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ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРЪ МУАММОЛАРИ

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



ЭЛЕКТРОН ЖУРНАЛ

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

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Махсус сон

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
Special Issue

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамрокулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон

Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши
хузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети хузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Васида Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги

Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси хузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

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Тахририят манзили:

Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com
Телеграм канал: https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

МУНДАРИЖА**07.00.00 – ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ***Шоев Иззатулло Хусенович*

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. One of the most important tasks facing the general principles of environmental management, and one of the most important tasks facing our country, is to ensure its socio-economic efficiency. Therefore, the widespread development of the environmental management system is becoming important in the socio-economic development of our country in the coming years. The aim of this study is also to create ecological mills for management, as well as environmental management, which will be used to achieve economic stability.

Keywords: economics, ecology, natural resources, biodiversity, nature and society, environmentalists, land protection, Gedomics rating, Environmental Management.

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O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY IQTISODIYOTINI BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHDA TABIIY RESURSLARDAN FOYDALANISH MENEJMENTI

Annotatsiya. Atrof-muhitni boshqarishning umumiy tamoyillari oldida turgan muhim vazifalardan biri va uning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy samaradorligini ta'minlash mamlakatimiz oldidagi eng muhim vazifalardan biridir. Shu bois, atrof-muhitni boshqarish tizimini hamma joyda rivojlantirish keyingi yillarda mamlakatimizni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi, shuningdek, iqtisodiy barqarorlikka erishish uchun foydalaniladigan ekologik boshqaruvni boshqarish, shuningdek, ekologik tegirmonlarni yaratishdir.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiyot, ekologiya, tabiiy resurslar, biologik xilma-xillik, tabiat va jamiyat, ekologiya himoyachilar, yerni muhofaza qilish, Gedomik reytingi, ekologik boshqaruv.

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ В УСТОЙЧИВОМ РАЗВИТИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. Одной из важнейших задач, стоящих перед общими принципами экологического менеджмента, и одной из важнейших задач, стоящих перед нашей страной, является обеспечение его социально-экономической эффективности. Поэтому повсеместное развитие системы экологического менеджмента приобретает важное значение в социально-экономическом развитии нашей страны в последующие годы. Целью этого исследования также является создание экологических мельниц для управления, а также экологического менеджмента, который будет использоваться для достижения экономической стабильности.

Ключевые слова: экономика, экология, природные ресурсы, биоразнообразие, природа и общество, защитники экологии, охрана земель, рейтинг Gedomics, управление окружающей средой.

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Introduction

Sustainable development of the economy is carried out in harmony with the rate of use of natural resources. The interaction between the economy and nature is complex and contradictory, and in the era of scientific and technical progress, the relationship between man and nature has entered a completely new stage, especially the rational use and protection of nature and its resources remains an objective necessity.

Sustainable development of the country takes place based on the interdependence of economic and ecological factors, and all existing obstacles in this regard must be eliminated in the system of nature-society relations.

Due to the reduction of production in economic sectors, reform and renovation of industrial enterprises, reduction of cotton planting, and the trend of increasing grain and leguminous, vegetable, and sugarcane, potato cultivated areas were established in the structure of cultivated areas.

Several major discoveries made in the 20th century caused revolutionary changes in humanity's attitude to nature and the events taking place in it. Now humanity has entered a new stage of scientific and technical development. Although the widespread use of computers, microelectronics, informatics, and biotechnological achievements in almost all areas of the economy accelerates production processes and paves the way for the economical use of natural resources, many problems have arisen in nature due to the widespread use of scientific and technical achievements in life.

Such unfavorable environmental conditions have started to cause a change in the rhythm of life, physical and mental exhaustion of people, the emergence of various chronic and severe diseases, and a large amount of economic and socio-economic damage. Now the direction of interaction between nature and society should be focused only on the preservation of nature and the biosphere as a whole on a scientific basis. V.V. Tsesarsky said: "Man must help to facilitate the task of the biosphere, otherwise it will be destroyed and life on earth will disappear." [1]

A person should never allow this. But solving the environmental problems that have arisen is very urgent, complex, and diverse, including economic, social, cultural, spiritual, and

scientific issues. The importance of environmental management in creating its scientific basis is incomparable. Since ancient times, sages have debated about human needs, and the extent and means of satisfying them. Until the 19th century, this problem was a philosophical description, and by the end of the 19th century, it became a serious practical problem that needed to be solved.

The current state of our country's economy requires accelerating the implementation of structural changes in the national economy. The experience of economically developed countries shows that deep, effective structural changes can be implemented only through the rational use of the country's economic and natural factors. In the conditions of the transition to the market economy, the formation of the structure of the economy takes place first of all at the expense of the sectors that provide economic growth, which in turn causes the country's economy to reduce the export of raw materials, as well as to develop its processing, to save foreign exchange funds, and to increase the employment of the population.

The experiences of the world and our country show that sustainable economic development cannot be achieved at the expense of destroying nature and exhausting natural resources, and on the contrary, it is impossible to maintain the necessary quality of the environment without a strong economy.

For this reason, within the framework of the ecological economy, it is necessary to justify and develop appropriate methods and activities that allow, firstly, the most effective use of natural ecological conditions and resources in the economy in ecologically safe directions, and secondly, the elimination of damage and prevention of the damage and pollution of the environment under the influence of the economy. These problems should be solved based on laws of a natural-historical nature and taking into account the changing needs of society and the formation of a new system of values.

As a result of the discoveries of the 20th century and the forced development of the economy, the impact of people on nature has also increased. Even now, in the economic sphere, there are cases of seeking quick profit and achieving results. That is why it is necessary to take serious measures regarding some environmental problems in the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, land, water, and air pollution problems are among them. There is still a sentiment in people's minds that "the more resources are used, the better". If this continues, human helplessness in the face of ecological problems in Uzbekistan may increase even more.

Research methods

The national economy has entered the stage of stable growth, and according to all its signs, it fully corresponds to the criteria of sustainable development based on economic theory. Joint management of interrelated economic, environmental, and social processes has become the basis for ensuring the sustainable development of the country. Environmental protection is considered one of the priorities for reforming the country's national economy and deepening it. In our opinion, we believe that the priority directions of ecologically acceptable economic development in our country should be:

It is necessary to form a business structure that is ecologically balanced and allows the saving of natural resources. It is appropriate to give priority to the development of processing and processing, that is, complex productions that produce finished products;

It is necessary to carry out an investment policy that provides the opportunity to develop ecologically balanced productions;

It is necessary to increase the allocation of funds from the state budget for environmental protection measures.

According to world experience, it is better to allocate 8-10% of GDP for these activities. But if we take into account the tension of the ecological situation in Uzbekistan, it is not difficult to know that this amount should be even more;

Attracting the funds of the population and enterprises to nature protection activities and increasing the efficiency of their use will also have a good effect;

It is necessary to further improve the mechanisms of privatization in our country. As a result, the number of private farms in Uzbekistan will increase.

Then, as in GFR, it will be possible to introduce a system of additional benefits (taxes, loans) to private enterprises that have made a great contribution to environmental purity;

It will be necessary to create a system of environmentally acceptable taxes, credits, subsidies, trade tariffs, and duties.

Although the use of natural resources is highly effective from an economic point of view, the use of non-renewable natural resources from an ecological point of view requires the implementation of recultivation works and requires the observance of geographic and ecological principles in sustainable economic development.

The concept of sustainable development was introduced into world science and politics as development through the Brundtland Commission, which "... can meet the needs of the present, but does not endanger the satisfaction of the personal needs of future generations." [2]. This concept is more politicized than science. Therefore, there are two important determinants of approach to the concept in question. "Sustainable development is such a development in which the impact on the environment occurs at the level of the economic size of the biosphere, and the natural basis of reproduction of human life is not disturbed" [3].

Here, the economic size of the biosphere is interpreted as "...its anthropogenic impact is understood as the level of possibility, exceeding it creates a mood of discontent and creates a negative situation that eventually leads to the occurrence of irreversible degradation processes."

According to another approach that assesses the stability of society, it is based on the assessment of moral and ethical factors. "When children are happier than their parents, development is stable." Achieving sustainable economic development in our country primarily depends on factors such as deepening structural reforms in the economy, increasing the role of the private sector, creating favorable conditions for entrepreneurs, and improving the environmental condition of the Khudus. Due to the acceleration of scientific and technical development, the increase of anthropogenic activity and the resulting pressure on the environment is increasing. This is now mostly local. However, it has become clear that preserving the established laws of socio-economic development of the present period will lead to global changes in the "nature-society" system.

Results and discussion. Faster resolution of economic issues in the conditions of market relations, finding their solution, understanding the content and features of the national independence ideology, in many ways, the secrets of people's economy, the art of management, especially the content of the market and market economy relations, their requirements and characteristics, laws and regulations, implemented economic it depends on their deeper understanding of the purpose and essence of the reforms.

Sustainable economic growth in Uzbekistan and its regions depends primarily on the development of industrial sectors. During the years of independence, significant structural changes took place in the industrial sector during the deepening of reforms. Energy and food security has been ensured, and the efficiency of using available natural resources has been increased. While maintaining the role of the state in the management of the industry, market mechanisms were used and gradual development began to take place.

At the first stage, the focus was on the extraction of raw materials of high strategic importance, the development of processing, and the protection of the domestic market. In the second stage, import substitution was directed more towards producing industries [5].

An important strategic task for Uzbekistan at the macro level is to improve the quality of economic growth, which is technological modernization, increasing international competitiveness, diversifying the economy, turning the country into a technologically advanced producer of export goods and services.

Since the early stages of human development, there has been an inextricable relationship between nature and the economy, as a result of which man has used all the material resources necessary for his life to one degree or another. Due to the limited means of meeting the need, it is becoming necessary to search for and implement artificial materials that can replace primary natural resources. Therefore, solving the problems of saving existing natural resources, using secondary resources on a large scale, accelerating the transition to the production of materials that can replace natural resources is one of the most important issues facing humanity.

Solving these is related to environmental management, which is widely used in recent times, and is of crucial importance in the management of the real sector.

As a result of the priority industrial development program adopted in our country in 2011-2015 and the consistent implementation of network programs on production modernization, technical and technological updating, the role of processing industries producing competitive products with high added value in the structure of the industry is increasing.

More than 78 percent of the industrial products produced in our country today belong to these industries. As a result of such changes, the share of the industry in the structure of the gross domestic product is now more than 24.2 percent. However, this figure was 14.2 percent in 2000. In 2017, the production volume of agricultural products increased by 2.6 times compared to 2000. Compared to 2016, the production of agricultural products increased by 6.8%, including agriculture - by 6.4%, livestock - by 7.4%. Table 6 shows changes in the structure of the sector of the gross domestic product in the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years.

The consumption of natural resources. In many regions of the world, the rates of using natural resources have exceeded the possibilities of filling the place of nature, that is, of eliminating the damage caused to it by nature. Raising the standard of living of the population in the villages is the main criterion that expresses the effectiveness of the socio-economic policy carried out by the state, and its achievement is the basis of social development. The share of farms in raising the standard of living of the population is high [6]

Table 1

Of gross domestic product in the Republic of Uzbekistan network content

| Years | Gross domestic product at current prices, bln. soum | Compared to last year tan% (compare in grades) | Sector structure of the gross domestic product, % | | | | |
|-------|---|--|---|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Industry | the village farm | construction | dental field | net taxes |
| 2010 | 38969,9 | 109,0 | 23,5 | 19,7 | 5,6 | 41,3 | 9,9 |
| 2011 | 49375,6 | 108,1 | 23,6 | 18,6 | 6,8 | 41,4 | 9,6 |
| 2012 | 62388,3 | 108,5 | 23,9 | 18,0 | 6,5 | 42,4 | 9,2 |
| 2013 | 78764,2 | 108,3 | 24,0 | 17,8 | 6,1 | 43,5 | 8,6 |
| 2014 | 96589,8 | 108,2 | 24,0 | 17,5 | 5,9 | 44,9 | 7,7 |
| 2016 | 198871,6 | 108,7 | 24,2 | 17,8 | 6,7 | 44,9 | 6,4 |
| 2017 | 249136,4 | 105,3 | 24,3 | 17,6 | 6,9 | 45,1 | 6,1 |

Farms are large farms that have enough leased arable land for efficient operation, are equipped with high-efficiency modern equipment, and have mastered advanced technologies. Wide-scale farms, along with the cultivation of agricultural products, are effective in such areas as deep processing of their products, implementation of construction works and services to the rural population.

Agriculture and industry are closely related sectors, and the development of one of them is the main factor for the development of the other. In particular, the development of industries such as food and light industry is directly dependent on the increase in the volume and quality of agricultural products [7].

Today, as a result of the implementation of measures to diversify the structural structure of the economy and the development of cooperative relations in the economy, the agricultural and industrial sectors are merging and merging. For example, industrial production is brought to farmers' and peasant farms in the villages, as well as farms and auxiliary farms are established among some industrial enterprises. This situation is the main feature of today's economic development. The development of these two sectors, supporting each other, ensures the increase in the standard of living of the population, especially the rural population.

In order to increase the standard of living of the population in the villages, it is necessary to pay attention to increasing the efficiency of the agricultural products processing enterprises. Also, increasing the employment of the rural population is one of the major problems. In our country, a lot of attention is paid to gradually increasing the incomes of the rural population. In order to maintain the standard of living of the population in the villages and maintain the average income indicators, the state should first of all effectively use the mechanisms of redistribution of the received income through the tax system, transfer payments and other means [8]

In this process, the main goal of the state is to maintain the balance of economic efficiency and redistribution through a rational social policy.

The globalization of today's economy makes it necessary to study the aspects of enterprises adapting to the competitive environment, to organize production in accordance with the demands of comprehensively developing market relations, and to effectively manage

them. Industrial enterprises operating under the conditions of structural changes and liberalization of the economy, as a link of our national economy, have been making a great contribution to the economy of the republic and the prosperous life of our people [9]

The entry into our country of competitive and cheap products produced in foreign countries makes it an important issue for experts and leading scientists to reveal scientifically based tips on the development and effective operation of industrial enterprises in our republic. In connection with the introduction of new economic mechanisms in the conditions of the market economy, a number of problems are arising in many industrial enterprises.

The purpose of the implementation of these economic mechanisms is not only to earn income, but also to find ways to produce competitive new products that meet market needs and compete with other similar enterprises.

Since the early stages of human development, there has been an interdependence between nature and the economy, and as a result, man has used all the material resources necessary for his life to one degree or another. Due to the limited means of meeting the needs, it is becoming necessary to search for and use artificial materials that can replace primary natural resources[10]

Therefore, solving the problems of conserving existing natural resources, using secondary resources on a large scale, accelerating the transition to the production of materials that can replace natural resources is one of the most important issues facing humanity. Solving them is related to environmental management, which is often used in recent times, and is of decisive importance in real sector management. Today, when the various effects of humanity on nature and natural complexes at different stages have increased to a high level, the problem of preventing the ecological balance is of crucial importance [11].

Sustainable development includes limiting the consumption of goods and services in the regions of the country. In this regard, taking into account the regional characteristics, it is important to create an ecological-economic balance (Table 3).

Table 2

Environmental and economic balance of the local administrative body

| Indicators | Output | Result |
|--|---|--|
| | Market stocks | |
| 1. Land | Urbanization; taking the land out of agricultural use, loss of profit to the resource owners and the population | resource owners and the population |
| 2. Water | More than normative contamination; Over the normative water | Costs for water protection, mln. sum. |
| 3. Air | Enabling in fuel consumption; more contamination than the normative | Costs for air protection, mln. sum. |
| 4. Biota | Loss of productive fields | Hectares of mln. Soums / Earth unit |
| 5. Reconstruction | Lost profit for recreational quality | Costs of public health, mln. sum. |
| Stocks that are not dependent on market | | |
| 6. Biological diversity | Reduction of protected areas | Indirect evaluation of biodiversity. mln. sum. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 7. Aesthetic quality of the environment | A decrease in the attractiveness of the living environment | A decrease in GEDOMIC value |
| 8. Global ecosystems | Proceeds of more carbon from national (regional) quota | The carbon balance shifts (carbon value), mln. soums |
| 9. Universal objects | Any form of damage | The value assessment is determined or exempt from evaluation on readiness method and experts |

The analysis of the implementation of the strategy of sustainable development and the transition to a "green" economy in different countries of the world shows that most of them still plan their future plans as a continuation of the current development and continue to live according to their old habits. Economic growth, production and the pursuit of consumption remains the main direction. For this reason, achieving the purpose of sustainable development and ecology economy remains depending on the public understanding of the need to switch to the new parody [12].

Conclusion

Natural resources based production is final, if the original factor for nature is the first link in nature; There are indirect links to connect their products with consumption of production and exchange production. Although natural resources based production is the first link (stage) of nature, it serves consumption.

The last goal and cause of consumption production; Because the consumption is spent (lose) and it is new orders for production. Meeting a need will create a new need, the development of consumption is the driving force for the development of natural resources-based production. But its appearance depends on the production of its origin and conditioned with it - the production of new products leads to this product and its consumption [13].

The use of natural resources and its principles of nature protection are reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The activities of government agencies in this area were also determined in the Constitution. A separate law on conservation is adopted in each State. Individuals who violate nature protection laws are subject to administrative, material and criminal. The concepts of ecology and culture are inextricably linked. The higher the cultural level of the population, the very clean and environmentally friendly conditions are convenient. Each specialist should contribute to the improvement of the level of general environmental culture, regardless of the operation in which field. It is also important to restore national cultural views and traditions, which involve highly environmental culture [14].

"As a result of the rapid development of fan and technology, the interaction between humanity and nature is over an unprecedented level, and larger the intensification of urbanization, agricultural production and similar factors intensely accelerated the use of natural resources. Naturally, the adverse effects of these factors to the environment and mineral reserve, soil mode, soil condition, atmospheric air and water bodies are growing. The development of science and technology is making significant changes in the hydrological

regime of the water, ie in sea and oceans and oceans, and inland water layers, and the hydrological regime of the planet" [15].

In turn, this has a positive and negative impact on the economy. In accordance with the above-mentioned concept, the concept of sustainable development requires the exchange of man-made development, into the implementation of economic development into environmental protection.

Thus, the main condition of sustainable development requires the maintenance of nature units permanently (in this case, it plays an important role. Restrictions are based on a normative approach and the decay of a natural base is not allowed, environmental and economic security.

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

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