

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS AND CONCEPTS OF STUDYING RURAL LANDSCAPES OF THE DESERT ZONE

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Annotation: Following article deals with the practical importance and methodological foundations of the study of rural landscapes of the desert zone.

Key words: desert zone, rural landscapes, methodology, concept, geocomplex, anthropogenic.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются практическое значение и методологические основы изучения сельских ландшафтов пустынной зоны.

Ключевые слова: пустынная зона, сельские ландшафты, методология, концепция, геокomплекс, антропогенность.

Introduction. Many investigations were conducted on learning rural landscapes of the desert zone, and N.A. Gvozdetskiy, M.A. Glazovskaya, A.G. Isachenko, V.A. Nikolaev, A.I. Perelman, V.B. Sochava and others were involved with issues of classification of natural landscapes.

A number of scientists (A. Abdulkasimov, M.I. Akhtertseva, V. Bogdanov, V.S. Jekulin, N.K. Johansen, A.G. Isachenko, S.V. Kalesnik, V.L. Kotelnikov, F.N. Milkov, V.I. Prokaev, A.M. Ryabchikov, L.I. Kurakova, Yu.G. Saushkin, D.B. Ugleba, and others) studied and classified anthropogenic landscapes. Due to the fact that different forms of human economic activities in a certain area have different effects on the differentiation of landscapes, the issue is complicated, so there is no general classification principle for anthropogenic landscapes. Oasis landscapes,

which are anthropogenically complex geocomplex, and their classification is not sufficiently developed yet.

The desert is distinguished by its own characteristics among natural zones. The well-known scientists P.Gulomov and I.Hasanov in the textbooks "Natural Geography of Uzbekistan" (part 1) touched upon the problems of the desert and expressed the following rare opinions: "More than 29 million hectares of desert area in Uzbekistan is not fully explored, we need to use it for our economy. It is planned to establish international centers for the study of the desert. [5, p.10]

Literature review. The instructive comments of the geographer I.Q. Nazarov about the possibilities and characteristics of deserts are important in the study of this zone. For example, I. Nazarov pointed (2013): "Deserts are not deserts, they are an inexhaustible treasure". Deserts are rare areas that embody the unique gifts of nature. Their rarity lies primarily in the abundance of sunlight and temperature, which is the source of life for the living world, and the extreme scarcity of water resources. But man can bring water to the desert with his intelligence and power, but not sunlight and heat. "Another unique feature of the deserts of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, is that the Amudarya and Syrdarya flow westward - towards the Aral Sea". [1, p. 4]

Research Methodology. The desert zone includes the central and northern parts of Uzbekistan, its area is 61.16% of the territory of the republic. This zone is located at an absolute height of 0-400 meters above sea level. The northern part of the desert zone is temperate, and the southern part is located in the dry subtropical climate region. Therefore, deserts in Uzbekistan are divided into northern and southern zones [4]. They differ from each other in ecological characteristics. The border between the northern desert and the southern desert passes along the south of Ustyurt, Lower Amudarya (Nukus district), Northern Kyzylkum. Rainfall in the northern deserts is generally low and evenly distributed over the seasons. The abundance of skeletal elements in the soil causes the plant to grow monotonously. In the northern deserts, rocky deserts occupy large areas.

Knowledge of its methodological foundations plays an important role in the study of rural landscapes of the desert zone. The following information is given about the term methodology in the 5th volume of the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. For example, "Methodology (from the words "method" and "logic") - a system of principles and methods of organizing and restoring the theoretical and practical activity of a researcher, as well as the doctrine of such a system. Methodology is also defined as the doctrine of methods or the general method of knowledge. Methodology teaches how to approach methods and reality in general. These lead to the conclusion that today the methodological foundations of landscape science serve as a powerful knowledge tool in researching the complex problems of establishing rural landscapes in the desert zone, in understanding the essence of the processes of change in these landscapes, in the scientific justification of the creation of rural landscapes and their further development.

Analysis and results. The methodological bases of landscape science are its doctrines and concepts.

A brief explanation of the methodological foundations of landscape science

- "Landscape" is actually a small area-complex, a geosystem, materially existing in nature, distinguished by its quality indicators.
- About the concept of anthropogenic landscape. In the middle of the 20th century, the expressions "cultural landscapes", "changing landscapes" appeared in scientific literature.
- Yu.G. In 1946, Saushkin expressed the opinion that "There should be a separate branch of geography for the study of cultural landscapes."
- In 1970, the professor of Voronezh State University F. N. Milkov in his book "Ландшафтная сфера земли" stated that "anthropogenic landscape science should deal with the study of complexes changed and built by man" (193p.), which became the basis for the formation of anthropogenic landscape science. Today, many geographers recognize that F. N. Milkov is the founder of the direction of anthropogenic landscape science.

- Yu.G. Saushkin (1946) calls any natural complex as "cultural landscape" whose interactions between landscape components have changed as a result of human activity.
- Cultural landscape should be created taking into account social demand. Resource provision, economic efficiency, and a healthy environment must be combined in the cultural landscape. (I.Q. Nazarov)

Concepts in the study of rural landscapes of the desert zone are also of particular importance.

The concept of geocomplexes. Students and followers of V.V. Dokuchaev recognized that while landscapes are a whole, there are internal differences in its nature, and landscapes are made up of smaller natural geographical complexes.

The founder of the concept of geocomplexes is L. G. Ramensky. He stated that the internal natural geographical complexes of the landscape constitute the structure of the landscape. They themselves have different levels of structure [3].

Historical - genetic concept. Landscapes and other natural geographical complexes are also derivatives of long historical development. Already in the 20s of the last century, especially after B.B. Polinov's articles on landscape, it became clear that each specific landscape is historical. Famous geographer K.K. Markov's works have been emphasized many times. According to him, in order to know the nature, it is necessary to study the paleogeography of the area.

An accurate and scientific knowledge of paleogeographical or paleolandscapes is important. Because it gives an opportunity to determine the current directions of landscape development.

The importance of determining the directions of development of landscapes is especially important in predicting their future appearance.

A structural-dynamic concept. This concept was first introduced by the famous geobotanist and geographer V.B. Sochava. According to the opinion, the study of the dynamics of landscapes should be one of the central branches of the doctrine of geosystems.

It is known that landscapes are not frozen, they are always in development and "live", fulfill their function (that is, their special activity). This is based on the exchange of matter and the flow of energy. Therefore, V.B. Sochava says that there are 2 different forms of dynamics in geosystems: transforming or evolutionary and stabilizing - that is, it is necessary to distinguish between dynamics. The first of them is the result of changes in the external environment of the geosystem and the consequence of the development of the geosystem itself. The second is a set of natural regimes, in which the relatively stable existence of geosystems is possible. An important component of the dynamics of geosystems is the process of self-restoration [2].

The concept of anthropogenic landscape science. F.N. Milkov is the founder of this concept. It is known that by the 70s of the 20th century, the issue of the consequences of human activity on landscapes was of great interest to many famous geographers. However, F. N. Milkov was the first to put forward this concept in 1977. Based on this concept, a new scientific direction, that is, anthropogenic landscape science, was formed, and our well-known geographer A. Abdulkasimov is consistently developing this direction in Uzbekistan.

Most of us know well that the classification of anthropogenic landscapes developed by F.N.Milkov for the first time served as a model in a number of works.

Conclusion and recommendations.

- Concepts have always been one of the main issues of study in the natural sciences, especially in Geography and about 10 concepts have been formed in landscape science;

- In the creation of concepts in landscape science V.V. Dokuchaev, A. G. Isachenko, N. A. Gvozdetsky, F. N. Milkov, A. M. Ryabchikov, N. I. Mikhailov, L.S. Berg, N.A. Solntsev, V.B. Sochava, L.G. Ramensky, B.B. Polinov, K.K. Markov V.A. Scientists such as Nikolaev, A. Abdulkasimov, Sh.Zokirov, I.Nazarov made a great contribution;

- Concept of geocomponents, concept of geocomplexes, historical-genetic concept, structural-dynamic concept, concept of anthropogenic landscape science,

concept of geotechnical systems, concept of agro-landscapes, cultural landscape have been formed in landscape science.

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