



THE ROLE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMY IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

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Abstract:

This article covers the area of Environmental Economics and its ecology with dependence, some modern problems of the Environmental economy and their there have been reflections on the problems affecting, the relationship of the Environmental economy to the economy of the country.

Keywords: Environment, economy, climate, pollution, air pollution, industrial waste

INTRODUCTION. The economic side of problems in environmental economics refers to how economic decisions and actions affect the environment and how environmental policies and regulations affect economic activity. This involves understanding how market mechanisms, such as supply and demand, influence the use and distribution of Natural Resources, and how economic incentives can stimulate or discourage sustainable practice. In addition, the economic side of environmental problems often includes the assessment of environmental goods and services that are not priced in the market. For example, fresh air and water, biodiversity and carbon sequestration are important components of a healthy environment, but they do not have a market price. Environmental economists use a variety of methods to assess the economic value of these environmental goods and services, which can then inform policy decisions.

METHODOLOGY OF LITERATURE ANALYSIS

In general, understanding the economic side of environmental problems with ensuring sustainability and protecting the environment from economic growth it is very important in developing effective balancing policies and strategies.

Scientific understanding of problems in environmental economics involves the analysis of physical, chemical and biological processes affecting the environment, as well as the impact of human activities on Natural Resources and ecosystems. The concept is based on scientific methods and research, including field research, laboratory experiments, modeling, and data analysis [1].

Environmental scientists consider the interactions between human activity and the natural environment, and that these interactions are those of natural resources such as air, water and soil they study how it can affect availability and quality, the health and well-being of human and non-human organisms. They also have they analyze economic and social factors that



affect environmental problems such as market failures, institutional barriers and behavioral factors. In Environmental Economics, a scientific understanding of environmental problems is used to develop economic policies and strategies aimed at promoting sustainable development and increasing the efficiency of resource use. These policies and strategies are based on a multidisciplinary approach that combines economic, environmental and social perspectives and involves collaboration between scientists, policy makers and stakeholders [2].

Economic analysis of problems in environmental economics ecological Economic to analyze the costs and benefits associated with problems includes the application of principles and tools. Promoting sustainable practice to this to do and minimize the negative impact of economic activity on the environment to market, such as cost and profit analysis, taxes, and sales permits based tools and other economic benefits include.

Economic analysis, as well as various policy options and economic growth and environmental goals, taking into account possible impacts on development helps to identify the most effective and effective means of achieving. Economic Analysis, for example, is the cost of various pollution control measures and optimal pollution reduction that balances the benefits helps to determine the level [3].

In general, economic analysis is aware of environmental policy decisions in making, environmental goals maximize social well-being and important in ensuring that it is achieved in a way that minimizes economic costs role. Environmental economics is not only an economic or scientific, but also a political issue. This is because environmental policies can be applied to a variety of stakeholders, including it can have a significant impact on individuals, businesses and governments.

Political aspects of environmental economics include:

Conflicting interests: environmental policy business and to the interests of various stakeholders such as consumers can affect. For example, regulations on waste or waste disposal increase production costs for businesses and in the end it can affect their benefit. It is between different groups can create conflicts, and policymakers have effective environmental policies to develop, it is necessary to manage these conflicts.

Political will: Environmental Policy effectively exercise strong political will requires an increase. Governments consider the need to protect the environment economically balancing with other priorities such as growth and job creation must. Political will to the party in power or on environmental issues it can also vary depending on public opinion.

International cooperation: Like climate change and biodiversity loss many environmental problems require international cooperation to effectively solve makes. This can cause problems because the countries are different may have priorities and interests, which is a global environmental policy makes it difficult to reach an agreement on.

Socially active layer: socially active layer environmental policy it can play an important role in shaping. For example, fossil fuels policies whose companies aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions there are various oppositions that can be made against, while environmental groups defend more stringent rules can do. The impact of these groups is the development of environmental policies and may affect implementation [4].

In general, the political aspects of environmental economics are environmental plays an important role in the development and implementation of policies. Politicians managing opposite interests and priorities, building political will, develop international cooperation and develop effective environmental policies for should manage the influence of interest groups[5].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Problems in the Environmental economy are often attributed to technological innovations related to the need. For example, climate change, air and water pollution, environmental problems such as depletion of natural resources are often environmentally friendly occurs as a result of the use of outdated technologies that are not. This new that is more efficient and stable to solve problems it is necessary to develop technologies.

Technological innovation costs environmental protection it also helps to reduce. For example, the sun, wind and renewable energy such as hydropower the development of its technologies helps to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, which contributes significantly to climate change. Just like so, more efficient as electric vehicles and high-speed trains development of transport technologies waste in the transport sector helps to reduce[6].

In addition, technological innovation also brings new economic opportunities can create. For example, the development of green technologies is a new industry and work can lead to the creation of places. This is to economic growth and development helps, while solving environmental problems. Technological innovation in general in the Environmental economy plays a decisive role in solving problems. These are environmental costs helps reduce, economic growth and is new to sustainable development creates opportunities. Environmental economics is the solution in the



economic system of any country the doer plays a role. It is not only the conservation of Natural Resources and the protection of the environment to do, but also to ensure sustainable economic growth and development important[7].

CONCLUSION.

In summary, the Environmental economy of any country it is decisive in the economic system. It provides economic growth supports the development of new technologies and innovations, thus together with it provides environmental sustainability. Investment in environmental economics by inclusion, countries not only receive economic benefits, but also future generations for conservation of Natural Resources and environmental protection as well can provide.

In addition, the Environmental economy is particularly rural and undeveloped to create jobs in the regions and diversify the economy creates opportunities. Thus, it helps to reduce economic inequality provides and helps reduce poverty. Therefore, governments recognize the importance of Environmental Economics to be able to obtain and contribute to sustainability, innovation and job creation it is very important that they support its growth through policies and investments. Thus, countries benefit both people and the planet they can build a more stable and inclusive economy.

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