



## **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 8 <sup>th</sup> March 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 8 <sup>th</sup> April 2022 <b>Published:</b> 17 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	This article provides information on environmental management and sustainable development, environmental equilibrium disorders and soil erosion, rational use of nature, effective scientifically based use of natural resources.
<b>Keywords:</b> Environment, sustainable development, management, society, technology, erosion, natural resources, plant species.	

From the very first time a person appeared, he began to develop natural resources in the context of his own needs, be it animal or plant species. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) As man's development progressed, he switched from his own farm to a manufacturing master, discovering some laws instead of hunting or translating, and later following these events, he began to produce his own means of living. Thus, man managed to inductate several species of animals and cultivate many varieties of plants. It was then that people started to provide for themselves. However, taking into account the decreasing of soils, mankind faced the need to master new fertile areas, providing it with the same yield and feed for livestock as before. As a result of the need, people began to move in search of comfortable land. Finding them, he had another problem: now he had to somehow defend himself adapting to external conditions and environmental conditions, for which he needed to build a residence. This led to the massive development of forest resources. Wooden houses began to be built, providing relative protection from the outside world and keeping warm. But as a result, the widespread use of wood as a resource also had a negative impact on the natural environment. This led to the problem of cutting down forests, which are still relevant today. However, due to the introduction of various new materials, such as stone or brick, the use of wood for construction gradually decreased. But at the same time, wood is still widely used as fuel for stoves. In rural areas, especially in winter, wood is still the main source of heat. Later, in the 18th century. As a result of the rapid development of the system of technology and transport in society, the transition to qualitatively new resources such as coal, natural gas, and oil was needed. This transition showed that as these resources were absorbed, the next ecological situation in the world began to deteriorate, which in turn caused a number of environmental problems. This is explained by the fact that the level of scientific progress at that time was not high enough to constitute production without ecological waste, so industrial and agricultural resources were still not fully absorbed and unable to be recycled. In addition, due to the lack of processing, the person was constantly forced to master more and more new cones and cones. Thus, the unallocated resources accumulated over many years began to directly affect the world that surrounds our planet. The constant use of natural resources by humans has often had a negative impact on the environment and has created many environmental problems. In addition, Living Nature suffers from pollution that has not been processed for many centuries and is not included in excess production. And while scientific progress has achieved sufficient development in the development of waste-free industries, there will be many difficulties in retrospectively enterprises. The main reason for not promoting high-tech environmental production was the lack of proper financial resources, thanks to which factories could be re-equipped. However, it is already possible to discern how such productions are actively being introduced due to investment, which makes it possible to use natural resources more rationally and efficiently. Rational management of nature. It's a concept to take into account all aspects, to get started, you need to try to explain it. So, what is sustainable environmental management and what is it made of? Rational use of nature - production activities aimed at meeting human needs through the full use of extracted resources: the restoration of renewable natural resources is ensured and production waste is used, which in turn saves the environment. In other words, rational use of nature is an waste-free, environmentally friendly production aimed at meeting the needs of society. The main purpose of rational use of nature is the efficient scientific-based use of natural resources, which helps to maximize the natural environment and minimizes the ability of biogeotsenozies to recover. Therefore, managing nature wisely should be very beneficial both for man himself and for all living things around him. First, it protects the environment from untreated excess production and the release of harmful substances that are important to the health of any living organism; Fourth, it stimulates the development of science and the emergence of new technologies. Therefore, managing the environment wisely allows nature to be protected from the negative effects

of manufacturing factors. How does this happen? To protect, it is necessary to optimize production from the harmful effects of environmental enterprises and find resource types that can be maximized by humans and are less detrimental to nature. Relatively environmentally friendly atomic power plants can be an example of the use of nature. Unlike heating power plants, atomic power plants do not emit harmful substances into the atmosphere. The second advantage of atomic power stations may be the lack of oxygen consumption, while heating power stations consume about 8 million tons of oxygen per year for the oxidation of fuel. In addition, coal-powered power plants emit more radioactive substances into the environment than atomic power plants. Another advantage of atomic power plants is the removal of energy to provide cities with heating and hot water, which allows to reduce ineffective heat losses. In addition, wavy power stations can be another example. These types of power stations can serve as a wave suppresser, protecting harbors, coastlines and ports from destruction. In addition, wave power plants also save resources and are much more profitable than wind power stations. They also protect the environment from harmful waste. Another type of ecological power plants is the sun. Their main advantages are, primarily, the availability and failure of an energy source in the context of continuous price hikes. Traditional attitudes are energy carriers. Moreover, at the current level of consumption, absolute security for the outside world is a special advantage. In addition, waste-free production can be reusable technological process derived from rivers, lakes, wells and other sources as used water is purified and re-involved in the production process without harming the environment. Irrational nature management. Irrational nature management is a production system where easily accessible natural resources are absorbed on a large scale, while their rapid completion occurs due to their complete non-processing. Thus, a large amount of waste is dispersed and environmental pollution occurs. The use of such nature is characteristic of the rapid development of the economy in the absence of adequately developed scientific and technological potential, and although such activities may initially yield good results, they will later have the same harmful consequences. ecological environment. The campaign for the absorption of virgin land in the USSR from 1955 to 1965 can be an example of the non-rational use of natural resources. This led to a number of factors contributing to the company's layoffs: the absorption of virgin land began unprepared in the absence of infrastructure—roads, grain warehouses, and lack of qualified personnel. Even the natural conditions of the steppes were not taken into account: sandstorms and dry winds were not taken into account, there were no methods of growing soil and grain varieties adapted to this type of climate. Not to be overlooked is the conflict that alcohol use can be very rapid. Thanks to such a huge concentration of funds and people, as well as natural factors, new land yielded very highly in the early years, and from the mid-1950s - from half to a third of all grain grown in the USSR. However, stability was never achieved: in leisurely years it was difficult to raise a seed fund in virgin lands. In addition, from 1962 to 1963, due to violation of environmental equilibrium and soil erosion. there were dust storms. In what way did the absorption of virgin land enter the crisis, and the productivity of the farm decreased by 65%. All this data shows that only soil development occurred extensively, but nevertheless, this path did not lead to an effective result. On the contrary, the soil structure began to collapse, the yield rate decreased significantly, and the funds did not justify their finances. All of this, of course, is a sign of the ineffective use of resources for the quick and immediate solution of all agricultural problems, in which neither science, high-quality technologies nor the corresponding level of infrastructure will have a solid basis. the result may be very different.

? Differences in rational and irrational management of nature. By comparing two concepts of rational and irrational control of nature in advance, pointing them out in illustrations, we can interconnect, compare, and identify the fundamental differences between them. These differences can be defined as two ways of developing in essence: intensive and extensive. The first route is fully compatible with rational control of nature. This refers to the efficient use of resources that contribute significantly to both overall production and high-quality waste-free technologies, thereby making production environmentally friendly and not harmful to nature. Moreover, intensive travel often within the society of material needs, which makes it fully cultural and satisfying. The second way, on the contrary, applies to the non-rational use of natural resources. Its main features are the imbalance between spent resources and the result, focusing on spatial (quantitative) value and often not meeting social needs, rather than high-tech (quality). Finally, the broad pathway causes significant damage by nature through actions that have no basis. scientific research or technology, chemical harmful and hazardous substances, other environmental production waste. For example, sometimes this damage can lead to ecological destruction and be the causes of negative global processes and events taking place around the world. rational irrational nature management. Sustainable development is a new model of organizing the life of individuals and society. The modern concept of sustainable development calls for environmental protection and the efficient use of natural resources to be solved along with social and economic problems. Refers to local, national, regional and global governance. F. Mayor, former secretary-general of the UNESCO organization, believes that "the form of economic relationships between people and nature causes ecological instability, which in turn leads to unstable socio-economic development." Beginning in the 1950's, ecological problems began to show their strength. During its relatively short (5 million years) history, mankind has cut down 2/3 percent of the earth's forests and has grown to 6 billion. It removes fertile soil from the agricultural fund, pollutes more than 70% of water sources, and reduces the amount of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere by 20 million. By increasing tons, the U.S. country had opened the ozone hole equal to the land area. At a time when mankind was developing, such sad situations were incomprehensible, and for this purpose, the Roman Club was formed. The club's plans did not justify itself as much as they did on June 5, 1972, when the Swedish capital, Stockholm, called the Environmental Protection Conference. It made five important decisions and documents:

The Stockholm Declaration outlined 26 principles for protecting the environment nationally, regionally, and internationally. The Action Plan consists of 109 paragraphs, which focus on organizational, political, and economic issues of environmental protection between the state and the international community. On the recommendation of the Stockholm conference, the UN General Assembly has formed the International Environmental Protection Programme-UNEP, whose headquarters is located in Nairobi, Kenya. The opening day of the conference (June 5) was celebrated annually as World Environmental Protection Day. In 1975, the European Council for Security and Cooperation (OBCE), attended by 35 European countries and the United States and Canada, adopted a "Final Document" in Helsinki. This document outlines ensuring global ecological security as both a national and global issue. The new concept of sustainable development of the world community was first developed in 1987 by the UN Commission on the World Environment and Development. This commission created a sustainable development concept model in its GRO HARLEM BRUNDTLAND lecture entitled "Our Common Future". Resolution 44/428 of december 1989 of the General Assembly decided to issue a special UN conference to develop a sustainable development strategy.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, to ensure a once-broken ecological balance, it is necessary to note the priority of future development of the rational use of nature. The development of science in this area will allow the efficient use of resources with minimal damage to ecosystems, restoring the balance that existed long before the advent of the world. industrial production. Although it is almost impossible to fully normalize the ecological situation in the world, perhaps because of the new way of development, we can avoid some of the world's problems and cataclysms, and then the environment will start to regenerate. We must not repeat the mistakes of the past and understand the full responsibility for our actions. It is also necessary to educate the ecological mind and instill in us love for the world that surrounds us, that is, to support it, first and foremost to preserve the nature of our Fatherland.

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