

# THE ROLE OF GEOECOLOGICAL INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AREAS

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## Abstract

This article discusses the role of ecological indicators in the sustainable development of regions. An overview of ecological indicators was analyzed.

**Keywords:** Ecology, indicator, stability, sustainable development, geoecological situation, evaluation.

## Introduction

International experience in the development of indicators of sustainable development relies on two different approaches: on various (economic, social, environmental and institutional) aspects of sustainable development; aggregated or integral, i.e. by complex features.

In most cases, economic, social and ecological (including environmental protection) indicators of sustainable development are obtained. But in the current process of globalization, institutional indicators are also gaining importance.

In the development of indicators of sustainable development, aggregated or integral, that is, grouping according to complex characteristics is carried out as follows - economic-ecological, economic-social-ecological, ecological. In each group of such a classification, ecological indicators are necessarily involved.

According to the results of the experiment, indicators of this type and scale are redundant and it was very difficult to implement them at the national level. In the "Indicators of Sustainable Development" organization of the UN, this scheme of indicators is interpreted in the system of "subject - subject - indicator". According to this scheme, first of all, a key topic is identified, they are detailed by sub-topics, and then a minimum set of indicators is compiled. It will focus on making political decisions. Only "economic structure" and "production" remained from economic indicators at the stage of classification of systematized indicators. At the level of the topic, the economic structure is divided into types of economy, trade and finance. Production is divided into indicators of consumption of material resources, energy consumption, education and waste disposal.

The World Bank takes a leading position in determining and ensuring periodicity of indicators of sustainable development. Its annual report on the theme of World Development Indicators (The World Development Indicators) identifies countries and regions that are working towards the goals of Sustainable Development through 550 indicators. The report is divided into 6 sections - general, population, environment, economy, state and market (since 1980) and analyzed against the existing database. This allows for the development of long-term strategic global international programs. Based on the report, "The Little Green Data Book" has been published since 2000.

The rapid development of science and technology has led to the formation of several global, regional and local geoeological problems on our planet. As a modern view of identifying, researching, systematizing and developing measures to eliminate these geoeological situations. research on environmental indicators has become widespread and is widely used in the evaluation of environmental situations in more than 30 developed countries of the world (USA, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, etc.). Member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have been working on the following indicators of environmental indicators since 1990: defining terminological and conceptual boundaries for the member state; political current practice relevance, measurement indicators specific to many countries, identification of indicators in terms of regulatory criteria for the use of environmental studies and analytical data.

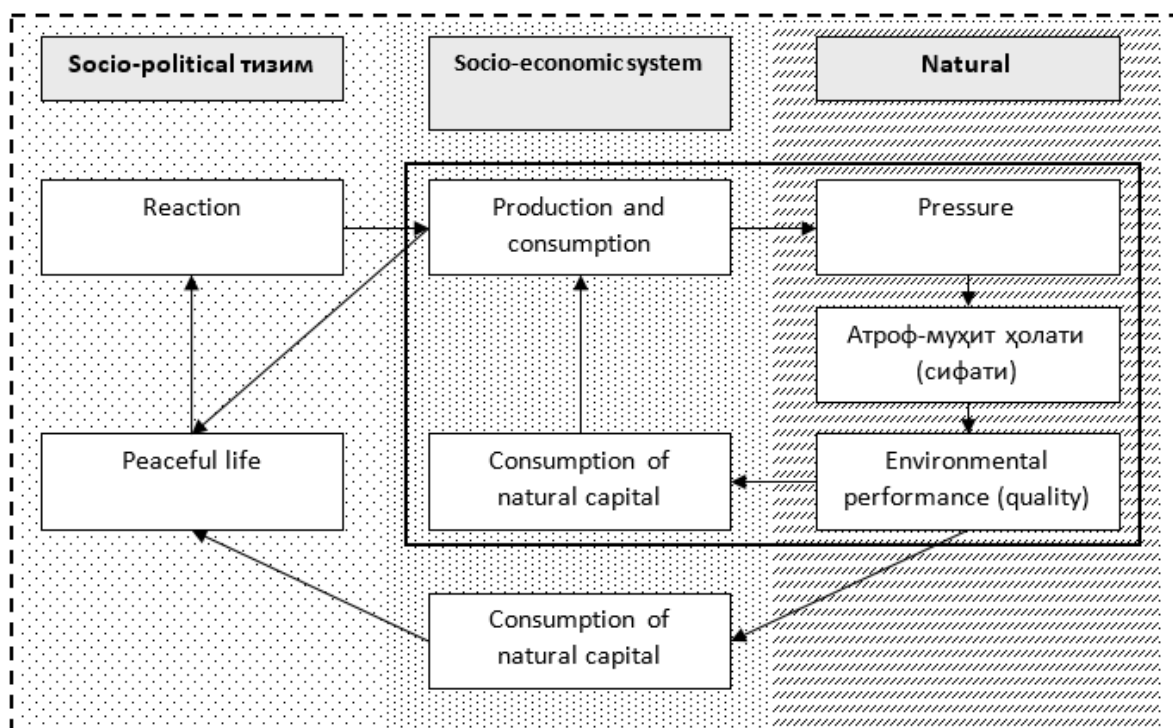
The "pressure-state-reaction (echo)" model is based on OECD environmental indicators. That is why its practical current mechanism is shown in a convenient form (Fig. 2). Indicators of sustainable development are being defined according to its economic, social, ecological and institutional aspects. Simplified and 3-level structured data can be used to quantify and identify them. In this place, it is recommended to use the indicators of long-term sustainable development of the World Bank.

The Millennium Development Declaration of the UN was announced at the Summit held in September 2000 in New York, USA. In this Declaration, adopted by the UN member states, they searched for an answer to the question of how humanity can reach a level of sustainable development during the coming thousand years. For this purpose, the indicators for studying and monitoring the activities of the states in the decisive areas were proposed. Exactly 15 years later (2015), the heads of state and government returned to the same issue once again.

The UN Declaration "Millennium Development" defined 8 areas of activity, 18 tasks and 48 indicators. Most of the tasks on the agenda have been evaluated in terms of the situation in the world and their impact on development. But it should be emphasized once again that these indicators have the characteristic of periodic change over time.

Within the framework of the global Millennium Development Goals, countries can set goals to address their national challenges. Meanwhile, the Millennium Development Goals require appropriate action not only by developing countries, but also by developed countries. Developed countries are expected to contribute to the achievement of the set global goals.

Figure 1. "pressure-state-reaction (echo)" model of environmental indicators of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [1]



Monitoring of periodic changes of the Millennium Development Goals based on indicators is carried out both within the UN system and at the level of individual countries. At the general level, the UN Secretary General is obliged to report annually on the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals and objectives to the General Assemblies. A report on the Millennium Development Goals is submitted by countries every 5 years. The Summit held in 2015 is no exception, of course.

Selection of indicators of sustainable development in accordance with conditions at the global, regional, national and local (local) levels, their development and implementation requires the performance of certain methodological tasks. One of the main requirements for all disciplines is what kind of research methodology it has. After all, the main issue of the idea of sustainable development is its methodology. That's why environmentalists' discussion on this issue is cross-sectional and, unfortunately, there is still no consensus on it.

From the philosophical point of view, the methodology of sustainable development ecological indicators is the natural, socio-natural and natural-social state, process and events in the real social, economic, political, spiritual-educational, legal, ecological situation (ecosystems) on a global, regional and local scale. means the selection and systematization of methods aimed at determining scientific and practical indicators. It is possible to approach the broader philosophical meaning of the methodology and highlight the systematized requirements in the ecological methodology of sustainable development.

The five principles in the national model of the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan in its own way are the priority of economy over politics; that the state is the main reformer and initiator of democratic changes; rule of law; a strong social policy priority; it is enough to list the priority of step-by-step transition to market relations [4]. Now, denying the principle of using the Lower Zarafshan district as a "resource land", it is encouraged to consider it as a "place of sustainable development" of the local population.

✓ In the scientific knowledge of natural, socio-natural and natural-social events, processes and phenomena, it is necessary to study the comparison of the changes of natural, anthropogenic-natural processes in the geosphere without human activity and as a result of human activity.

✓ It is necessary to choose the necessary field-expeditionary, camera-laboratory, informational-communication methods and systematize them for the scientific knowledge of the above-mentioned requirements. After all, research methods are not chosen by themselves. First of all, it is necessary to take into account the methods of environmental sciences in a universal form of indicators of sustainable development - legal basis, economic opportunity, social conditions, spiritual and educational level and ecological situation.

The correct choice of the modern methodological basis of indicators of sustainable development and its application in research work increases the accuracy, validity and practical significance of the obtained results.

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