

The Importance of Rational Use of Natural Resources in the Economy and Specific Features of its Management

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Abstract: The article describes the principles and signs of managing the rational use of natural resources. In addition, the possibilities of its use in Uzbekistan have been determined.

Keywords: Natural resources, renewable energy, "green economy", non-renewable natural resources, effective management.

Rational use of natural resources and protection of the environment is one of the most important problems of modern society during the development of scientific and technical progress, which is accompanied by an active influence on nature. In addition, the development of "green economy" takes a leading place in ensuring sustainable economic development in our country, rational use of limited, non-renewable economic resources and, at the same time, increasing energy efficiency. Basically, the strategy of the transition to the "green economy" of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2030 envisages solving the tasks of increasing the energy efficiency of the economy and rational use of natural resources in the conditions of limited, non-renewable economic resources as a priority for our country to join the ranks of developed countries in the world in the long term. In order to achieve this strategic goal, modernizing the technologies used in practice and improving the financial mechanisms, reducing the relative emissions of greenhouse gases per unit of gross domestic product by 10% in 2030 compared to 2010, transferring the population and economic sectors to the use of one hundred percent modern, cheap and reliable electricity supply, ecologically improved it is necessary to solve the tasks of transition to motor fuel and automobile production, rapid development of electric transport. In order to eliminate the negative consequences of not using natural resources wisely and effectively, developing countries spend 70-100 billion annually to improve their ecological system, biological diversity and climate. requires that they make investments in the amount of not less than USD. Taking into account the low investment potential of developing countries, foreign investments are directed to the areas of production and processing of underground resources, which are strategically important for these regions. Studies show that the national legislation of some developing countries does not ensure environmental or social responsibility of economic entities. This aggressive approach to the exploitation of natural resources can lead to serious losses for world civilization. In the current conditions, the transition of the economy and social sphere to the use of renewable energy resources is the optimal solution to this problem. Countries of the world have sufficient potential to use the renewable energy sector. According to IRENA, Canada and the US have generated

96,636 MWt and 214,766 MWt of renewable energy capacity, respectively. With its considerable potential and diverse climate, Russia has been able to generate 51,747 MWt of energy generation capacity per year from renewable energy resources. Brazil and China have commissioned 122,951 MWt and 545,206 MWt of renewable energy generation capacity per year, respectively.

At the same time, as a result of human economic activity, major environmental problems are arising in the world. Since the 50s of the 20th century, due to the sharp increase in energy production, a large amount of waste has been released into the atmosphere.

The amount of emissions into the atmosphere was 5 billion tons per year. This amount began to increase every year. This led to an increase in the average temperature on Earth from 14.5° C c in 1890 to 15.2°C in 1980, that is, 0.7 degrees. This indicator has the property of increasing year by year. And this is the reason for the occurrence of the "greenhouse effect". Scientists believe that if the current rate of increase in gases that give rise to the "greenhouse effect" is maintained, then every 10 years the temperature increases by 0.2—0.5 degrees. And the above information testifies to the inevitability of too much harm to nature, too. Basically, the management of the rational use of Natural Resources will focus on the Prevention of damage to the above nature. Managing the rational use of Natural Resources is a highly effective management that does not lead to drastic changes in the potential of a natural resource that humanity is not socio economically prepared for, and does not lead to profound changes in the natural environment that harm human health or threaten its life. The system of activities for the rational use of nature and Natural Resources is aimed at ensuring the most efficient use of Natural Resources and conditions and their reproduction, taking into account the promising interests of the developing economy and the preservation of people's health. And the above information testifies to the inevitability of too much harm to nature, too. Basically, the management of the rational use of Natural Resources will focus on the Prevention of damage to the above nature. The management of the rational use of Natural Resources is the constant influence of man on the environment, where he expresses the management of relations with nature on the basis of conservation and protection from adverse consequences during his activities. The basic principle of management of the rational use of Natural Resources is the economic specialization and organization of the economy, the social structure of society depends on the Natural Resources (Potential) of the territory, the functions of ecosystems for the restoration of resources and the restoration of the environment, their compliance with natural capabilities and tolerance to anthropogenic influences.

The necessary elements of managing the rational use of natural resources are: optimal modes of consumption of types of resources and their integrated use; taking into account the speed and volume of resource renewal; management of simple and advanced reproduction of resources; maintaining the quality of the used landscape (ecosystem); block and eliminate the negative consequences of natural resource withdrawal; is to organize the most economical production, taking into account the natural functioning and dynamics of ecosystems. At the same time, it is advisable to use the following methods of managing the rational use of Natural Resources, which constitute: - inventory and inventory creation of Natural Resources; -ecology of technological processes. Signs of management of rational use of Natural Resources: -restoration and reproduction of Natural Resources; - Preservation of the earth, water, animals and plant world; - soft extraction and harmless processing of minerals; -preservation of the natural environment for the life of people, animals and plants; -preservation of the ecological balance of the natural system. On this basis, rational management of nature presupposes the interaction of the entire natural system on the basis of rationalization in the preservation of environmental laws, the use, storage and reproduction of available resources. The essence of the use of nature is based on the primary laws of the mutual synthesis of various natural systems. Thus, the analysis of the biosystem in the rational management of nature, its careful exploitation, protection and reproduction, the development of sectors of

the economy and the preservation of human health are understood taking into account not only the current, but also future interests. In addition, the widespread introduction of waste-free production in the economy brings enormous benefits to both the economy and nature.

Waste-free production is such an organization of resource cycles based on the principles of interconnection and isolation, in which the waste of certain industries is used as raw materials for others, which ensures their full use. However, in most industries, the formation of certain emissions is inevitable. The real goal is the transition to low-waste production, characterized by the maximum use of waste. This will also greatly help to solve the problem of rational use of Natural Resources. The problem of rational use of Natural Resources is quite extensive and complex. It should be remembered that everything in nature is closely related to each other, and none of its components can exist separated from each other. The damage caused during centuries of economic activity can be corrected only if society has a conscious approach to solving the problems of the global environmental situation. And this is the person, the state and the world community. In addition, before preserving any biological subject, it is necessary to thoroughly study the entire agrobiological system, acquire knowledge and understand the essence of its existence. Only by knowing nature and its laws, a person will be able to use all its blessings and resources wisely, as well as increase and preserve them for the future generation of people.

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