

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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Annotation: The article indicates the main connections and solutions to the economic aspects of the environmental problem and the possibility of solving it, all possible social, political and other consequences remain beyond its scope, which open the field for other studies. The ecology is considered from the point of view of economics and the problems of ecological safety in the Russian conditions are characterized. In accordance with this, the article presents the basic concepts and categories of environmental safety, characterizes the ecological situation in the country, the directions of development of environmental safety and the ways of development of environmental safety.

Key words: Ecology, economic connection, economic development, ecological crisis, biocentric ecological outlook, natural resources, ecological economics, ecological situation, economics of sustainable development.

The ecology of the main developed countries of the world is deteriorating due to the emissions of various gaseous fumes into the atmosphere. Reasons for the insensitivity of the economy to the situation of the ecological crisis Ecology and the economy are increasingly intertwined with each other - at the local, regional, national and global levels, forming a complex set of causes and effects. Ecological economics is a new field of study dealing with the relationship between natural ecosystems and socio-economic systems in the broadest sense, relationships that are crucial for many of humanity's current problems as well as building a sustainable future. One of the essential differences of this synthetic science from traditional economics and ecology is a more ambitious and long-term approach to human activity in space and time, including a whole network of interactions between economic and ecological systems of various levels. The central objects of the traditional economy are individual consumers. Their tastes and preferences are considered decisive, and, therefore, dominant. Natural resources, thanks to technological progress and seemingly infinite substitutability, are believed to be essentially limitless.

The concept of the ecological economy is built on other principles that consider people as one important component of an integral ecological and economic system. People in this system occupy one of the main places because they are responsible for understanding their own role in the overall global system of the biosphere, in preserving and managing it in order to achieve sustainability. This ideology is closer to the biocentric ecological worldview, in which natural resources are not considered unlimited, and humanity is

considered as one of the biological species. But in contrast to the biocentric ecological view, ecological economics believes that human preferences, attitudes, technology, and culture must co-evolve with nature and reflect the breadth of ecological opportunities and, more importantly, ecological constraints, i.e. mutual importance of cultural and biological development. Evolution, as a process of change in complex systems through the choice of transmitted characteristics, is a basic concept in both ecology and ecological economics. Development implies the existence of a dynamic and adaptive non-equilibrium system rather than a static equilibrium, often adopted in the traditional economy. In order to live with dignity, according to the ecological economy, people must learn to take a more biocentric perspective and treat our other biological counterparts in a respectful and fair manner. If the macro-goal of the survival of biological species in ecology is similar to the goal of sustainability, however, it is limited to individual species and does not affect the entire system, then the main goal of traditional economics at the macro level is not sustainability, but continuous growth. Such a prospect is attractive for short-term benefits and dangerous for the final results: more and more natural resources are needed for the development of the economy, but the more resources the economy consumes, the less opportunities for economic growth. The main goal of the ecological economy is the sustainability of the integral ecological and economic system of the planet. Conventional sciences most often consider the behavior of systems at the macro level, as a simple integration of a large number of microbehaviors.

Ecological economics proceeds from the recognition of bilateral dependencies of micro- and macrolevels: social organization and cultural institutions at higher levels of the spatial-temporal hierarchy should smooth out conflicts that arise when achieving microdevelopment goals at lower levels and vice versa. The main areas of research in ecological economics are:

- 1) sustainability as the maintenance of life support systems;
- 2) assessment of natural resources and natural capital;
- 3) macroeconomic accounting in the ecological and economic system;
- 4) creation of innovative tools for environmental management;
- 5) environmental and economic modeling at the local, regional and global levels.

The ecological situation in the world, which can be characterized as a state of ecological crisis, along with the aggravation of global socio-economic and political problems, requires a stop to dangerous trends and a change in the course of development of modern civilization.

One of the main contradictions is the clash between economic growth and the need to limit its environmental intensity. To solve this most complex problem, a combination of political will, international efforts and a change in the economic paradigm is required, which consists in the transition from the economic system of civilization to the ecological-economic system.

Ecologization of the economy is a necessary condition and at the same time the main component of environmentally balanced development. It is accompanied by a shift in the focus of economic analysis from costs and outputs to economic outcomes and further to projected development trends. In essence, it means the greening of the entire socio-economic structure and development of society. The implementation of the principles of sustainable development is possible if the environmental requirements for the economy are observed. Hence, the practical significance of ecology lies primarily in the fact that it can and should exercise scientific control over nature management. Nature management is the main part of the resource base. However, environmental control of nature management and resource management is still extremely weak. Because of this, serious contradictions remain between economic interests and environmental requirements.

These requirements are aimed at reducing the environmental intensity of the economy, the entire human economy. We list the main of these requirements.

1. In a short historical period, a change in the paradigm of the economy should take place: in the formation of a modern society, the economic system should be replaced by an ecological-economic system. Environmental conditions, processes and objects, including all renewable resources, should be included among the economic categories as equal to other categories of wealth.
2. Calculation of fundamental economic indicators (GDP, national income per capita, etc.) should be made with mandatory consideration of the depreciation of the natural environment - pollution, the consumption of

renewable natural resources and long-term environmental damage. Only such an approach, on the one hand, gives a true picture of the environmental and economic well-being of the country and its population, and on the other hand, it forces us to reconsider the concept and criteria of economic growth.

3. It is necessary to abandon the costly approach to nature protection and environmental protection, to include environmental protection functions directly in the production economy, to carry out the transition of the economy to a strategy of high-quality growth based on the technological re-equipment of production under environmental and economic control.

4. The exploitation of natural resources and the economics of production must be subject to environmental restrictions and the principle of balanced nature management, according to which the placement and development of material production in a certain territory should be carried out in accordance with its ecological technical capacity. The implementation of this requirement should take place under the control of strict payment for nature use: violation of the requirement automatically includes progressive economic sanctions, which necessarily exceed the amount of damage caused.

5. Change of priorities and structural transformations in the economy should include:

quantitative and qualitative restructuring of the economy of energy and industrial resources, focused on maximum savings and efficiency;

change in the sectoral and technological structure of production with the gradual exclusion from it of the production of a significant part of the secondary means of consumption and minimization of resource intensity and waste production;

gradual inclusion in pricing mechanisms of environmental costs of economic activity and cost assessment of the risk of environmental damage;

weakening the dictate of supply in production and trade and the gradual exclusion of that part of marketing that imposes and stimulates assortments of secondary means of consumption.

Mankind has reached a very important stage in its history, requiring, along with a change in the demographic situation, a change in the paradigm of the economy - the image of its structure and functioning. It is necessary to move to a new degree of material culture, compatible with the already impoverished natural potential of the planet.

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