

URBANIZATION AND BIODIVERSITY: THE NATURALIZATION OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

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Abstract: Today a large part of the world's population lives in cities. The process of urbanization continues at a rapid pace, and this process affects all aspects of human life. Cities are expanding, new infrastructures are being built, economic and cultural life is developing. However, not only does urbanization remain associated with human activities, it also has a significant impact on the natural environment and biodiversity. The naturalization of urban development is understood as the harmonization of the urbanization process with nature, actions aimed at preserving and developing biodiversity. This article discusses the impact of urbanization on biodiversity, the integration of cities with the natural environment, the development of urban ecosystems and the challenges and prospects in this process.

Keywords: urbanization, biodiversity, human factor, natural environment, rivers, lakes, natural areas, ecosystems.

The process of urbanization in many ways increases the impact of human activity on the natural environment. For the construction of cities, many natural areas are disturbed, forests are cut, rivers and lakes are polluted. This in turn leads to a decrease in biodiversity. The habitat of animals and plants is lost, many species are endangered. At the same time, cities create their own microclimate, which causes changes in the natural environment. In these conditions, many organisms are forced to adapt to new conditions or migrate to other areas. As a result, the natural state of biodiversity is disrupted. However, the impact of urbanization on biodiversity is not only negative. In recent years, there have been many activities to make cities environmentally sustainable, increase green areas, and create and develop urban ecosystems. Efforts are being made to preserve and increase biodiversity within cities through the establishment of parks, parks, green corridors, watersheds. This creates a healthy and comfortable living environment for the townspeople as well. Urban

ecosystems not only improve human quality of life, but also play an important role in maintaining biodiversity.[1]

In the process of urban naturalization, special attention is paid to maintaining ecological balance. It is important to preserve and restore the natural elements of bioturbate, prevent the spread of invasive species, and to create and protect natural habitats. It is also possible to create conditions for the movement and reproduction of animals by establishing ecological corridors and migration routes within cities. This serves to preserve biodiversity and the sustainability of urban ecosystems.[2]

The naturalization of urbanization also ensures the development of cities in harmony with the environment. In the process, cities will bring their infrastructure up to environmental standards, introduce Waste Reduction, Recycling and rational use of Natural Resources. At the same time, innovative solutions will be implemented within cities to improve energy efficiency, apply green technology and protect the environment. This reduces the ecological footprint of cities and helps preserve biodiversity. In the process of naturalization of urban development, it is also important to increase the environmental awareness of the public. It is possible to contribute to the preservation of biodiversity by promoting ecological culture among the inhabitants of the city, organizing activities aimed at conservation, encouraging voluntary activities in green areas. This leads to sustainable urban development and a harmonious lifestyle with the natural environment.[3]

International cooperation and exchange of experience are also important for urban naturalization and Biodiversity Conservation. Different countries share experience and introduce advanced technologies and management techniques to create ecologically sustainable cities. This serves to maintain biodiversity globally and ensure the environmental sustainability of cities. However, there are also many problems in the way of naturalization of urbanization. Issues related to urban expansion such as land expropriation, water and air pollution, waste management difficulties, degradation of the natural environment are still relevant. There are also problems such as the lack of financial and technical resources necessary to reduce the impact of cities on the natural environment, and inadequate environmental policies. To solve these problems, an integrated approach, active participation of the state and the public is necessary.[4]

The prospects for the naturalization of cities and the preservation of biodiversity are very wide. In the future, it is possible to preserve and increase biodiversity by making cities environmentally sustainable, developing green infrastructure, increasing environmental education and awareness, and introducing innovative technologies. There is also the possibility of creating a healthy and comfortable living environment for humans by harmonizing cities with the natural environment.[5]

Conclusion:

In summary, the relationship between urbanization and biodiversity is a complex and multifaceted process. While the urbanization process can cause many environmental problems, biodiversity can be maintained and increased through urban naturalization and environmentally sustainable development. This serves not only to protect nature, but also to improve the quality of life of humans. The naturalization of cities is an important factor in the future sustainable development of mankind, and it is necessary to pay serious attention to it.

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