

# ENVIRONMENTAL DEFINITION OF INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH PROCESSES

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## Abstract:

This article discusses industrialization, economic growth processes and their impact on the natural environment, the field of Environmental Economics, some modern problems of Environmental Economics, and their solutions.

**Keywords:** Environment, Natural Resources, Industry, Economy, climate, pollution, air pollution, industrial waste.

## Introduction

The economic side of problems in environmental economics refers to how economic decisions and actions affect the environment and how environmental policies and regulations affect economic activity. This involves understanding how market mechanisms, such as supply and demand, influence the use and distribution of Natural Resources, and how economic incentives can stimulate or discourage sustainable practice. In addition, the economic side of environmental problems often includes the assessment of environmental goods and services that are not priced in the market. For example, fresh air and water, biodiversity and carbon sequestration are important components of a healthy environment, but they do not have a market price. Environmental economists use a variety of methods to assess the economic value of these environmental goods and services, which can then inform policy decisions [1].

## Literature analysis:

Issues of environmental economics have been dealt with by foreign scholars such as Partha Dasgupta, Herman Daley, Elinor Ostrom, Nicolas Stern, Carlo Carraro and others. Among the scientists of our country, Dilorom Fayzieva, Bakhtiyar Rakhimov, Shukhrat Kholmuminov, Shukhrukh Jalilov carried out their scientific research.

Partha Dasgupta-in her report for the UK government, “biodiversity economics”, gave several accounts of the dependence of Economics on Nature: “Nature entered in the 1970s as a macroeconomic model of development and economic growth in an insignificant state. With the help of human ingenuity, he overcomes nature's problem of finiteness”. - there was an opinion [2].

Herman Daley is known for his work on the economy and growth frontiers in Europe. One of Herman's first academic papers, published in 1968 and titled “Economics as a science of life”, drew a strong similarity between biological organisms and economic systems. In the article,



Herman drew two diagrams, one for biological organisms, for which, to find how they both relied on the possibilities of matter and energy, and the view that they both developed the possibilities [3].

Elinor Ostrom was an American political scientist and political economist whose work was concerned with new institutional economics and the revival of political science. In 2009, Oliver E He was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for his “analysis of economic management, especially common property”, which he shared with Williamson . She was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in economics.

Nicholas Stern is a British economist who authored the Stern Review on climate change economics for the UK government. Nicholas Herbert Stern, Baron Stern of Brentford has done scientific work on economic development, specifically climate change. He currently heads the Grantham Research Institute on climate change and the environment at the London School of Economics [4].

Carlo Carraro is an Italian economist and former president of the European Association of environmental and resource economists. Carlo Carraro was rector of the University of Venice for a three-year period from 2009-2012, extending his mandate for two years in accordance with the law of the University of Gelmini. He is also professor of environmental economics at the same university. He was director of the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Sustainable Development Program and director of the Climate Impact and Policy Division of the Euro-Mediterranean climate change center (CMCC). In 2008, Carraro was elected deputy chairman and Bureau member of the Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group III, a Nobel Laureate in climate change [5].

Dilorom Fayzieva conducted scientific research on the economic analysis of environmental problems in Uzbekistan.

Bakhtiyar Rakhimov conducted scientific research on environmental economics, sustainable development and Natural Resource Management.

Shukhrat Kholmuminov conducted research on economic aspects of climate change and environmental policy in Uzbekistan.

Shakhrukh Jalilov conducted research on the economic aspects of Natural Resource Management and environmental policy in Uzbekistan. Inequality in the use of natural resources can have a number of negative effects on the Environmental economy [6].

Industry is the leading branch of the national economy that has a decisive influence on the level of development of the productive forces of society. A set of enterprises (factories, factories, power plants, shafts, mines, etc.) engaged in the production of Labor weapons and other products for the industry itself and for other sectors of the national economy, as well as raw materials, fuel production, energy production, wood preparation, processing and processing of products obtained in industry or agriculture. Industry forms the basis of expanded reproduction and promotes industrial growth. According to the classification adopted in the 80s of the 20th century, the industry is divided into 18 large-scale industries: electroenergetics; fuel industry; ferrous metallurgy; non-ferrous metallurgy; chemical and petrochemical industry; mechanical engineering and metalworking; forest, wood processing and cellulose paper industry; building materials industry; building materials industry; building structures and



details industry; window and porcelain industry; light industry; food industry; microbiology industry; uniorma and mixed feed industry; medical industry; polygraph industry are grouped into types [7].

Since the industrial and technological revolutions, economic growth has been seen as the main basis for world growth. The growth of the industry began to affect the entire environment with its serious negative problems. The emergence of large-scale polluting industries is the result of a person's constant need and greed. These areas include transportation and production, which liquidates land resources, as well as causing great stress on the environment and ecological system. The productivity of the industry usually depends on the available natural resources. The environmental impact of industrialization has been driven by certain positive and large negative outcomes, progressive pace and inventions. There are many source natural elements, such as water, air, soil and fishing, which are considered positive and fertile resources. Water, soil and air pollution are defined as a by-product of the economic development of industry and urban life. Global warming and greenhouse effects are the major impacts of industrialization on the environment. The degradation of the entire environment and the ecological system is of a permanent nature, with human losses at great cost to governments, production and society, with a deterioration in the health of employees, tends to cause a number of negative effects on the economy [8].

Constant air and water pollution affects the quality of human life with its harmful pollutants. The rapid development of industry negatively affects human life through water and air pollution. Thus, air and water pollution are the main environmental problems. The establishment of more industries increases the main difficulties of water and soil degradation [9].

The impact of industrialization on the environment should be emphasized with more intensity and feeling, since the world is facing disaster from peaceful but undeniable man-made follies. For example, did you know that the number of mutated fish is increasing in three Pennsylvania river basins? Male fish have female parts, and on the contrary, open wounds and unusual spots on their body, and this does not make national news. This is because extreme animal mutations, tons of dead birds, farm animals and fish have become a common phenomenon around the world over the past 5 years. This is no longer headline news, as it has become "regular". There is a more logical reason, before assuming that these events are derived from prophetic accounts of history: unobstructed or cruel industrialization.

**Estrogenic compounds: friend of humanity, enemy of the environment.** Scientists have identified the cause of the mutation in fish from estrogenic compounds in water. While soybeans, urine, and manure contain natural estrogenic compounds, most come from synthetic sources such as chemicals, birth control pills, BPA plastics, and pesticides-all of which come from the efforts and successes of industrialized farming. They fall into waterways and rivers due to agricultural irrigation. Another concern is that exposure to estrogenic compounds is not limited to fish in Pennsylvania rivers. They are seen everywhere, including in large cities and provincial cities. For example, in order to facilitate menstruation and prevent premature birth, a synthetic drug, usually called DES, was developed, which eventually led to cervical and



breast cancer. It was also used to suffocate cattle before they were slaughtered, and researchers believed it was an important factor in the increase in cancer patients and the scarcity of male sperm production [10].

No matter what consumers put on the ground, it will eventually fall into the water not only due to the natural flow of water, but also due to flooding, erosion and an increase in people's wastewater. Scientists estimate that 90% of estrogenic compounds come from industrialized agriculture not because farmers use chemicals in animal feed, but from herbicides, pesticides, and livestock urine and waste. On the other hand, human waste in cities can fall into waterways that flow into rivers and seas [11].

Growth (in the economy) is the repetition of the volume of production of goods and the creation of services in the country in an increased amount compared to the previous year (period). Ensuring economic growth is the main goal of the economic policy of any country. An increase in the number of inhabitants from year to year, a mutated increase in the needs of people are the main reasons that make economic growth a prerequisite. Economic growth serves to increase the standard of living of the population, to ensure the well-being of the people.

The basis of economic growth is the development of leading sectors in the economy. Economic growth relies on an advanced production structure, a high level of labor productivity, the production of competitive products in great demand in the domestic and foreign markets, the sale of products in favorable markets. In other words, economic growth refers to the continuous coarsening of the real volume of production of products and at the same time the improvement of technological, economic and social descriptions in the development of society [12].

Sustainable use of natural resources can contribute to climate change, which can have a significant economic impact. Climate change can increase the frequency and severity of natural disasters, which leads to material damage, loss of life and disruption of economic activity. sustainable use of natural resources can lead to economic instability, especially in resource-dependent economies. When natural resources are scarce, prices can rise and the economy can become more volatile. This can affect the lifestyle of people who depend on these sources and cause social and political unrest [13].

### **Conclusion**

Industrialization and economic growth processes can leave many different impacts on the environment. These processes include industrial development, new job creation, financial sector development, and several other changes. These changes affect the environment. Industrialization and economic growth processes can leave the following effects on the environment. Environmental impact: industrialization and economic growth processes can leave environmental impacts on the environment. These processes can affect the external environment of water, air, the world of plants and animals and other environmental systems. Infrastructural impact: industrialization and economic growth processes can affect the environment by creating new infrastructure facilities (roads, railways, power lines, water systems, etc). Changing economic activity: industrialization and economic growth processes



can bring economic change to the environment. These processes can lead to job creation, development of financial sectors, income growth and other economic changes. Impact on society and culture: the processes of industrialization and economic growth can also affect society and culture. These processes can affect the spiritual, cultural and social life of people. Along with these effects, the environmental impacts of industrialization and economic growth processes are complex and multi-faceted. For this reason, it is essential to analyze the state, ensure environmental safety and protect the spiritual values of society in order to understand and manage the impact of these processes on the environment.

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