
**THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON THE ECONOMY OF THE
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
(On the example of Surkhandarya region)**

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Annotation

This article deals with the impact of environmental factors on the economy of the agricultural sector (On the example of Surkhandarya region). Below we generalize our thoughts. The concept of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan until 2030 includes ensuring macroeconomic stability and sustainable economic growth, increasing the competitiveness of investment sectors, investment and export potential, creating favorable conditions for business development and protection, reducing labor market tensions, income growth and poverty shortening is implied.

Key words: agriculture, sector, impact, environmental, economy.

At the initiative of our President, consistent work is being carried out in our country on the innovative development of leading industries and sectors, the widespread introduction of innovative ideas and technologies in production. In addition, the legal framework and mechanisms for the implementation of laws and other normative legal acts in the regulation of economic relations remain imperfect, the system of public administration is governed without an appropriate system of accountability and its application, direct means of uncontrolled management.

Disruption of the industry due to the weak financial position of state-owned enterprises, the breakdown of payment relations, the chronic shortage of working capital are the consequences of slowing down the privatization process and restricting the freedom of entrepreneurial activity.

In general, the potential for extensive development of the country's economy, namely the lack of a clear goal and mass modernization of the real sector of the economy, significant investment in expanding mining, rapid development of small business, remittances and other factors affect economic growth.

Therefore, the Concept, developed taking into account the trends of the world economy, measures to mitigate the impact of negative external factors on the country's economy, demographic trends and labor market tensions, the need to strengthen regional production capacity, ensure employment growth and improve living standards. and is seen as an important direction in the comprehensive solution of issues of improving the welfare of the population. Given the current requirements of economic development, it is important to develop world-class energy, energy and resource-efficient, renewable energy sources, create new technologies, ideas and developments in agricultural biotechnology, environmental protection, chemistry and nanotechnology, and use advanced foreign experience. It should be noted that the world experience in the development of eco-technologies, further expansion of international cooperation in the field, the development of safe technologies in ecology and production, economic development processes related to environmental protection, the creation of their legal framework is the most important task today. In Surkhandarya the development of finished products (goods) in agriculture a unit associated with large energy consumption the share of energy resources in the balance of resources spent on the product is more than 60%. Energy in agricultural production. On the one hand, the rapid growth of world energy and

energy prices, on the other hand, the development of energy-saving technologies in the agricultural sector and the reduction of energy waste in their energy supply systems, as well as in agriculture, along with traditional energy-saving approaches requires the widespread use of renewable energy sources. In this regard, the study of the experience of foreign countries in the use of alternative energy sources and its effective implementation is the most pressing issue today. According to the analysis, so far in about 80 countries around the world have created national legislation in the field of alternative energy sources, and in about 70 countries are trying to increase the volume of work with alternative energy sources. Over the past decade, relevant laws have been passed in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Estonia, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ireland, South Korea, the Netherlands, Portugal, Singapore, Switzerland, the United States, India and Mongolia. change to current legislation and additions are included. Global climate change is one of the major challenges of the 21st century. Mankind's reckless attitude towards nature on the path to development has led to an imbalance in the environment and irreversible negative consequences, as a result of which the weather and climate are on the verge of complete change. The rise in air temperature has increased by 1 degree since 1850 to the present day. If it reaches level 2, there will be crisis situations. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased by 30 percent. According to the UN, by 2100, the temperature is expected to rise by 2.7 ° C. According to scientists, when the temperature rises by 2 ° C, this situation leads to dangerous changes in the climate and has a severe negative impact on poor countries. According to Interfax and the United Nations, by 2030, global climate change will begin to cost the world economy \$ 2 trillion a year. By 2030, global warming is estimated to cost the global economy 1.5 trillion pounds (\$ 2 trillion) a year. Global climate change has led to a decline in GDP in 43 countries, including India - 340 billion pounds a year, China - 188 billion pounds, Malaysia - 188 billion pounds and Thailand - 113 billion pounds. The development of wind energy will put an end to not only energy, but also economic and environmental problems, in particular, the pollution of the environment with the production of electricity from coal, gas and fuel oil. In particular, the active implementation of these routes will save a large amount of money spent annually on traditional energy. Although wind power has a history of nearly a century, technical possibilities have limited its effectiveness until recently. For this reason, wind power generation accounts for a relatively small share of the electricity produced on our planet. However, modern technologies developed in recent years have dramatically increased the ability to generate electricity from wind. Scientists estimate that the potential for wind power is a hundred times greater than that of hydropower plants around the world. Implementation of promising achievements of research and innovation activities of China, South Korea and other developed countries in Surkhandarya, development of effective mechanisms in this regard, in particular, solar drying of fruits and vegetables, combined solar biogas plant, unconventional heating of greenhouses, water using solar panels Consistent work is being done on the use of resource use technologies. The technology of growing tomatoes by water and resource-saving, environmentally friendly hydroponics using effective and purposeful use of foreign experience is applied in our country being done. The most important advantage of this technology is that it is a particularly fertile land in technology-based farming area will not be needed. Vegetables in hydroponics.

The provision of mineral fertilizers, various drugs, water resources through drip irrigation equipment in cultivation leads to the saving of these resources.

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