ORIGINAL ARTICLE

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

ISSN: 2692-5206, Impact Factor: 12,23

**American Academic publishers, volume 05, issue 09,2025**

Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

# ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**FAYZIYEVA FLORA ABDULLAYEVNA**

BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

**Abstract:** *Optimization of the relationship between nature and society fundamentally depends on the environmental policy pursued by each state in the field of nature protection. Environmental policy determines the economy. It is clear to everyone that production management in the nature-society-individual system will not yield the desired results without a unified environmental policy. The author discusses environmental policy.*

**Keywords:** *Environmental policy, economic sustainability, production process, nature and society, sustainable development, regional economy, scientific and technological progress.*

The optimization of the relationship between nature and society fundamentally depends on the environmental policy pursued by each state in the field of nature protection. In fact, environmental policy determines economic development, the more rationally natural resources are used in the production process, the more abundant and qualitatively superior the finished material products will be.

Intensive (extensive) use of natural resources, wastefulness, and failure to deal closely with environmental pollution will also lead to a crisis in the regional economy. Consequently, since the sustainable development of the country occurs on the basis of the interdependence of ecological and economic factors, all existing obstacles in this regard should be eliminated in the system of nature-society relations. In other words, only positive progress in the direction that is in line with the purpose should develop sustainably in the nature-society system.

This largely depends on the socio-economic orientation of the content of environmental policy and the consistency of its implementation. It is clear to everyone that the management of production in the nature-society-individual system will not give the desired results without a unified environmental policy. During the former Soviet Union, when natural resources were intensively used, many different documents on nature protection were adopted. However, their implementation existed only on paper. Therefore, unacceptable changes in nature, environmental pollution, and low resource utilization coefficient prevailed. This was not a real environmental policy.

In the current era of accelerated scientific and technological progress, the fact that its ecological consequences are felt throughout the biosphere calls on every state to pursue an environmentally friendly policy. Because the amount of various emissions into the atmosphere and the world's oceans is increasing little by little. Time itself requires that every citizen in the country actively fight for the protection of nature. Because this disaster is coming for everyone. By the way, the disaster is unique for everyone, which means that every citizen and society, in agreement with each other, actively fight for the protection of nature.

Each state should always strive to reduce the amount of waste discharged into the atmosphere and water bodies within its territory to the lowest possible level, so that it does not pollute the

ORIGINAL ARTICLE
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
ISSN: 2692-5206, Impact Factor: 12,23
**American Academic publishers, volume 05, issue 09,2025**
Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

air, water, and soil of neighboring states. Such an environmental policy will serve to strengthen good and harmonious neighborliness, and will also ensure the health of the entire biosphere.

It is true that industrial and transport emissions generated within the country's territory are transported in a certain direction to other countries under the influence of the general circulation processes of planetary-scale winds in the atmospheric air. For example, nitrogen and sulfur oxides rising from the territories of France, Germany and England mix with water vapor in the troposphere over the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Finland and fall as "alkaline" precipitation.

Alkaline gases rising from the northeastern regions of the United States are moving into Canada, where they are falling as "alkaline" precipitation. That is why 14 thousand lakes in Canada are lifeless, 85 thousand lakes in Sweden and 100 thousand km of rivers and streams are polluted. Currently, this type of precipitation is falling in all regions of the globe. As a result, forests are drying out, various buildings and historical monuments are being destroyed.

In such a catastrophic situation, it would be beneficial to take practical steps to achieve the proper cleaning of the waste generated within each country. Otherwise, neighboring countries may suffer from the waste generated by one country. In such a critical ecological situation, the environmental policy of the countries causing damage should be focused on taking practical measures to prevent the unpleasant process that is taking place, based on universal humanity and good neighborliness. The foundations, procedures, scientifically based concepts, tactics and strategies of environmental policy are developed on the basis of the guidance of scientists and specialists, state and public organizations.

Ecological policy is based on the national level of nature protection, comprehensive monitoring, conducting state and public examinations, monitoring the ecological situation, preventing undesirable phenomena and processes, maintaining environmental cleanliness, and ensuring that all the properties of the natural environment that are favorable for humans remain in their natural state. It encourages the organization of a complex of all institutions, scientific organizations, and departments engaged in these tasks. The content and methods of ecological policy are based on the basic institutions, organizations, and departments that are part of the nature protection system existing in the country.

The structure of environmental policy is quite complex and rich in content. It is advisable to take into account environmental responsibility, the implementation of rational macroeconomic and sectoral policies, the definition of environmental quality standards and objectives, the regulation of industry and transport for pollution of the natural environment, the implementation of an economic mechanism, the development of legislation on environmental protection, the improvement of the structure of nature protection and nature use management, the further improvement of environmental monitoring and control, the tasks of expertise, the improvement of environmental literacy and the further improvement and effectiveness of education and training, etc. We will analyze some of them.

Solving environmental problems in agriculture depends on many factors. Sectoral policy, especially in the era of a market economy, has a great economic and environmental impact. Market-oriented privatization measures are revolutionary in the countryside, because such measures as the gradual elimination of state orders, farmers' own choice of crop varieties, getting rid of subsidies, and decentralization of trade provide great opportunities for

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

ISSN: 2692-5206, Impact Factor: 12,23

**American Academic publishers, volume 05, issue 09,2025**

Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

implementing a policy of rational use of resources. This policy provides for the following: a) a radical change in the attitude towards land ownership. A positive solution to this problem will improve the attitude of farmers to irrigated and fallow lands, and the farmer will be interested in the land area allocated to him for a certain period.

This is not only beneficial for the peasant economy, but also for the state in terms of nature protection. Because land does not go out of circulation; d) the long-term transfer of state irrigated lands to family contract, farms, and share farms will allow for the improvement and deepening of the mechanism of taxes based on land use, and for improving the use of land and water; e) mechanisms will be created to determine the price of products grown on irrigated lands of different types of soil and different productivity, and to achieve optimal tax policy.

It is desirable that all activities carried out in the production process correspond to the existing ecological conditions and situation (balance), do not disturb or pollute it, harmonize with it and become an integral part of nature. Otherwise, the natural environment will be destroyed and become dangerous for human life and livelihood. Usually, the starting indicator of the impact or effect of environmental pollutants is taken in relation to the human body. This is called the permissible limit (PM) or permissible concentration (PC)

All of these are vivid examples of ecological policy. Although it is considered to respect the ecological rights of a person and improve his way of life, only nature and society will benefit from this. If the economy is carried out in such a way that the natural environment is degraded, resources are depleted, the health of the population is damaged, the environment is polluted and the ecological situation is disturbed, and the natural balance is aggravated, there will be no development. If the natural resources of the region (country, region) are ecologically clean, not subject to degradation and impoverishment, the health of the population, workers and employees is satisfactory, and the environment is clean, then favorable opportunities for economic development will arise. Consequently, there is a great closeness between the economy and the ecological conditions, and they require each other.

Economic development largely depends on mineral resources. As is known, since they belong to the category of non-renewable, their amount decreases as they are involved in production. In accordance with the principle of ecological and economic sustainable development, it is necessary to transfer a certain part of the currently available mineral resources to future generations. From this point of view, it is time to find and start using alternative resources that will replace these mineral resources. It is advisable to use more water, wind, and sunlight in the production of electricity. There are many areas in Uzbekistan with strong winds (Bekabad, Kokand, Khavos, etc.). Sunlight is scattered throughout the republic almost all year round. In this regard, a large special solar power plant is operating in Parkent, which produces electricity. There are all the opportunities to create such enterprises that produce electricity, only determination and effort are needed.

**References**

1. F Fayziyeva. Abiotic factors and scientific-practical significance of their study. Центр научных публикаций (buxdu. uz) 50 (50).

2. Ф.Ф Абдуллаевна. Табиат ресурслари ва уларни муҳофаза қилиш. Zamonaviy ta'limda fan va innovatsion tadqiqotlar jurnali 2 (4), 35-40.

ISSN: 2692-5206, Impact Factor: 12,23
**American Academic publishers, volume 05, issue 09,2025**
Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

3. F Fayziyeva. Buxoro viloyatida avtotransport vositalarining sonini ortishi va ularning atmosferani ifloslashdagi ahamiyati. Центр научных публикаций (buxdu. uz) 44 (44).

4. F Fayziyeva. Buxoro ixtisoslashtirilgan “jayron” pitomnigining ekoturizmni rivojlantirishdagi o’rni. Центр научных публикаций (buxdu. uz) 44 (44).

5. Fayziyeva Flora Abdullayevna. Buxoro viloyatida avtotransport vositalarining sonini ortishi va ularning atmosferani ifloslashdagi ahamiyati. “journal of science-innovative research in uzbekistan” jurnali.

6. Fayziyeva Flora Abdullayevna. производство мясной массы горячем способом. Редагогика и психология в современном мире: Теоретические и практические

7. Ф.А Файзиева, Ф.Ф Фармонова. Жахонда ўсимликларни муҳофаза қилишнинг асосий омиллари. Science and Education 4 (5), 117-122.

8. Fayziyeva Flora Abdullayevna. Protection of flora and fauna. Eurasian journal of medical and natural sciences 2 (Issue 12), 78-82.

9. Kholliyev Askar Ergashovich1, Norboyeva Umida Toshtemirovna, Fayziyeva Flora Abdullayevna. The Properties of Cotton Resistance and Adaptability to Drought Stress. Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results 13 (Issue 4), 958-961.

10. Ф.А Файзиева. Табиий ресурслар ва улардан оқилона фойдаланиш. Science and Education 3 (5), 160-166.

11. F.A Fayziyeva, F.A Nazarova. Bioecology and useful properties of papaya or melon tree. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11 (3).

12. K.A Ergashovich, N.U Toshtemirovna, A.K Rakhimovna, F.F Abdullayevna. Effects of microelements on drought resistance of cotton plant. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation 24 (2), 643-648.

13. М.И Мустафаева, Ф.А Файзиева. Преобладающие виды водорослей биологических прудов очистных сооружений. Национальная ассоциация ученых, 100-101

14. Н.Р Очилова. Исследование физико-химических особенностей рисового крахмала как основного компонента текстильно вспомогательных веществ. Ученый XXI века, 27-29.

15. N Ochilova. The issue of ecological education in the family. Центр научных публикаций (buxdu. uz) 30 (30.

\