The Impact of Economic Development on the Environment

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Abstract: To inform future economists about the impact of the environmental situation on the economic situation and to form in them a worldview on sustainable development.

Key words: economic, animal, humans, anthropogenic, macro-ecology, Earth, Pollution, environment, natural, resources, geographical environments, plant and animal remains, Caribbean, Japanese, Javanese, Biscay, Persian, Mexican.

Since the creation of man on earth, he has been improving his economic situation through natural resources. In the process of enjoying material goods, he has inadvertently wasted his time, for which nature has punished him. For example, in the past, humans hunted large animals, which led to a decline in the number of animals in the wild, famine, and a doubling of the population due to the increase in the number of scientists. These and similar situations have increased people's consciousness and thinking ability, forming signs of caution in the use of natural resource. [1,3,7] The material needs of the population are endless as the world's population continues to grow. 6.5 billion If we calculate the blessings of nature over the average 70 years of human life, we get the following numbers:

1. Food 45000 kg. x 6.5 billion. q 292x5Q11 kg.
2. Fresh water: a total of 230 l in 1 day. x 363 day 83 490 l. x 70 years 5 844 300 l. 5 844 300 l. x 6.5 billion. 37987 x 95 Q10l.

From the above figures, it can be seen that for the life of every inhabitant of the Earth, an equal amount of food and water resources are required in hyper-numbers. However, these resources are not inexhaustible. The implication is that there is a big difference between demand, supply and supply of material goods. This, on the one hand, combines macroeconomics with macro ecology, which requires the economy to be accounted for, and, on the other hand, necessitates the search for and use of artificial materials that can replace primary natural resources. The role of the economy in solving this problem is immense.

Natural and anthropogenic factors play a key role in environmental pollution. Environmental pollution is caused by natural factors, primarily by lightning, burning of grass and forests, volcanic eruptions, wind movement, continuous decay in the biosphere (plant and animal remains) and other processes. They emit millions of tons of dust a year. But now artificial factors (anthropogenic process) are most involved in nature pollution. It accounts for 2/3 of the air pollution [2,4,6].

As a result of environmental pollution, the flora and fauna of the Earth's surface, centuries-old historical monuments and buildings are equally damaged. In fact, in nature, it has a unique property of different types of sewage, such as waste disposal, cleaning. We know that is (CO) gas we emit into the atmosphere is continuously processed by plants due to the process of photosynthesis, converted into oxygen, and returned to nature. However, in recent years, the amount of pollutants released into nature has exceeded the norm to such an extent that, as a result, nature is gradually losing its ability to restore and purify itself.

The environment is growing in all geographical environments. Pollution of the land (lithosphere) occurs as a result of depletion of mineral resources, especially their open pit mining. Soil, especially open-pit mining, is occurring. The soil is especially polluted with industrial and agricultural wastes. The main pollutants are various metals and their compounds, mineral fertilizers, chemical poisons, radioactive substances. Accumulation of household and livestock waste leads to deterioration of sanitary and hygienic conditions [5,8,9].

The world's oceans are also becoming increasingly polluted. Its pollution is caused by dirty water from rivers, waste from shores, and oil products falling due to the movement and destruction of ships. Currently, the Middle, Northern, Baltic, Black, Azov, Caribbean, Japanese, Javanese, Biscay, Persian, Mexican bays are the most modified.

The world's oceans are being polluted, especially by oil and oil products. Space observations currently show that 1/3 of the world's ocean surface is covered by an oil veil. This means one of the biggest environmental problems in the world. After all, the oil curtain prevents the ocean from absorbing sunlight, reduces the evaporation of water and the ability to saturate with oxygen, and slows down the development of living organisms. With oil, especially the Atlantic Ocean, the northern parts of the Indian Ocean are the most polluted.

The atmosphere is polluted by electricity, metallurgy, chemicals and other industries, vehicles, space launches or various fires. As a result, billions of tons of solid, gaseous, aerosol wastes are released into the atmosphere every year. Increasing the weight of atmospheric gas (CO), especially sulfur dioxide (SO2), has begun to cause major environmental problems.

From nuclear scientist Y.B. Khariton: "Doesn't the production and proliferation of terrible thermonuclear weapons pose a threat to humanity?" "In the end, it is not the thermonuclear weapons but the 'greenhouse effect' that poses the greatest threat to our planet, which means that global warming poses a real threat to life on Earth," he said.

Indeed, as the atmosphere became polluted with various aerosol gases such as carbon monoxide, sulfur, nitrogen, fluorine chloride, phosphorus, lead, mercury, and aluminum, solar heating began to be disrupted. In turn, this could lead to climate change, the gradual disappearance of permafrost on the planet's poles and high mountains.Atmospheric pollution poses another complex problem for humanity. In recent years, as a result of the release of fluorine-chlorine compounds into the air, the ozone layer, which is the shield of life on Earth, is becoming thinner. The so-called "ozone hole" was first observed in the Antarctic of South America, and in recent years in the northern latitudes of Eurasia.

The origin of such problems is mainly due to the deterioration of the relationship between society and nature and the pollution of the environment. This means that humanity has a task to treat nature as "You". The pollution of the environment encourages the search for ways to protect nature and solve these complex problems. A number of effective ways to protect the environment have been developed [1,5,9].

The first is to take measures to prevent this in enterprises that pollute the environment. This should include the construction of various wastewater treatment systems, the abandonment of the use of fossil fuels, the establishment of waste recycling plants, and the reclamation of waste lands.

The second way is the widespread use of new technological opportunities in production, which can fully protect the environment, the creation of waste-free production systems.

The third way is to rid densely populated areas of "dirty" industries.

Environmental policy. The misuse of natural resources and the pollution of the environment are leading to an increasingly vicious cycle of disease in which we live and breathe. This, in turn, poses complex challenges to society, such as taking countermeasures.

Environmental policy is a set of policies aimed at protecting and improving the natural environment, efficient use and enrichment of natural resources, taking into account the requirements and recommendations of environmental science. Typically, such a policy can be pursued at the state, regional and global levels, and at least involves the creation and implementation of legal frameworks (laws) for nature protection.

Over the past decade, the United States, Japan, a number of European Union and CIS countries, and some developing countries have developed, enacted, and implemented legislation to address the complex environmental situation.

People's movements and parties (for example, the Greens, Greenpeace, etc.), which are committed to improving the environment, began to work actively in them. As a result, over the past 80 years, the level of environmental pollution has been gradually declining, mainly in economically developed countries. This positive situation should be considered as the result of such actions.Nevertheless, the environmental situation in many countries remains tense. There is a need to join forces around the world to achieve a wide

range of practical results. To this end, major international conferences on environmental protection were held in Stockholm in 1972, in Helsinki in 1975, in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and in Kyoto in 1998, at which important decisions were made. The important thing is that the UN and many of its agencies are actively working to address the challenges of protecting the environment and improving the environment. One of them is the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The official agencies formed around this program coordinate the work carried out in this field in different countries, summarize the experience gained in the countries, and support future work. UNEP is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya [1,3,4,5,6,8.9].

Conclusion:

The most polluting industries are thermal power, metallurgy, chemistry and petro-chemistry, pulp and paper, and cement. In recent years, many of the world's leading industrial countries have focused on locating such "dirty" industries in economically underdeveloped desolate areas. During the years of independence, special attention was paid to such principles in Uzbekistan. The Bukhara oil refining, Kangirat soda and Shorten gas-chemical industrial centers, built in recent years, have been located in large areas. This situation effectively serves to improve environmental conditions. The public is also expected to play an important role in improving the environment and creatively solving environmental problems. To this end, the Ecosan movement has been established in Uzbekistan on a community basis, working not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the entire Central Asian region to protect nature and improve the living environment[].

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