

INCREASING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE REGION'S NATURAL RESOURCES

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**Abstract:** *This article discusses the concept of natural resources, their content, types, classification, use of natural resource potential and regional features of economic evaluation. The opinions of scientists who have done scientific work on this subject are highlighted. Taking into account the environmental situation, the share of operating companies operating in the Kashkadarya region was studied and analyzed. Regional economic indicators of the economic evaluation and processing of natural gas are expressed, the necessary proposals and recommendations are given.*

**Key words:** *region, natural resource, land, water, renewable natural resources, non-renewable natural resources, natural resource potential, economic evaluation, efficiency.*

**Аннотация:** *В данной статье рассмотрено понятие природных ресурсов, их содержание, виды, классификация, использование природно-ресурсного потенциала и региональные особенности экономической оценки. Освещены мнения ученых, проделавших научную работу по этому поводу. С учетом экологической ситуации была изучена и проанализирована доля действующих компаний, работающих в Кашкадарьинской области. Выражены региональные экономические показатели экономической оценки и переработки природного газа, даны необходимые предложения и рекомендации.*

**Ключевые слова:** *регион, природный ресурс, земля, вода, возобновляемые природные ресурсы, невозобновляемые природные ресурсы, природно-ресурсный потенциал, экономическая оценка, эффективность.*

**Аннотация:** *Ушбу мақолада табиий ресурслар ҳақида тушунча, уларнинг мазмун-моҳияти, турлари, таснифланиши, табиий ресурслар салоҳиятидан фойдаланиш ва иқтисодий баҳоланишнинг минтақавий хусусиятлари акс эттирилган. Бу борада илмий иш олиб борган олимларнинг фикрлари ёритилган. Экологик вазиятни ҳисобга олган ҳолда, Қашқадарё вилоятида фаолият юритаётган мавжуд компанияларнинг улуши ўрганилган ва таҳлил қилинган. Табиий газни*

*иқтисодий баҳолаш ва уни қайта ишлаш бўйича минтақавий иқтисодий кўрсаткичлар ифодаланган, керакли таклиф ва тавсиялар берилган.*

**Калит сўзлар:** минтақа, табиий ресурс, ер, сув, тикланадиган табиий ресурслар, тикланмайдиган табиий ресурслар, табиий ресурслар салоҳияти, иқтисодий баҳолаш, самарадорлик.

Today, natural resources have an important place in the way of life of mankind and in the all-round development of society. For this, the main tool is to fully understand the essence of natural resources, to justify their classification, to develop the level of use of the potential of natural resources, to study the legal and economic mechanisms related to them. In the industry of our country, mineral and mineral resources have both social and economic development tendencies. In particular, if the rational and effective use of natural resources strengthens the socio-economic lifestyle of the population, the measures taken to prevent excess wastage and correct distribution will lead to economic efficiency. Issues of further improvement of the organizational and economic mechanisms of purposeful use of state lands are of particular importance at present, according to their content and essence. After all, "... as a result of the work carried out on the rational use of natural resources, the preservation of the environment, the economical use of its natural resources, the pollution of atmospheric air and water bodies, soil degradation, food grown or produced in the damaged environment it is possible to improve the quality of products and reduce the impact of other factors on public health" [1]. In fact, clean air, clean water, fertile land, and natural gas are important for a healthy lifestyle and socio-economic development of society.

If we pay attention to the meaning of the word "Resource", when translated from French, this phrase means "means of living". In fact, examples of natural resources include plants and animals used for food, drinking water and wastewater, timber used in the construction of buildings and structures, coal, oil and natural gas used as sources of energy and fuel. In some literature, natural resources are defined as those means necessary for people to live, which have a great influence on society through the forces of production and the means of production. As each scientist has his own research direction and theory, the term "natural resources" is expressed by many scientists in different ways. In particular, academician I.P. Gerasimov and professor D.L. Armand's views provide a perfect and detailed description of natural resources. That is, "natural resources are

various means that people get directly from nature and are necessary for their living" [2].

According to another mature scientist Professor Yu.G.Saushkin, natural resources are natural resources that can be used to obtain enough electricity for the needs of the population, produce necessary food products, and raw materials used for industry. Another scientist, A.A.Mints, suggests to researchers to divide natural resources into economic classes, based on the forms and directions of their use. In the process of studying the scientific research carried out by this scientist, one can come to the following conclusion: natural resources are divided into certain groups depending on their use within the main sector of material production and in the non-production process. According to the opinions of mature experts, natural resources are divided into primary resources necessary for people's way of life and stocks of labor tools. In some literature, it can be seen that natural resources are mainly divided into two large groups:

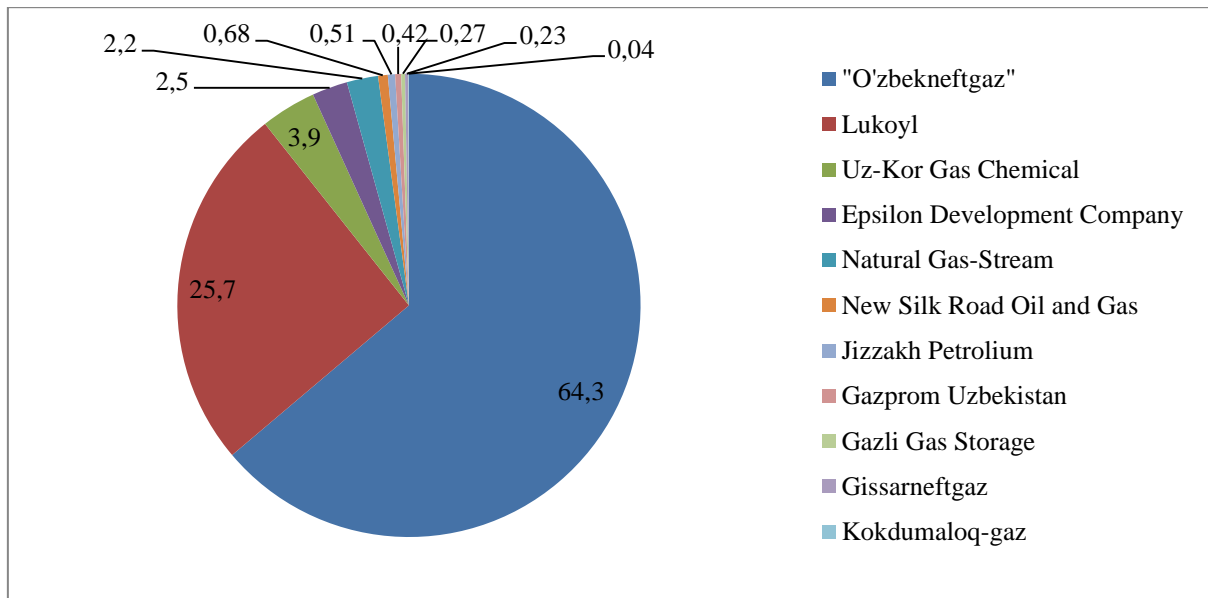
1. Material production resources. They include fuel products, metals, water, timber, fish and other hunted animals.
2. Non-production resources. These include clean drinking water, fruit and ornamental trees, climate resources, etc.

Research methodology. Methods such as observation, induction-deduction, comparison, interview, and questionnaire surveys were used in conducting research on the topic.

A number of factors are taken into account in order to increase the potential of using natural resources in the regions and to evaluate them economically:

- soil;
- biological resources;
- minerals;
- water resources and others.

It is known from scientific literature that natural resources are divided into renewable and non-renewable natural resources according to their availability. We have the following statistical information on the production of natural gas in our country, which is considered the most important natural resource.



**Figure 1. Regarding the supply of natural gas in Uzbekistan in 2021 share of companies, % [3]**

As can be seen from the picture, the share of natural gas production in Uzbekistan is expressed in the section of large companies. In particular, the largest share of natural gas in our country, i.e. 64.3%, is contributed by "Uzbekneftgaz" company, followed by Lukoil company with 25.7% share. Uz-Kor Gas Chemical - 3.9 percent, Epsilon Development Sompany - 2.5 percent, Natural Gas-Stream -2.2 percent, New Silk Road Oil and Gas -0.68 percent, Jizzakh Petroleum - 0.51 percent, Gazprom Uzbekistan -0.42 percent, Gazli Gas are in the next places. Storage - 0.27 percent, Gissarneftgaz -0.25 percent and the smallest share is Kokdumaloq-gaz -0.04 percent. Production of natural gas safe for public health depends on specific conditions created in each region.

The bottom line is that each nation has its own customs, needs, requirements for primary and secondary products. These include clean air for breathing, water for quenching thirst and cleanliness, partial animal life for nourishment, and industrial products for clothing. Therefore, it is our responsibility to preserve the renewable and non-renewable natural resources around us, use them wisely and pass them on to the next generation. The following recommendations can be made to increase the economic efficiency of the rational use of natural resources:

- to study the demand for meeting the continuously growing needs of the population for natural resources;
- taking measures to restore renewable natural resources in a timely manner;
- creation of conditions for preserving the original state of natural resources;

- efficient use of non-renewable natural resources and protection of the environment from pollution;
- development and improvement of economic and ecological principles of more efficient use of natural resources;
- development of economic-ecological measures for the preservation and transfer of important features of natural resources in terms of quantity and quality, necessary for the present and future generations;
- development of a plan of targeted actions to prevent deterioration of natural resources in terms of quality and impoverishment in terms of quantity and to ensure continuous improvement.

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