles should underlie the architectural designs of industrial and residential buildings.

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