
IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The region is integrated in the development of an economic mechanism for managing environmental conflicts analysis approaches have been implemented. Tfinancial-economic, socio-legal, socio-political and administrative-state methods of collective regulation of the process of habitat use were analyzed.

Keywords: environmental conflict, economic mechanism, conflict management, use of nature, natural resource, environment, environmental policy, economic methods, "polluter pays", "user of nature pays".

I. Introduction

The analysis of the main laws of the world economy shows that today's main directions are characterized by humanization of development and orientation towards environmentalization. Therefore, the word "development" is now used as "increase", "expansion", etc. does not have the same meaning as the expressions, and on the contrary, the current economic development reflects the limitation of production rates and the transition to somewhat lower consumption standards in highly developed countries.[1]

An important issue of the ecologization of the economy and its transition to a sustainable type of development is the problem of the implementation mechanism of such ecologically oriented development.

The purpose of this prospective research is to fully analyze the stable development of Kashkadarya region in the context of the complex environmental situation, the selection of priorities based on innovative and investment development programs that have a significant impact on solving the problems of managing the regional economy in the conditions of market relations.[2]

In our opinion, the economic mechanism of the use of nature is to direct the use of nature in the direction of improving the environmental policy of the state, to adapt and direct the direction of the effective use of nature in order to create a natural-resource base as a possible condition for economic growth in the country, the financial-economic, social-legal, social regulation of the process of the use of nature. -consists of a combination of political and administrative-state methods.[3]

The strategy for increasing the ecological and economic efficiency of nature protection activities and resource saving should be built in such a way that the economic

mechanism includes the classification of national and regional real basic norms of the activity of industrial, agricultural and service facilities, and the creation of a basis for the rapid and sustainable development of advanced modern technologies in production. , the combined use of natural resources, raw materials and materials that negate or significantly reduce the negative impact on the natural environment should be implemented.

II. Methods

Recently, among scientists and practitioners, there is a view of the region as a whole system, distinguished by its structure, functions, relations with the external environment, history, culture, living conditions of its inhabitants, divided into administrative-territorial entities of the country [4]. Also, the theoretical and methodological aspects of state regulation of the economy and management of its regional subjects are reflected in the research of foreign and domestic scientists. Some of them see the management of the regional economy in general as its effective development, as well as its implementation through the organic construction of the regional economy in the economic space of the country [5], while others consider the restructuring of the economy and achieving progress in the social and environmental spheres,

At present, the possibilities of using the positive aspects of administrative and market methods of regulation of environmental and economic problems at the regional scale and their harmonization have been studied to a lesser extent [6]. The regional regulated ecological-economic market of rights to economic damages is a mechanism for increasing environmental security in the region based on the primary (administrative) and secondary (market) sale of rights to economic damages. Its purpose is to optimize costs and other environmental and economic indicators of enterprises and the region, as well as to reduce economic damage in the region.[7]

Economic, social and environmental policies based on the uniqueness of the region should prepare the ground for the development of the regional development strategy. The analysis of the development strategies of a number of regions shows that ecological features are not fully taken into account in them. At least, even in old industrialized and highly urbanized regions, the environmental factor is limiting their development, and economic growth is tied to raw areas. In such a situation, one should not come to the opinion that the development of mining or metallurgical industries should be stopped due to environmental restrictions. Greening of production in the strategy is possible only in the conditions of a dynamically developing economy.[8] "Of course there are serious problems related to environmental pollution. But limiting economic growth does not solve these problems. In order to limit pollution, it is necessary to limit pollution, not economic growth". Therefore, the interrelationship of economy and ecology should be based on a comprehensive analysis of all the indicators of scientific and technical progress in industrial, agricultural and non-productive sectors, the formation of market relations, the civilized expansion of ownership forms

at the expense of production and natural resources, and other important directions of structural restructuring of the economy[8]. As a cumulative expression of the material foundations of the region, it is necessary to calculate its economic value or the economic potential of the region, which is not only the size of the property located in this area, expressed in one or another quantitative indicators, but also takes into account the qualitative characteristics that determine the use of this property in the region. In this regard, the potential of the region can be divided into four main components [9]:

Based on the above considerations, the modern concept of managing the national economy, including its constituent regional economy, can be expressed as follows:

- human and ecological orientation of the economy, its innovation;
- the use of international experiences, taking into account environmental problems (regarding the solution of the water problem);
- to ensure the economic and environmental security, financial interests of the country's territorial entities, the active participation of regional organizations in the implementation of the country's government policy in the process of structural transformation of the economy and the country's target programs;
- adaptability of regional economic structures to market economy and sustainable development requirements, structural restructuring of industry, development of service networks and greening of production.

The evolution of regional economic management theories reflects the growth of the role of intangible goals and factors of economic development and the transition of regions to a model of sustainable ecological and socio-economic development.[10]

Natural-ecological potential, although it is not always directly related to assessment, has an indirect effect on the final results of regional economic activity through components such as the quality of land, distance from or proximity to sales markets, natural-climatic conditions, ecological size of the area. Accordingly, the natural-ecological system of relations included in the process of regional reproduction can be expressed through the system of relations on the use of local natural resources and prevention of their wild use as a natural basis of regional development. In turn, this system of relations is based on the types of natural resources of the area (subsoil resources, land, water).[11]

The ecological and economic tension in some regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, especially in the Kashkadarya region, is of particular concern.

The rational use of natural resources is a necessary condition for the sustainable development of any country or region. In sustainable development, the reduction of important indicators such as the capacity of natural resources and, in particular, the capacity of energy, is always considered among the main factors of economic growth.[12]

The inclusion of the assessment of natural resources and ecological potential in the macroeconomic indicators makes it necessary to significantly correct the perceptions that have arisen about the level of socio-economic development of the country and the

region, as well as the level of opportunities they have to ensure the sustainable well-being of their citizens. At the same time, it is important to understand that neither the abundance of natural resources of the region nor its convenient geographical location automatically guarantees its development at such a level, high quality and level of the population's life. In the economic conditions that have arisen, the tendency of the natural resource capacity in the economic development of the region, as well as in the country, is shown.[13]

III. Results and Discussion

The inclusion of the assessment of natural resources and ecological potential in the macroeconomic indicators makes it necessary to significantly correct the perceptions that have arisen about the level of socio-economic development of the country and the region, as well as the level of opportunities they have to ensure the sustainable well-being of their citizens. At the same time, it is important to understand that neither the abundance of natural resources of the region nor its convenient geographical location automatically guarantees its development at such a level, high quality and level of the population's life. In the economic conditions that have arisen, the tendency of the natural resource capacity in the economic development of the region, as well as in the country, is shown. Here are a number of different areas,

- lack of ecologically balanced long-term economic strategy and criteria for evaluating its effectiveness;
- lack of appropriate country and regional environmental policy;
- unbalanced investment policy, which leads to an increase in the imbalance between infrastructure, mining and processing sectors of the economy;
- failure to take into account the economic value of natural resources and services;
- receiving large profits from the sale of natural resources, which stimulate the tension of nature, and so on.

In this regard, it becomes relevant to consider the problems of environmental protection from a macroeconomic point of view, which allows to determine the main systemic causes of environmental degradation and the economic trends affecting the environment.[6]

This approach is especially important for regions specializing in raw materials. Pure environmental measures aimed at preserving nature will not be effective without an ecologically balanced macroeconomic policy. It is possible to spend a lot of money on environmental protection, but the effect of such spending will be minimal without taking into account and adjusting the development of the entire economy and its sectors (petroleum-energy, chemical, metallurgical, agricultural, etc.).

Economic methods in the implementation of environmental policy are widely used in all leading countries of the world. The application of economic methods is based on the principles of "polluter pays" and "nature user pays".

Reproduction of the territorial environment of the region objectively envisages the reproduction of its economic, social and natural foundations together with all their components.

The problem of the organizational and economic mechanism of managing the regional economy is not sufficiently evaluated by some state officials and expert-economists. Therefore, this problem, which describes the real situation of the regions and provides information about options for solving one or another economic problem, can be a decisive factor in ensuring the stable socio-ecological development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.[7]

The influence of the state in regulating the socio-economic development of the regions is the improvement of the standard of living of the population, the free operation of economic entities of all forms of ownership and the legal regulatory system and the general macroeconomic (tax-budget, finance-credit), social, environmental, structural-investment, foreign economic is reflected in policy and institutional structural changes.

Local state administration bodies are considered to be the institution of development and implementation of regional policy aimed at increasing the standard of living of the population, ensuring sustainable development in social, economic, political and ecological dimensions. Accordingly, increasing the activity of local state authorities is an institutional factor of effective regional policy. Therefore, the effectiveness and efficiency of socio-economic and institutional changes in many cases depend on regional conditions and factors. It should also be noted that regional economic reform does not represent a miniature version of macroeconomic policy. Each region is a unique socio-economic and natural resource system. Based on this, continuous analysis of economic reforms in the regions.

One-sidedness of approaches in development and management at different levels greatly harms the socio-economic development of the country. As a result of this, there is an aggravation of socio-demographic and environmental problems, a slowdown of the processes in the regional economy, difficulties in cooperation in production, and a low introduction of scientific and technical achievements of intersectoral importance. As a result, the population is not fully provided with goods and services, and as a result, negative situations are observed in the regional development.

IV. Conclusions

In conclusion, management institutions should be periodically reorganized in accordance with the changing political, social, economic, and environmental conditions.

Comfortable living conditions (development of service and communication sectors, recreation opportunities, etc.) and high environmental standards.

In the process of improving the quality of the products produced in the regions (primarily in the processing industries), it is necessary to increase the technical

students for the products produced and to improve the standards, consumer safety, environmental safety, and energy efficiency.

It is necessary to change the structure of the industrial complex of Kashkadarya region from focusing on raw materials to deep processing. As a result of this, the development of completely new production, precisely in the production sector - the construction industry, textile, metallurgy, mechanical engineering and chemical industry based on the deep processing of raw materials, taking into account the energy and environmental problems of the region (for example, mini-factories based on the integrated processing of oil and natural gas, textile factories, enterprises producing construction materials, etc.)

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