

## THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN IN THE URBAN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

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### Abstract

This article discusses the man role in the urban ecosystems management and the human activity importance in the ongoing reforms in ecosystem management. The article also examines the urban ecosystems management in the historical context, based on the statistical data analysis on the cities ecosystem in Uzbekistan, discusses the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in this regard, the current state, achievements and prospects of cities.

**Keywords:** Man, city, ecosystem, ecosystem management, region.

Man is a wonderful creature who is able to change his lifestyle through hard work, sometimes finding solutions to problems, and sometimes becoming the cause of major problems. Man is both the object and the subject of social life. Modern philosophers think that "Man is the sum of three great powers: body, soul and spirituality" [1]. Indeed, as a result of human consciousness and action, society may have a future, or it may decline. Therefore, the study of the man role in the urban ecosystems management shows the article relevance.

The city is also an artificial ecism created by human thought, and is a region with developed industries, trade, construction and services. In other words, this region has all the opportunities for humanity, but we can not say that it is a region without some problems that have a serious impact on humanity. In particular, environmental pollution, increased noise and many other problems can also be cited. Of course, before the emergence of cities, it was unthinkable that these problems would escalate.

According to scientists, the first cities appeared about 3,000 years ago on the Tigris, Euphrates, and later on the banks of the Nile. The reason for the cities emergence is, on the one hand, the population protection from invaders, and, on the other hand, the handicrafts and trade development [2].

From time immemorial, great attention has been paid to cities, which we can clearly see in several sources. In particular, in the play "Ajoyib ut – tabaqot" written by Mavlana Sayyid Mukhammad Takhir on behalf of Balkh khan Ashtarkhani Nadr Mukhammadkhan, "Balkh is a great city; it

belongs to Khorasan; enters the fourth climate. It was built by Kayumars, one of the kings of ancient Iran, and rebuilt by Takhmuras. The city consists of two parts: the outer city (shakhri birun) and the inner city (shakhri darun). ”[3]

The great poet and tazkiranavist Malekho Samarkandi's work "Muzakkir al-ashob", which lived in the XVII century, tells about the work of Amir Temur and Shaibani Abdullakh in the development of Karshi and Shakhrisabz. The play describes how "in addition to the mosque and the sardoba, many buildings were built by Abdullah in this city."

Also, the Venetian scientist Marco Polo described Samarkand as "Sonmarkon hut and popular city", or Ibn Battuta, an Arab traveler, described Samarkand as one of the largest, most beautiful, and most prosperous cities in Central Asia paid great attention to the ecosystem of cities [4].

Today, the number of cities around the world is growing . Each city has its own place in society with its own ecosystem, which is divided into large, medium and small cities according to the number of inhabitants. According to the administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the total number of cities is 120 (Table 1) [5]. Out of these, 17 are large cities (Tashkent, Samarkand, Namangan, Andijan, Bukhara, Kokand, Fergana, Nukus, Karshi, Urgench, Almalyk, Angren, Chirchik, Navoi, Margilan, Termez, Jizzakh), 16 are medium and the rest are small cities [2 ]. Although the birth rate in the cities of the country is lower than in rural areas (26.3), it is 22.3 per thousand population compared to previous years [5].

	Area (thousand km2)	Total cities	The number of city population
The Republic of Uzbekistan	<b>448,97</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>17144,1</b>
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	166,59	12	930,5
provinces:			
Andijon	4,30	11	1633,9
Bukhara	40,22	11	709,5
Jizzakh	21,21	6	648
Kashkadarya	28,57	12	1410,4
Navoi	111,09	7	487,7
Namangan	7,44	8	1815,1
Samarkand	16,77	11	1438,3
Surkhondaryo	20,1	8	954
Sirdaryo	4,28	5	361,3
Tashkent	15,25	16	1446,7
Fergana	6,76	9	2117,7
Khorezm	6,05	3	619,3
Tashkent	0,34	1	2571,7

**Table 1. Total cities in the Republic of Uzbekistan by administrative-territorial division and the number of people living in them. ()**

Each of the above-mentioned cities has its own ecosystem, regardless of the region, and great attention is paid to the development of each of them throughout the country. However, no matter how firmly the state holds the ecosystem reins, if people do not understand that the reforms are for them, if they do not work together to find solutions to the problems, so many problems will arise in the city.

The head of state said that “over the past year, 150 laws, about 2,000 decrees and resolutions have been adopted to implement comprehensive changes in all spheres.” Of course, these reforms give high results when implemented in depth [6]. As an example, let’s take the only construction site in the city. At the same time, the country pays great attention to the construction sector, and according to statistics, compared to 2019, construction work increased by 109.1% [5]. However, due to the aesthetic beauty of the buildings under construction, they should beautify the city's ecosystem and not harm the city's population. Construction should not be a lucrative profession for entrepreneurs, but a place that meets the needs of people, is reliable, pleasing to the eye, meets all the requirements.

The number of apartments (houses) in Tashkent increased to 637,918, in Samarkand to 612,346, in Kashkadarya to 604,882, and in Fergana to 654,955.

Such changes in cities will certainly serve the countries development, but we have found that another issue should not be forgotten. In particular, while some people are interested in changing the urban ecosystem, it can cause a lot of inconvenience to some people. Examples include noise, anthropogenic waste, atmospheric pollution, narrowing of streets, and so on. In many cases, such problems are faced by retired people, housewives, people with disabilities. In the urban ecosystems management, the same issue is neglected, and sometimes the non-compliance actions with the law - provoke protests rules among the population. The employment issue is also important in the urban ecosystem management, the employment rate in our country is 68.3% in proportion to the number of employed people of working age [5]. In our country, 527,000 people have been employed through the "iron book" system. It is safe to say that this process has saved the city's ecosystem from some problems. We must not forget that one of the most serious obstacles in the city's ecosystem management is the fact that people who harass the city, disturb the peace of the people, and steal equipment belonging to government agencies or private property.

Human well-being depends on services in the ecosystem, as well as social capital, technological resources, and social institutions [7]. Therefore, structural support is important in managing the

urban ecosystem in ensuring people and their well-being. According to sociologist E. Akhmetova, on the one hand, the urban population does not provide high "confidence credits" to local authorities in solving environmental problems, on the other hand, they have developed a paternalistic attitude [8]. Therefore, in the urban ecosystem management, it is important to first build the urban population confidence, increase the urban population activity in this work, expand the participation, create legal opportunities level.

In conclusion, the urban ecosystem management cannot be carried out without the human factor, because, as mentioned above, man is both the object and the subject of this life.

Considering the human factor in the urban ecosystem management, we believe that the following tasks should not be forgotten:

To study the residents opinion of the area in the work carried out in construction under the urban ecosystem management (so as not to provoke protests in the future).

In the urban ecosystem management, the employment issue should be given serious consideration and this issue should not be allowed to deepen.

Achieving active participation of everyone in social reforms in society in the urban ecosystems management (one of the most difficult and serious tasks).

Interest in the biological status and people psyche in urban ecosystem management, as well as in the inter-regional program for the urban ecosystems enrichment, should take this into account.

Strengthening both moral and legal measures to prevent the anthropogenic waste proliferation is one of the most effective tasks in urban ecosystem management. Of course, in this process, the authorities may argue that it is enshrined in law, but we emphasize that we need to do more enforcement in this process.

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