

ROLE AND DIFFERENTIATION OF LANDSCAPE SCIENCE IN THE SYSTEM OF NATURAL GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES

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Annotation: This article analyzes the emergence of landscape fanining, the formation of landscape science as a science, the role of landscape fanining in the list of natural geographical sciences. It also explores the formation and development of scientific ideas in landscape science. Uzavtosanoat to be transformed

Keywords: Landscape, landscape studies, "Green space", natural resource, landscape dynamics, forecasting, geosystem, geoecology geosystem, geoecology, geoecology, science school, research center, anthropogenic landscapes, theoretical landscape studies, cultural landscape, assessment, forecasting.

Introduction. Extensive reforms are being carried out in the Republic on the publication of modern literature reflecting the science of landscape studies and its history of its development, and significant results are being achieved in this area. The development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and goal 80 of the "Draft President of the Republic of Uzbekistan providing for the approval of the road map" for its implementation in 2022 set important tasks in the implementation of the national project "Green space". In this regard, in particular, nature conservation, rational use of natural resources, in which the knowledge of landscape science plays a special role.

Literature review and methods. Most scholars have noted that as a result of the differentiation of the science of geography, a system of geographical sciences was formed. About its structural structure, the role of landscape studies in it S.V.Kalesnik, I.M.Zabelin, F.N.Milkov, A.M.Ryabchikov, Yu.K.Yefremov, P.S.Kuznetsov, K.K.Markov, V.B.Sochava, A.G.Isachenko, B.N.Semevsky, U.I.Mereste, S.Ya.Nimmik, N.K.Mukitanov, Sh.S.Zokirov, A.Abdulkasimov, I.Q.Nazarov, A.A.Nigmatov, O.S. Q.Abdunazarov, M.T.Mirakmalov, Sh.M.Sharipov, R.A.Ibragimova, A.A.Ibragimov, H.R.Toshov reflected on the published works.

Results and discussion. It should be noted that in the works of the authors who spoke about the system of geographical sciences and whose names are mentioned one by one, there are also contradictory opinions that cause sharp debate and controversy, which is especially evident in the question of the

relationship between natural geography and economic geography. In the process of searching for a positive solution to this issue, two different (eye to eye) attitudes emerged. In the first of these, the laws of society inherent were considered the only laws in the development of society, and the laws of nature and their impact on society were not taken into account.

On the other hand, it was believed that only the laws of nature prevail in nature and society, ignoring the qualitative differences between nature and human society and, depending on it, the laws of nature determine their development. This view, inherited from the distant past, came to be known as determinism.

The interactions and interconnectedness that occur between nature and society have been exacerbated by the scientific and technological revolution. Not taking them into account, separating society and nature is completely wrong, even dangerous, began to manifest significantly. The emergence of the concept of ecological degradation at this time is a prime example of this.

The recognition of qualitative differences between the laws of nature and the laws of society was reflected in the fact that the sciences were initially divided into two main groups, namely the natural sciences and the social sciences. This general state of affairs in science was especially vividly manifested in geography. Important qualitative differences between natural geography and economic geography, based on the subject of these sciences, could be the basis for calling one a natural science and the other a social science. On the one hand, natural geography, which studies nature and its laws, and on the other hand, economic geography, which obeys the laws of society, studies social phenomena, blindly turns into a whole geography, without taking into account the qualitative differences between them, has also led to unscientific conclusions. In order to correctly illustrate such a situation that has arisen in the science of geography, it is appropriate to cite as an example some of the classification schemes drawn up by different authors. Relevant information in this regard is provided in the textbooks, monographs of I.Q. Nazarov (2013), A. Nigmatov (2018) and H.R. Toshov (2021) [3,4] We tried to analyze them once again, considering that the classification of disciplines is one of the most important factors in the development of landscape science.

A more or less complete classification scheme was proposed by S.V. Kalesnik (1959). Back then, this scientist called geography a system of closely interrelated natural and social sciences. Later, in 1972, academician S.V. Kalesnik presented his scheme as a separate theoretical article, somewhat completing it.

The role of landscape studies in the classification of natural geography proposed by the famous geographer K.K. Markov can be described in the form of

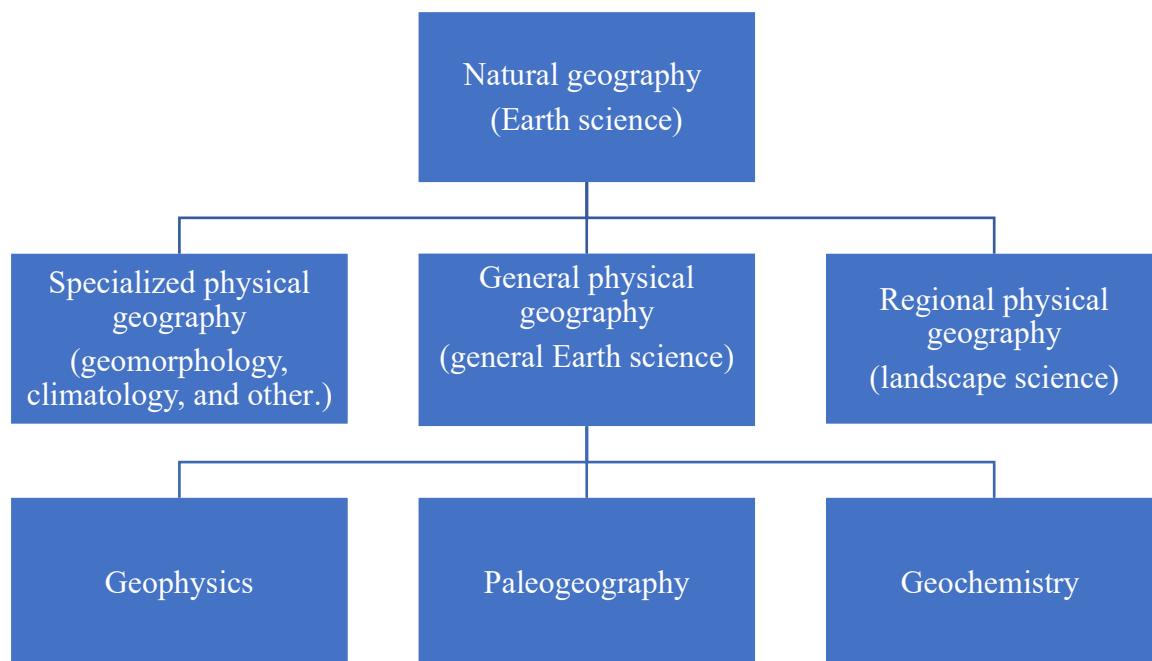


Figure 1. The role of landscape science in the classification of natural geography (according to K.K. Markov, 1960)

In the classification of natural geography of the famous scientist N.A.Gvozdetsky, general and regional landscape studies are distinguished (Figure 2).

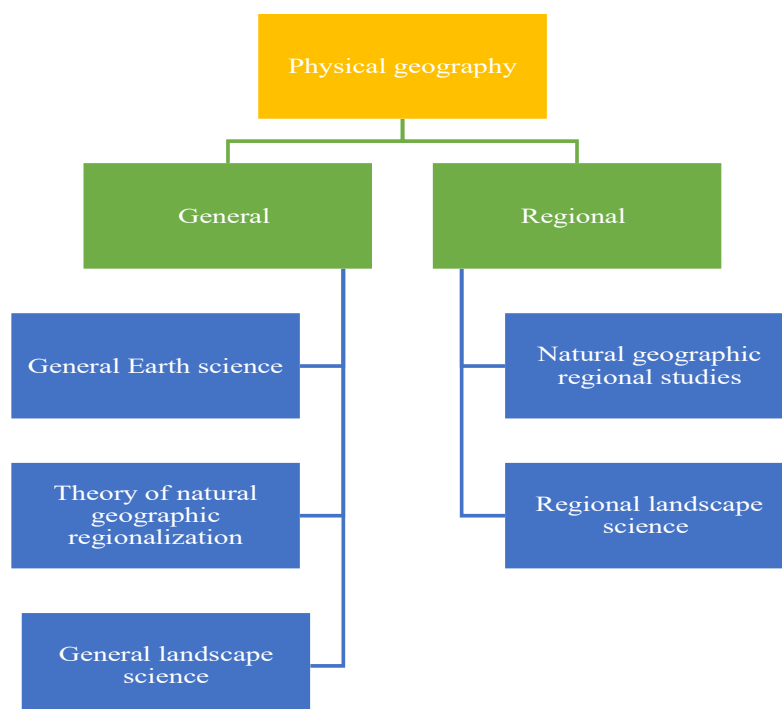


Figure 2. The role of landscape science in the classification of natural geographical sciences (according to N.A.Gvozdetsky, 1979)

I.Q.Nazarov (2013) in the textbook entitled "The main problems of geographical science", in the monograph of A.A.Nigmatov (2018) "Theory of natural geography

and geoecology", O. The textbook "General Natural Geography" prepared by Q. Abdunazarov and b. (2018) also expresses views on the classification of disciplines and the role of landscape studies in it. I.Q. Nazarov in his textbook "The main problems of geography" noted that "at the present time the science of geography consists of a system of disciplines consisting of more than 20 disciplines and directions" [5,6].

A.A. Nigmatov (2018) monograph "Natural geography and theory of geoecology", which considers it expedient to divide natural geographical sciences into 3 large groups (complex, network and applied synthetic).

A. Abdulkasimov, who is recognized as a leading landscape scientist in the CIS countries, noted: "Research works in all branches and scientific directions of landscape studies are carried out by landscape geographers and are based on scientifically based principles and methods".

Also, A. Abdulkasimov, Yu. Abdurakhmonova and Q. Davronov (2017) divided landscape studies into 3 main sections, taking into account the global and regional problems of landscape studies, its main tasks, the composition of the subject, the diversity of the research [1]. These are:

1. General laws of global and regional differentiation of the landscape sphere
2. Landscape Education, Landscape Systematization, Mapping, and Landscape Ecology
3. Natural, geographical, and landscape ecological (geoecological) zoning

Conclusion. Thus, in all the classification schemes of geography that have been created up to date, we see that at the outset, natural geographical sciences were separated separately, and economic geographical sciences were separated. Landscape studies is a science that studies the origin, structure, performance of special activities, dynamics and laws of development of landscapes that are part of the geographical crust and their division into morphological parts.

In the 130 years since the emergence of landscape sciences and more than 60 years in Uzbekistan, a number of scientific theories were formed, developed and improved as important areas, and some as new branches of science[7]. As a result, concepts such as traditional and modern landscape studies became popular. The beginning of modern landscape painting dates back to the mid-60s in the twentieth century. Landscape studies as an independent science was initially placed on a par with private disciplines such as geomorphology, biogeography, hydrology, climatology, etc.

In order to further strengthen the theoretical foundations of landscape studies, it is necessary to establish stationary and semi-stationary researches of scientists, to radically improve the work in this area.

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