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DIRECTIONS OF MANAGING THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE ECONOMY

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Abstract:
The management of natural resources in the economy involves implementing strategies and frameworks to ensure that resources are used efficiently, sustainably, and equitably. Below are key directions for managing natural resources: sustainable resource management, resource efficiency and circular economy, integrated resource planning, green technologies and innovation, economic valuation of ecosystem services, regulation and policy frameworks, education and awareness, climate change mitigation and adaptation. By integrating these directions, the economy can transition toward a more sustainable and resilient future, balancing economic growth with the responsible use of natural resources.

Keywords: Installing filters, establishing protected areas, reclamation, “extra-natural”, “nature-product”.

Introduction

The sustainable development of the country's economy in the context of a green economy is closely related to the state of nature use and environmental protection, ecotourism. Therefore, in the context of a digital economy, it is of great importance to create economic mechanisms for the protection of greenery and the rational use of natural resources, and through the results of an economic analysis of positive and negative changes in nature, it is possible to assess the economic activity of human society on the basis of quantitative indicators. The combination of socio-economic development in each region with its ecologization is a law required by

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the current stage of development. The objective basis of this newly formed law is two things. First, the further acceleration of socio-economic development is due to the fact that the relations between nature and society have become more acute due to the nature of the present time, and the limitations of the ability of natural factors to meet the growing needs of the economy. Secondly, as a result of the increasing anthropogenic activity, environmental pollution and its negative impact on human life and activity. Based on this, identifying areas for increasing the efficiency of natural resource use in the region and engaging them in economic activities, with the ultimate economic results, are of great importance.

The following priorities are appropriate in greening the economy and solving environmental problems:

- alternative options for solving environmental problems;
- resource-saving technologies;
- direct nature conservation measures (e.g., installing filters, establishing protected areas, reclamation, etc.).

The above directions play a key role in solving the problems of economic development and the formation of a sustainable type of growth. Currently, the most ecologically and economically effective direction for solving the problems of nature protection is the development of the activities of industries that are “extra-natural”, that is, those that extract, process and convert natural resources into final products. In our opinion, in order to implement positive structural changes in the economy, it is necessary to develop an effective structural policy. This is a system of purposefully implemented measures to form, maintain and change the proportions in the economy for the effective use of all types of resources and the full satisfaction of social needs.

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Table 1. Natural capacity indicators in countries around the world[1]

Country	Energy capacity; t./oil-equiv; 1000 USD.	CO2 emissions per kg per 1000 USD.	SO2 emissions, kg per 1000 USD GDP.
Japan	*0.17*	*0.3*	*0.42*
Germany	*0.21*	*1.1*	*0.51*
Franch	*0.21*	*0.9*	*0.31*
Norway	*0.22*	*0.3*	*0.32*
Great Britain	*0.20*	*1.8*	*0.49*
Uzbekistan	*0.54*	*3.1*	*0.45*
USA	*0.28*	*2.3*	*0.73*
Russia	*0.61*	*6.0*	*1.54*

Studies show that structural and technological adaptation of the economy allows saving 20-30% of currently inefficiently used natural resources while increasing the final product. In our country, there is a huge amount of constant wasteful consumption of natural resources, mainly in energy and agriculture, which creates the appearance of resource shortages. A comparison of the natural capacity of the economies of Russia and developed countries according to Tables 1 and 2 shows a different picture. That is, among the countries analyzed in terms of energy capacity (t./oil - eq.; 1000 US dollars), SOx emissions (kg per 1000 US dollars of GDP) and CO2 emissions (kg per 1000 US dollars of GDP), Japan, France, Norway have the lowest energy consumption (0.17); The best with indicators of 0.3; 0.42, 0.21; 0.9; 0.31 and 0.22; 0.3; 0.32, Germany, Great Britain and the USA with indicators of 0.21; 1.1; 0.52, 0.20; 1.8; 0.49 and 0.28; 2.3; 0.73, respectively, are average, and Uzbekistan and Russia with indicators of 0.54; 3.1; 0.45 and 0.61; 6.0; 1.54, respectively, show the worst cases. Or, it shows that in Russia, the cost of forest resources per 1 ton of paper is 4-6 times higher than in developed countries (structural overconsumption (cost) is about 80%).

[1] file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/929-932+Iqtisodiyotda+Tabiiy+Resurslardan+Foydalanishni+Boshqarish+Yo%E2%80%98Nalishlari%20(1).pdf

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Table 2. Volume of wood used to produce 1 ton of paper and cardboard, m3/t[2]

Russia	*32*
USA	*7*
Finland	*5*
Sweden	*6*

MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES. Resource planning strategy and ownership regime NRM strategies can be classified by the form and interest of the stakeholders:

- State property regime: power and control of resource usage have been in the possession of the State. Any person can also use the resources, but only with the state's consent. Some examples are the national forest, national parks and military reserves.
- Private property regime**:** any properties owned by an established corporate or individual organization. The owner(s) are responsible for both the advantage and the responsibilities to the resources. The most prominent example is private property.
- Common property regimes**:** it's a group's private ownership. The scale, complexity and structure of the group can differ, e.g., aboriginal community, village neighbor. Public parks, grasslands and water resources are few examples.
- Nonproperty regimes**:** such assets do not have a definitive owner. Each prospective consumer has the same skill as they choose to use it. It is said that "The wealth of everyone is not the property of anyone". A lake fishing is an example. This system of possession is often connected to the commons catastrophe.
- Hybrid regimes**:** some natural resource ownership regimes can include different elements of the above-mentioned regimes, and administrators of common resources will have to analysis the effect of hybrid regimes.

[2] file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/929-932+Iqtisodiyotda+Tabiiy+Resurslardan+Foydalanishni+Boshqarish+Yo%E2%80%98Nalishlari%20(1).pdf

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Natural resource management (NRM) plays a critical role in the economy, as it governs how societies utilize, conserve, and distribute natural resources like water, forests, minerals, and fossil fuels. The challenge lies in balancing economic growth with the sustainability of these resources to ensure that future generations can also benefit from them. In this discussion, we explore how effective NRM influences economic performance, environmental sustainability, and social equity.

1. Economic impact of effective resource management

- **Sustainable economic growth:** proper management of natural resources ensures that industries such as agriculture, mining, and forestry are able to maintain productivity without depleting the resource base. Sustainable practices, such as replanting trees or practicing crop rotation, ensure long-term growth while avoiding the economic consequences of resource exhaustion.
- **Job creation:** natural resources often serve as the backbone of many industries, particularly in developing economies. Effective resource management can result in job creation and the development of local economies. For instance, if forestry is managed sustainably, it can provide consistent employment in both logging and subsequent forest management activities.
- **Revenue generation:** proper extraction and management of resources can also lead to increased government revenue through taxes and royalties, which can be reinvested in infrastructure, education, and other areas of national development. Norway, for example, has effectively utilized its oil wealth to fund its sovereign wealth fund, ensuring long-term economic security.

2. Environmental considerations and long-term sustainability

- **Resource depletion:** one of the significant challenges of poor NRM is the overexploitation of resources, leading to resource depletion. This, in turn, can result in economic loss, as sectors dependent on these resources (e.g., fishing, agriculture, mining) can no longer thrive. An example of this is the depletion of fisheries due to overfishing, resulting in job losses and decreased revenue in regions that depend on fishing as a primary industry.
- **Biodiversity loss and ecosystem services:** the mismanagement of natural resources can lead to significant loss of biodiversity, which has broader

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economic implications. Healthy ecosystems provide valuable services, such as clean water, air, and fertile soil, all of which are essential for sustaining agriculture and human health. The loss of such ecosystems can increase costs in sectors like healthcare and agriculture due to diminished ecosystem services.

- **Climate change and resilience:** unsustainable natural resource exploitation, such as deforestation and fossil fuel use, contributes to climate change. In turn, climate change affects economies by exacerbating environmental disasters like floods, droughts, and wildfires. Economies that rely heavily on agriculture or coastal resources are especially vulnerable to these changes, highlighting the need for adaptive resource management practices.

3. Social implications of natural resource management

- **Equity and access to resources:** NRM affects social equity by determining who has access to natural resources and how these resources are distributed. For instance, poor resource management can lead to land grabbing, displacement of communities, and conflicts over resource ownership. Conversely, equitable access to resources can foster social stability and economic inclusion.
- **Indigenous communities and knowledge systems:** indigenous communities often possess deep knowledge of natural resource management. When incorporated into formal management strategies, this knowledge can enhance sustainability. For example, traditional fire management techniques used by Indigenous Australians have been found to effectively reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires while maintaining biodiversity.
- **Global cooperation and shared resources:** many natural resources, such as oceans and air, are shared globally. Effective management often requires international cooperation. For example, the management of the Amazon Rainforest, which impacts global climate regulation, requires coordinated international policies and actions.

4. Challenges and limitations in natural resource management

- **Market failures:** natural resources often suffer from market failures, such as the tragedy of the commons, where individuals exploit shared resources for personal gain without considering the long-term costs. This requires

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government intervention through regulations, taxes, or incentives to promote sustainable usage.

- **Political instability and governance:** political instability, corruption, and weak governance can undermine efforts to manage natural resources effectively. In countries with limited institutional capacity, resource management may be poorly enforced, resulting in illegal activities such as illegal logging, mining, or fishing. Moreover, competing interests in resource-rich regions may hinder cooperative management efforts.
- **Technological limitations:** although technological advancements have provided tools for better resource management, such as satellite monitoring of deforestation or more efficient water irrigation systems, not all regions have the technological infrastructure to implement these solutions effectively. This creates disparities between developed and developing countries in managing natural resources.

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that the strategy “Increasing the well-being of the population” adopted in Uzbekistan covers the entire economy and aims to solve precisely these issues. Because it is intended to accelerate socio-economic growth through structural restructuring. This orientation of the strategy is in line with the laws that are currently taking on a global character. Thus, in our country, positive changes are expected to be implemented in the “nature-product” vertical.

According to the strategy, we believe that the following should serve as the main factors of economic growth in our country in the coming years:

- active restructuring of the economy;
- reorientation of export policy from raw material exports to products with high added value;
- continuation of the policy of economic liberalization and reduction of the state's share in the economy;
- development of the financial sector;
- increased investment in human capital to form a knowledge economy;
- ensuring widespread informatization of society;
- creation of innovative institutions;
- integrated development of regions.

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To this end, the government, together with local government bodies, intends to develop the extractive and processing industries in the regions, as well as local raw materials, agricultural raw materials, recreational resources and natural climatic conditions, to the greatest extent possible.

Natural resource management is a complex but vital aspect of the global economy. When managed sustainably, resources can drive economic growth, support communities, and contribute to environmental health. However, mismanagement can lead to depletion, environmental degradation, and social conflict, ultimately undermining economic development. Successful resource management requires a careful balance of economic, environmental, and social considerations, supported by robust governance and cooperation at all levels. As the global economy continues to face the challenges of climate change, population growth, and resource scarcity, the role of NRM in securing sustainable and inclusive economic prosperity will only become more critical.

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