

## NATURAL RESOURCES, THEIR TYPES AND INITIAL APPROACHES

**Gulshoda Otamurodovna Khojanova**

Doctoral student of the department "Innovative Economics"  
of Karshi Engineering-Economics Institute

**Abstract:** This article contains proposals and recommendations on natural resources and their types, the importance of using natural resources, means of production, sources of development, depleting and non-exhaustible natural resources, rational use of natural resources.

**Keywords:** natural resource, renewable natural resources, non-renewable natural resources, livelihood.

**Аннотация:** в данной статье содержатся предложения и рекомендации по природным ресурсам и их видам, важности использования природных ресурсов, средствам производства, источникам развития, истощающимся и неиспользуемым природным ресурсам, рациональному использованию природных ресурсов.

**Ключевые слова:** природный ресурс, возобновляемые природные ресурсы, невозобновляемые природные ресурсы, средства существования.

**Аннотация:** ушбу мақолада табиий ресурслар ва уларнинг турлари, табиий ресурслардан фойдаланишнинг аҳамияти, ишлаб чиқариш воситалари, ривожланиш манбалари, тугайдиган ва тугамайдиган табиий яшаш воситалари, табиий ресурслардан оқилона фойдаланиш бўйича таклиф ва тавсиялар келтирилган.

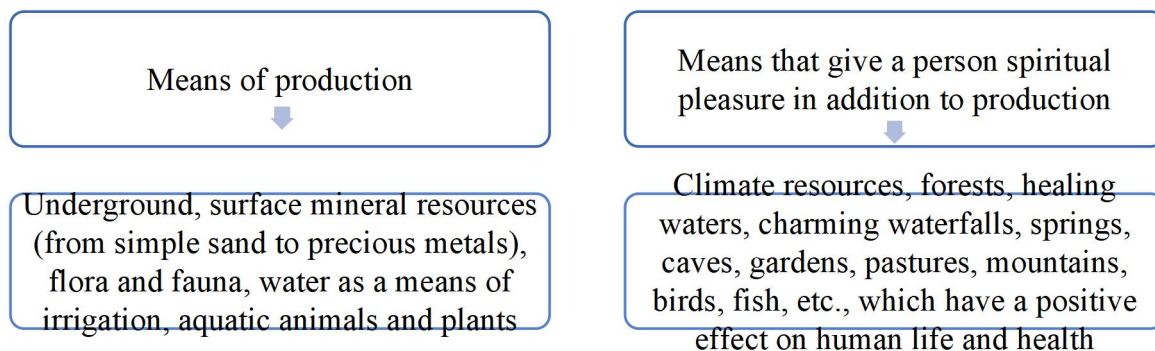
**Калит сўзлар:** табиий ресурс, тикланадиган табиий ресурслар, тикланмайдиган табиий ресурслар, яшаш воситалари.

**Introduction.** According to the decree DP-60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", in the future, "continuing the work aimed at ensuring the stability of the national economy and increasing the share of food in the gross domestic product, the production of food products will increase by 1 a lot of attention is paid to "increase by four times". Also, in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to ensure reasonable and reasonable use of natural resources and increase state budget revenues", special attention is paid to attracting investments to the use of mineral raw materials resources and to the reasonable and use of reasonable natural resources.

**Literature review.** Natural resources are all kinds of living and dead things outside of the people's mind that satisfy their needs. I. Gerasimov and D. Armonds said that natural resources are various resources that people get directly from nature and necessary for their survival. The nature that surrounds us is the necessary basis of life. Natural resources serve as a source of energy and substances in all stages of development of human society, in the process of vital activity. Nature and natural resources are the primary source in the development of human society, satisfying material and spiritual needs of people, because humans cannot live without using nature and natural resources. U. Koushkin rates natural resources as follows: Electricity and food are natural components that can be used for production. Contrary to Koushkin, A. Mins shows that "natural resources" should be economically classified according to the ways of their research.

**Research methodology.** Research methods were used such as observation, comparison, conversation, and questionnaire surveys in conducting scientific research on the topic.

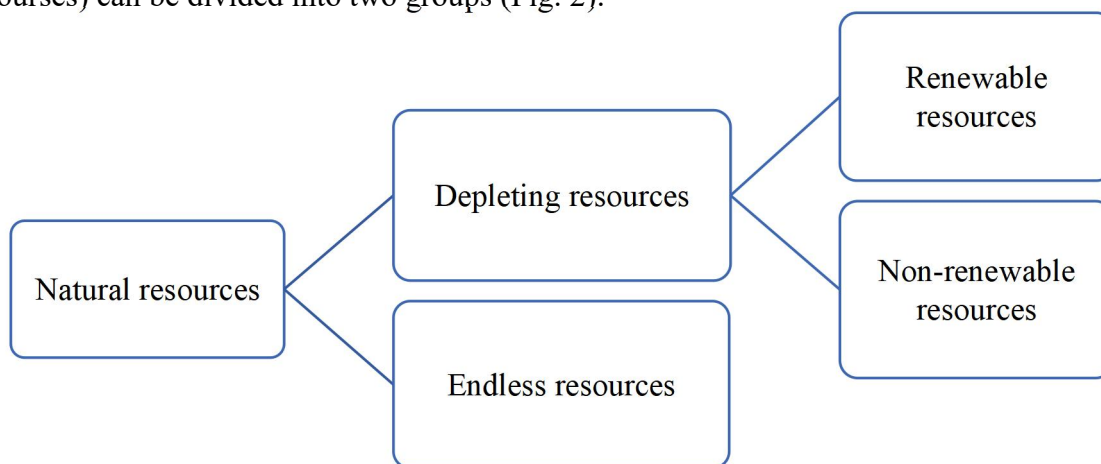
**Analysis and results.** Natural resources are essential for the survival of an organism. Various information can be found about this in a number of scientific sources. Based on the results of the research, natural resources can be grouped as follows:



**Figure 1. Means of production<sup>1</sup>**

So, the material production objects include: the land, where the daily needs of the people are met, the mineral resources of the earth (from ordinary sand to precious metals), the Earth and animal world of the earth, the earth as a source of cultivation, the animals living in the earth, and the spiritual value of the earth apart from production. The tools that give pleasure can include those that have a positive effect on the spirit of the people, plants, climatic resources, forests, healing waters, charming waterfalls, springs, caves, gardens, pastures, mountains, birds, fish, etc.

In fact, the word "resource" is derived from the French language and means "to live". Natural living tool means all existence in nature, from the smallest animal to the largest animal, from the common grass to the most gigantic immortal, from the common sand to the most precious metal. Tools of natural habitat (resources) can be divided into two groups (Fig. 2):



**Figure 2. Categorization of natural resources<sup>2</sup>**

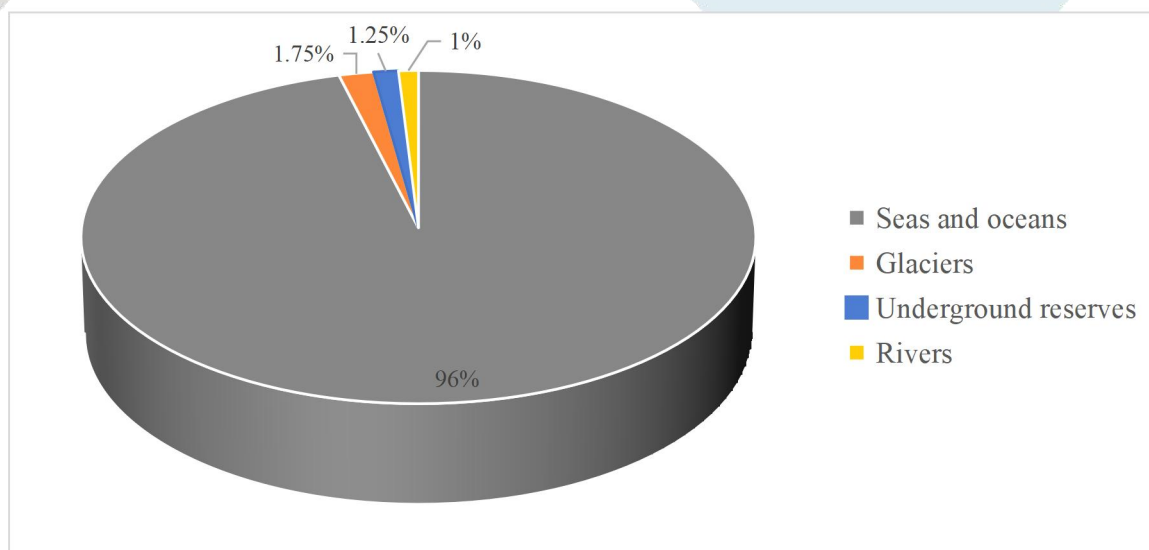
Non-renewable natural resources are all types of land and mineral resources (sand, rock, lime gas, oil products, everything from base metal).

Due to the fact that the recovery of such natural resources is millions of years compared to its cost, it is running out quickly. Therefore, it is necessary to carefully protect and use these natural resources wisely. However, in the past years of ancient, precious objects, gold, silver, platinum and other rare metals were transported to the center under various pretexts. In fact, such valuable resources are the source of wealth of the people and the nation, they are the national heritage of every state or nation, which should be passed on to the future generations, and it was necessary to protect them in the treasury of that state. For

<sup>1</sup> Compiled by the author based on scientific sources

<sup>2</sup> D.Egamberganova Tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish metodlari SCIENCE AND INNOVATION International scientific journal. 2022/4 P. 218-220

example, in the next few decades, the USA will not be able to extract the oil, gas, coal, gold and other valuable resources on its territory, because these resources are a gift for the future generation endless, renewable natural habitats. Depleting natural habitats include terrestrial, animal and terrestrial habitats. While these habitats have a chance to recover, all three are now considered global environmental problems. Because of this, during the past few hundred years, the people did not understand the laws of nature or they did not want to follow them in their understanding, but they understood the natural habitats as limitless, and as a result, they cleared the forests for various purposes (for the needs of wood, timber or construction canoes), and did not create new hectares instead. For example, the country of Spain was formed in the 7th and 10th centuries, and at that time its territory consisted of one hundred percent forests, and by the middle of the 20th century, only 18% of forests remained 8% of it consists of dense forests. The main reason for this is opening up new lands for agriculture, building cities and roads, shipbuilding, and etc. On average, 4-5 thousand pieces of forest trees were cut down to build one ship. More than 500,000 forest trees were used for the ship named "Engilmac Armonda", which was recently built by order of King Armond of Spain, who lived in the Middle Ages. Unfortunately, forests were cut down for various purposes, and new ones were not planted instead. It takes an average of 60-70 years to establish new forests. It takes at least 350-400 years for an forest tree to mature in European conditions. Animal world was also killed in the process of opening new lands, meat, fat, skin cuyuga, predatory or poisonous. According to for example, the first sea was killed between 1870 and 1880, according to sailors. Its weight is on average 250-280 kg, and the sailors killed it for its meat because its liver was sweet and threw its liver into the sea. In this case, the animal kingdom is brought to the fore. The People didn't understand the nature of soil until hundreds of years later. This blessed soil was treated as a dead body, although one gram of soil contains 1-3 million different microorganisms. During the Great Union, the land of our country was turned into a cotton monopolist, in order to obtain high yield from cotton, one-sided chemical fertilizers and toxic substances were used, organic and local fertilizers that improve soil fertility, biological agents against pests and weeds were not used, as a result, the soil was damaged and lost its natural fertility. In the 1980s and 1990s, 200-400 grams (per hectare) of chemical poisons were used in Japan, 2-4 kg in the USA, and 10-12 kg in the European Union for agricultural crops and pests. It is a pity that this indicator is only 55-59 kilograms in Uzbekistan, which is the cotton raw material base of the former union. From the above, it can be concluded that we must develop new measures to protect the living environment, animal world, and soil, which are finite renewable habitats, so that they do not disappear we need to revive it. Inexhaustible natural resources include water, air, Earth, solar energy, sun, wind, wave energy. However, with the conscious awareness of its inexhaustibility, its structural quality change (degradation) and its value are worrying the whole world. To put it simply, we know very well that air cannot live more than 4-5 minutes, and chicken can not live more than 4-5 days. By the 21st century, due to the rapid development of science and technology, as a result of the rapid development of science and technology, the composition of the air is polluted, the amount of oxygen is significantly reduced, and the amount of carbon dioxide is significantly increased. For example, during the coal period, the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere was 35%, and by the XX century, this indicator decreased to 20%. At the beginning of the 20th century, the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was 0.03%, by the end of the century, this indicator was 0.04% of the world's atmosphere of developed cities (Navoi, Tashkent, Angren, Chirchik) was 0.05%. The sad part is that if 0.07% of the atmospheric air content is occupied by carbon dioxide, living organisms that breathe this air and feed on carbon dioxide will be poisoned, if it reaches 3-4%, all organisms will die that feed on carbon dioxide. The existence of all living organisms, the possibility of living, the existence of life.



**Figure 3. Distribution of water resources<sup>3</sup>**

Water, which is a great blessing, makes up three-fourths of our planet, 96% of which is water from the seas and oceans, and it is considered completely unfit for consumption. Of the 4% water in nature, 1.75% is glaciers, 1.25% is ground reserves, the rest is water from mountains, streams, rivers and snow, and the amount of water available for consumption is about 1%.

**Conclusion and suggestions.** The sad part is that as a result of the sewage from agriculture, construction, and household enterprises, in most cases, it is added to the sewers, as a result of the extraction of mineral resources, chemical fertilizers and toxic substances seep into the subsoil during the process of fertilizing agricultural crops and are added to the sewers, the water resources of the land where clean drinking water is available are also being destroyed.

Inexhaustible natural resources of the Earth, the use of solar, wind, and solar energy are at the level of current demand.

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