

The impact of environmental changes on the world economy and the economy of Uzbekistan.

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Abstract: The article focuses on environmental degradation, which has become one of the urgent problems today, its negative impact on the world economy, as well as the emergence of environmental problems in our country and its impact on economic growth. A few positive suggestions. they are also introduced as part of the tasks.

Keywords: ecology, environmental problems, economy, economic growth, supply.

Introduction

It is known that the 79th goal of the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for the period 2022-2026 of the Republic of Uzbekistan is "Improving the mechanisms for assessing the level of environmental pollution, monitoring the environment, forecasting the level of its pollution, providing continuous information on state environmental control "ensuring, conducting state environmental expertise to determine the compliance of farming and other activities with environmental standards requirements, monitoring of the state of pollution sources and their impact on the environment", as well as "Ecology and environmental protection, cities and the task of implementing the Republican Green Space project to improve the environmental situation in the districts¹.

Environmental pollution and misuse of natural resources hinder the development of production and pose a serious threat to the lives of the population. In this regard, various movements and organizations for the protection of nature were created. Environmental policy has begun to be implemented in most economically developed countries. Laws on nature protection were adopted, state environmental organizations were created. As a result, since the 80s of the 20th century, the

¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60.

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level of environmental pollution in some regions of the world has been decreasing. But the environmental situation in most countries of the world remains tense. The actions of some countries are not enough for the implementation and implementation of environmental policy. This requires joint actions of the world community, which determines the feasibility of conducting scientific research on environmental changes in our country. The UN has a special Commission for Environmental Protection (UNEP). Uzbek scientists are also actively involved in the implementation of these works.

Research methodology. The scientific article widely uses environmental pollution and misuse of natural resources in the republic, a detailed analysis of environmental changes, as well as methods such as induction and deduction, systematic and comparative analysis, economic statistics.

Literary review.

Over the past thirty years, the United Nations has gathered more than 200 countries annually for the Global Climate Summit (SOR 27). This conference began in 1992 with the signing by 197 countries of the UN Convention on Climate Change. Its purpose is to prevent dangerous anthropogenic influence on the Earth's climate system. The first SOR took place in Spain in 1995, then the Kyoto Protocol was signed in Japan and the Paris Agreement in France. This summit will be held in 2021. It was held in Glasgow, Scotland. and in 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh, the Arab Republic of Egypt, where the Glasgow Climate Pact and the problem of "Loss and damage" (the largest part of the climate crisis on the part of developed countries (payment of compensation to the poorest countries that suffered and contributed the least to the crisis). In 2015, the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets set by the UN for 2030. development (economic, environmental and social).²

Our great scientists al-Khorezmi, Farabi, Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina and others expressed valuable thoughts about nature and its balance, flora and fauna, as well as respect for nature back in the days when the science of ecology had not yet emerged. In particular, Muhammad Musa Al-Khorezmi said: "Know that if the eyes of the river are filled with tears, then trouble awaits her."

According to historical data, the king of ancient Egypt turned to our great compatriot al-Fargani for help to solve the problems of taxation of the state treasury., assumes that there will be dimensional levels that determine the water level.³

David Attenborough is a British naturalist and television presenter who has been making documentaries about nature and human impact on the environment for many years.

Sylvia Earle: American oceanographer and marine biologist, known for her underwater research and ocean conservation efforts.

Paul Ehrlich is an American biologist and writer working in the field of nature conservation and the study of human interaction with the environment

² Marguba Tursunaliyeva Adilova, Lecturer at Tashkent University of Economics, green-economy-progress.uz

³ O. A. Nabiyeu, Candidate of Biological Sciences, Associate Professor "Climate change, understanding of their impact and assessment of dangerous consequences, measures of adaptation to climate change in Uzbekistan and measures of application, foreign experience".

In the process of forming a new development model, the evolution of the sustainable development paradigm led to the creation of the concept of a "Green" economy, the harmonious development of society along with natural systems was recognized. and to stimulate development towards the development of a low-carbon economy, the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies, as well as the creation and use of vehicles that meet environmental requirements, ensuring energy efficiency and solving problems related to climate change.

According to Interfax and UN information, global climate change will cause \$2 trillion in damage to the global economy by 2030. By 2030, global warming will cause 1.5 trillion pounds of damage to the global economy every year. As a result of the change, a decrease in GDP is observed in 43 countries, of which annual losses in India may amount to 340 billion pounds, in China – 188 billion pounds, in Malaysia – 188 billion pounds, and in Thailand – 133 billion pounds. billions of pounds.⁴

Recently, the use of a systematic approach to the analysis of regions has been intensified, which is manifested, first of all, in the study of socio-economic and ecological systems. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev in his Message to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis and the Legislative Chamber identified 6 main directions of development for the next year, in which the main "fourth direction – ecology, especially water issues, is becoming a global problem." In this regard, scientifically based proposals and recommendations to increase the economic potential of the country and its regions, the formation of an effective economic and ecological system in the regions, ensuring the environmental safety of the regions through the development of various areas of production is one of the urgent problems of our time.

First of all, the definition and improvement of natural conditions in the regions, ensuring ecological ecology in them depends on the effective use of goods and services within the framework of ecological and economic relations.- An environmental analysis is being carried out. This requires extensive research on the formation of an ecological economy and its effective development for the sustainable development of the territory associated with environmental management standards.

In the conditions of modernization of the economy, the effectiveness of the ecological economy is aimed at solving the following tasks:

- Development of a new system of environmental goods and services to ensure sustainable development;
- Investment of capital in the form of funds and analysis of its effectiveness in the rational use of nature;
- Comparative analysis of regional, national and global environmental problems;

⁴ O.A.Nabiyev, Candidate of Biological Sciences, Associate Professor "Climate change, understanding of its impact and assessment of dangerous consequences, measures and applications of adaptation to climate change in Uzbekistan, foreign experience"

- Comparative analysis of the economic potential of the regions on the basis of environmental management standards.
- Description of economic and ecological processes in natural territories by various methods.

Also, in order to increase the efficiency of the ecological economy in the conditions of modernization of the economy, the development of environmental education at the level of various opportunities and further improvement of the system of training and advanced training of environmental personnel, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 21, 2017 "Ecology and environmental protection" No. PF-5024 on improving the system of public administration in the field of "Organization of environmental education, propaganda and educational work, as well as retraining of personnel" and advanced training of specialists in the field of ecology and environmental protection".

As a result, by following the principles and criteria of ecological economics, the impact of ecological efficiency in the country's economy has increased. In this article I will focus on two factors known to all of us that have the greatest negative impact on the ecology of our country: the first is the drying up of the Aral Sea and the second is air pollution. I will focus on them briefly. The World Bank named the main reason for the construction of the Aral Sea. Asia-Plus reported that a number of international organizations have announced an international competition for the restoration of land in the Aral Sea region.

According to the World Bank, in 1960-2000 The Aral Sea was the fourth largest lake in the world." It has also had a negative impact on the well-being and health of millions of people living in this region. The consequences of the Aral Sea disaster have a negative impact on agricultural productivity. crop yield, livestock and the standard of living of the local population.⁵

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev delivered a speech at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly. We are doing a lot of work on the creation of territories and trees, the formation of the soil layer. At the initiative of our country, the United Nations has created a Trust Fund for the Aral Gulf region of the Multilateral Partnership for Human Security, which serves as a platform for the support of the international community to provide practical assistance to the population.⁶

"Tashkent took the first place in air pollution. On the evening of October 17, Tashkent city overtook Delhi in the IQAir air pollution rating and became the 1st place in the world. Countless trees and dilapidated buildings have been cut down, and due to the lack of high-quality public transport, the number of cars in the city is increasing," Kun.uz on its official website.⁷

⁵ <https://daryo.uz>

⁶ <https://daryo.uz>

⁷ <https://kun.uz/uz/news/2022/10/17/tashkent-ranked-1-in-the-world-for-air-pollution->

Protected natural areas
thousand hectares

1-table

Areas	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Republic of Uzbekistan	1 545,7	1 545,9	1 570,6	3 457,8	4 472,5
Republic of Karakalpakstan	697,0	697,2	700,2	2 589,6	2 870,1
Andijan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bukhara	16,5	16,5	16,5	26,8	26,8
Dzhirgatalay	68,5	68,5	68,5	68,3	68,3
Kashkadarya	84,9	84,9	84,9	82,9	82,9
Navoi	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	734,2
Namangan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Samarkand	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4
Surkhandarya	23,8	23,8	23,8	23,8	23,8
Sirdarya	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Tashkent	642,3	642,3	642,3	642,3	642,3
Ferghana	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Khorezm	10,3	10,3	32,0	21,7	21,7
Tashkent city	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

As can be seen from the table, the areas in need of protection in our republic are increasing every year. Taking into account the positive and negative consequences of this, it is permissible to state such a conclusion. In addition to the growing population, it can be noted that there is not enough knowledge about environmental protection among the population, new factories are starting to work, and the number of construction projects is increasing. In Tashkent, one of the areas causing great damage, the absence of any measures to mitigate the consequences of the environmental situation has given negative results.

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