



POPULATION ECOLOGY ITS THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

Tulkin Kuiliev

Tashkent State Agrarian University,

Associate Professor of the Department of "Humanities and Law"

ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
<p>The article analyzes the main factors in the formation of the ecological culture of the population, the actions taken to solve this problem, the nature of environmental problems, especially the problems related to the use of natural resources, the problems related to the environment in each country and in the global environment in the multipolar world trend.</p>	<p>Ecological culture, ecological problems, natural resources, globalization, multipolar world, trend, environment.</p>

Introduction

What is population ecology? How is it different from studying populations? Study of landscapes and ecosystems? The answers lie in scale, focus, and tradition. In population ecology scale is a taxonomically or functionally related group or groups of organisms. It focuses on the main characteristics of populations: growth, survival and reproduction. The tradition is based on the interplay of theory, laboratory testing, and ultimately field work. Competition and predator-prey equations Lotka (1925) and Volterra (1926, 1931) stimulated the laboratory work of Gause (1932, 1934), Park (1948, 1954), Huffaker (1958) and others. Elton (1924), Errington (1946), Lack (1954), Connell (1961a, 1961b), Payne (1966), Krebs and others. (1995) and others brought population ecology into the field with its theoretical underpinnings. is continuously tested. In the age of personal laptops and the internet, data can now be analyzed, sent around the world, and experiments never processed leaving the field. Increasingly sophisticated experimental design and statistical rigor are constantly challenging new generations of scientists. Indeed, much of the training of modern ecologists is in methodology. But why do we become ecologists in the first place? Is it because of our love of computer programs and statistics? For most of us, that would be No. More likely because A love for the organisms we find in natural (wild) places. We love sounds, smells, sensations, presence in nature. Perhaps this is due to our love for the idea of nature and places that are not completely dominated by homo sapiens. Nothing beats a day (or night) in the field for an environmentalist, and we usually strive to pass these experiences on to other people. See an environmentalist as opposed to a typical city dweller like Woody Allen. In one of his films, Woody complains that he hates spending money on nights in the country because of the constant noise of crickets. Yet he and his town colleagues calm the constant noise of traffic in New York. Most environmentalists have a different opinion. Population ecology, in the primitive sense, is an organized way of communicating with us ideas about nature to others. Population ecology, the study of individual groups of people and their survival and reproduction, their relationships with competitors, and their

predators, is rooted in both fieldwork and natural history. So it appeals to us at a very fundamental level. Instead of replacing (or perhaps in addition to) fairy tales. campfire at night, we communicate by publishing in magazines or books. In addition, without basic population survey data, most landscape and ecosystem surveys are either impractical or lack a fundamental basis. In order to develop the laws of development of ecosystem activity, first of all, we need to understand how the individual population behaves. From there we can develop the concept of interactions between populations. Therefore, I think that studies at the landscape and ecosystem level should first be aware of the data collected by population ecologists. But all this seems too big and theoretical. Knowledge in the real world population ecology is essential for conservation biologists, wildlife managers. Also, according to resource biologists, they face problems of conservation of biological diversity and wild living resource with insufficient information.

So today the main task of ecologists, work to develop good theoretical approaches and methodologies, and ecologists must recognize which of several possible theoretical approaches apply to the population or community of interest.

Conclusion

The article focused on the main factors in the formation of the ecological culture of the population. Despite the measures taken to solve this problem, environmental problems, especially problems related to the use of natural resources, are still relevant in nature and scope. In today's globalization, it is absolutely wrong to think that solving environmental problems belongs only to some organization or developed countries. In the trend of a multipolar world, it is the need of the hour for each country to study the problems related to the environment in itself and in the global environment, and be active in eliminating them. Looking at today's international situation and the state of the ecosystem, only international cooperation can overcome future problems.

REFERENCES

1. Environmental problems and the role of journalism in solving them. [Electronic source] - <http://ekolog.uz/?p=2486>
2. Environmental problems and the role of journalism in solving them. [Electronic source] - <http://ekolog.uz/?p=2486> Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [Electronic source] - URL: <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>
3. Ramatov J., Umarova R. Evolution of railway construction development in Uzbekistan: Past and prospects // AIP Conference Proceedings 2432, 030011 (2022); <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0090845> No Access Jun 16, 2022
4. Ramatov J., Umarova R. Constructive and optimal solutions for the formation of a stable ecological situation in the Aral Sea region of Uzbekistan// AIP Conference Proceedings 2432, 030113 (2022); <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0091203>.
5. Tulkin, Kuyliyev. "Ensuring Regional Security is the Main Criterion of the Foreign Policy of Uzbekistan." European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2022): 93-97.
6. Kuyliyev T., Rakhmonberdieva N. B. Analysis of global factors affecting spiritual outlook //Science Promotion. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. 2. – C. 128-131.
7. T. Kuyliyev. Features of the formation and development of ecological culture (Social and philosophical analysis) – 1993.
8. Tulkin, Kuyliyev. Youth Education – A Factor of Ensuring New Independent Sustainable Development2023/10/31.