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Research Article

NATURAL GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTION

Submission Date: November 16, 2023, **Accepted Date:** November 21, 2023,

Published Date: November 26, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-03-11-48>

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ABSTRACT

The article describes natural geographic and geoecological problems and their solutions. Options for sustaining current and future long-term growth, averting serious risks associated with climate change, increased water scarcity, and loss of ecosystem services are highlighted.

KEYWORDS

Natural geographical, geoecological, natural resource, green economy, environmental risk, environmental protection, natural resource, oil processing, extraction.

INTRODUCTION

In modern reality, economic well-being is increasingly dependent on the introduction of environmentally friendly, resource-saving technologies and approaches. After all, the world's population is growing, and natural resources are constantly decreasing. From this point of view, the transition to a "green" economy has a number of advantages. Because it not only improves human well-being and ensures social

justice, but also significantly reduces environmental risk reduction. According to the UN Environment Program, investing 2% of the world's GDP in greening the economy will ensure current and future long-term growth rates from 2011 to 2050, climate change, water scarcity avoid serious risks associated with the increase and loss of ecosystem services. In Uzbekistan, fundamental changes are ongoing in all aspects of

the life of the state and society. At the same time, the person, his rights and legal interests are at the center of changes[1-5]. Investments in human capital, knowledge and innovation, transition to a "green" economy are considered as one of the priority areas of economic development, as a condition for increasing its competitiveness and sustainable development of the country. Taking into account the territorial location of the economy, limited resources, especially water resources, the transition to "green rails" is of decisive importance for our country [6-9].

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Currently, geographical research in Uzbekistan is developing in three directions - natural, socio-economic, environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, that is, in the manner of geocological sciences. But we cannot say that the scientific and theoretical foundations of these sciences have been fully developed. Perhaps this problem is causing the social prestige of geography to decline [10-15]. . That is why the work began with the study of the theoretical foundations of natural geography and geocology. It is not surprising that this "scientific impulse" has its influence on the rest of the geographical sciences, and the "Theory and History of Geography" is a separate field of science, the direction of education, which is universally recognized and "joins" them. and as a branch of practice it becomes the way of life of the peoples of Central Asia[16-19].

RESEARCH METHODS

Environmental protection is now an organic function of the state, because it is about the need to approach the health of people and the national wealth of the country from the point of view of savings and ownership [20-25]. .

The use of phenols retained in oil refining in various technological processes fully covers the costs of their retention, and in cases where the concentration of phenols exceeds 3-4 g/l, the purification of phenols becomes a profitable process [26-29].

RESULTS

Benzene was proposed as an extractant for the purification of wastewater from phenols in the conditions of the Fergana oil refinery. Because it is not difficult to find and the distribution coefficient is small. For example, the distribution coefficient of phenols is as follows [30]: in 4-chlorinated carbon - 0.4; in benzene - 2.4; in butyl acetate – 8-12. The physico-chemical properties of liquids obtained at the Fergana oil refinery were analyzed. The experiments were carried out in laboratory conditions on the 3-stage model of the extractor on liquids brought from the Fergana oil refinery, because the number of stages is 3 and the efficiency of the stage is equal to $\eta = 0.94$. can be extracted directly [31-32]. .

Physico-chemical properties of liquids were determined using certain methods. The "benzene-water" ratio was kept approximately 3:1, in which the maximum consumption of water was 0.13 m³/h, and the maximum consumption of benzene was 0.39 m³/h.

As a result of the research, it can be noted that the diameter of 1.96 m and the height of the working part are 3.2 A bubble extractor with m is required [33-34].

CONCLUSIONS

National strategy of "Green" economic growth, based on wastewater treatment and sustainable and efficient use of natural and energy resources, aims to increase resilience to natural disasters and climate change by reducing environmental pollution to a minimum level. World experience shows that the introduction of "green" technologies into various sectors of the economy has a positive effect on the quality of life of the population.

As a result, living in cities will be more pleasant and comfortable, the quality of life will increase, its duration will increase, infant mortality will decrease, etc. In addition, countries that have chosen the path of "green growth" are attracting the attention of international organizations and business circles. Foreign investors and creditors show great interest in them. Uzbekistan's transition to a "green" economy will be an important signal to the world community for the financing of large investment projects aimed at achieving the national goals of "green development".

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