



THE USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES IS A GUARANTEE OF ECONOMIC STABILITY.

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Annotation: Biodiversity is the number of different types or events of biological objects that reflect the complexity of a living organism, its ability to self-regulate its functions and the possibility of their comprehensive use, and the repetition of their occurrence in a specified interval of space and time. Biodiversity includes all animals, plants, fungi, microorganisms and ecosystems, as well as the processes that take place in them.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Forests, generations, Ecosystem.

Biodiversity is also called diversity. But the different shapes, appearances, and diversity of the flora and fauna that inhabit the Earth's biosphere crust are more diverse than they are in ecosystems. Because in an ecological system, organisms differ not only in their diversity, but also in their size, their ability to perform certain functions, and their participation in certain natural processes. Each of them, regardless of color, performs a certain ecological function in the biosphere. Microorganisms that break down nitrogen compounds (nitrates) in the soil - the function of bacteria can not be performed by other microorganisms living in the soil. Similarly, predators cannot replace the prey in the food chain. There are more than 500,000 plant species on the planet, and humans use only 6,000 of them in their daily lives. 1500 species of plants belong to the category of medicinal plants. Of the 4,148 plant species in Uzbekistan, 577 are medicinal, 103 are dyes and 560 are essential oils. Forests cover 5.1% of the country's total area, but their land cover is 0.3-0.4%. The reason for the deterioration of the ecological situation over the past 20 years is the inclusion of 147 species of flora in the Red Book of Uzbekistan. There are more than 2 million species of fauna on Earth, each with its own place in ecosystems and beneficial ecological features. One species of rare, endangered living and living organisms that live and grow on Earth is included in the Red Data Books of countries or the world every day. That is why people need to preserve their diversity. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, which acceded to the Convention on Biological Diversity signed by the leaders of 156 countries in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in 1992, it was ratified by the Oliy Majlis in 1995. The National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity was developed by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 139 of April 1, 1998. The objectives of the International Convention on Biological Diversity are: - to preserve the diversity of biological resources on Earth; use of methods that do not harm natural resources and the national economy in the use of biological resources in the national economy (agriculture, forestry and fisheries); encouraging the use of fair and equitable methods in the use and utilization of genetic resources. Biodiversity is a vital resource of every country. It underlies economic activity and is a means of subsistence. Preserving it and using it wisely is essential for any state to achieve smooth, smooth development. Protecting and ensuring biodiversity is a unique contribution to the insurance

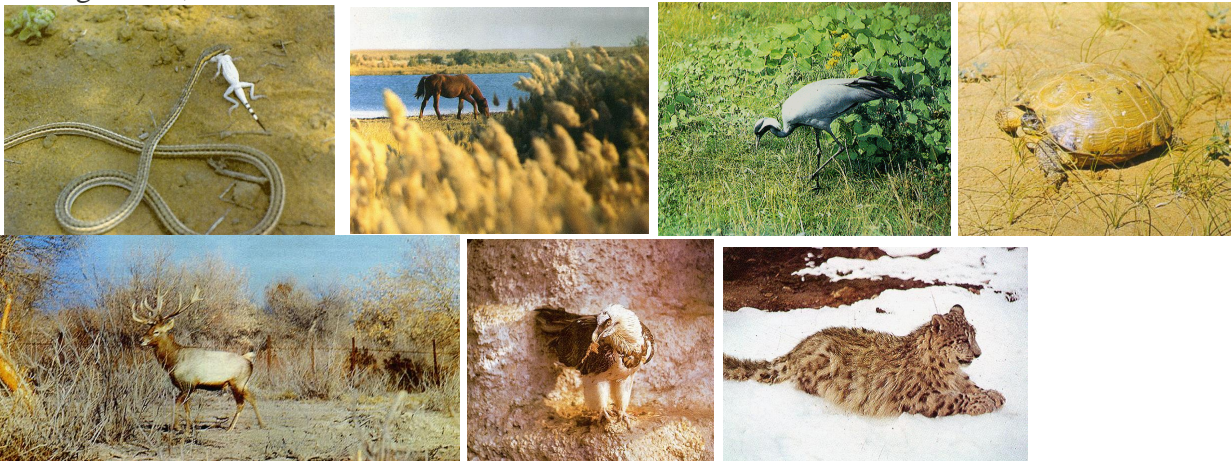
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fund of future generations, as even life forms that seem to be of no benefit to humans at all are important in nature.

The term “biodiversity” or “biodiversity” is relatively new and little known. It represents the diversity of all living things that can be found on Earth - animals, plants, fungi and bacteria. The term “biodiversity” refers to the interdependence of all parts of the biological world.

Biodiversity is often considered at three levels:

1. Species diversity - that is, the diversity of all plants and animals, including fungi and microorganisms;



1. **Genetic diversity - the diversity of genetic material within a species;**

2. **Ecosystem diversity is the diversity of ecosystems (e.g., forests, mountains, steppes or savannas, deserts, etc.).**

Wild and domesticated (cultured) species of animals and plants are the sole source of food and the basis of many medicines and an irreplaceable part of many industrial goods. In industrialized countries such as the United States, about 4.5% of the gross national product (GNP) is formed from the use of only wild species of flora and fauna. For less developed countries, this amount may be much higher. The current commercial importance of cultivated plants and domesticated animals is enormous. For example, in Uzbekistan, agricultural production accounts for about 45% of GDP. Biodiversity forms the biosphere, man lives in the biosphere along with other biological species, and human survival and well-being depend on his condition. In the past, the scale of human activity would not have affected them because they were so small relative to the amount of natural resources. Now, as humanity enters the 21st century, the threat of climate change, desertification, loss of biodiversity, and so on, are showing that man is undermining the foundations of his future existence. The Aral Sea problem, which has arisen as a result of ill-considered planning for the economic development of the Central Asian region, is a clear example of how dangerous such development can have for individual regions.

As Uzbekistan is mainly an agrarian country, it depends on the quality of the natural environment. Previously, the direct benefits of biological resources in ensuring environmental



processes and their special role in stabilization and development of the country were not taken into account.

Although hunting management, harvesting of medicinal plants and similar mechanisms for sustainable use of biodiversity resources are currently developed in Uzbekistan, the overall approach, which takes into account all economic and environmental benefits, is relatively new.

International experience shows that this sector can bring great economic benefits and accelerate the development of the country when it is balanced.

Sustainable use of bioresources is divided into three categories: sustainable economic use; use for scientific and educational purposes; use for cultural and recreational (recreational) purposes.

The use of biodiversity for economic purposes includes such activities as hunting, tourism, and the acquisition of products of a certain economic value. It is also difficult to assess in monetary terms, but it also covers aspects such as the protection of catchment areas and the prevention of desertification, which are stabilizing and economically important for the republic.

Sustainable economic use of biodiversity Conservation of biodiversity in the system of specially protected natural areas, fair distribution of benefits, especially in the interests of rural (local) population, development of sustainable economic and environmental use of biodiversity resources in Uzbekistan, revision of control and accountability requires the use of special mechanisms and methods that guarantee output and reinforcement.

The use of natural areas as ‘living laboratories’ for scientific research is the basis for a better understanding of how to conserve and use biodiversity.

Natural areas are a key resource material for environmental education. It is only when one is in a natural area that one can see and feel the complex interdependencies and harmonious interactions of animate and inanimate nature. Only in direct contact with the natural environment does man (especially children) discover many things for himself, such as why hedgehogs are thorny, or why birds dislike and fear snakes, why animals need a protective shade, and much more. By observing the “wild” life of the planet’s creatures, man receives a lot of useful information that is especially necessary for him to maintain his health, as many medicinal products (or poisons) have been identified by animals. Significant differences when comparing “unchanged” natural areas and cities or industrial agglomerates make one think that involuntary nature is fragile and can be negatively impacted by unintentional human activities.

Sustainable use for scientific and educational purposes involves: maximizing the benefits of using biodiversity for research purposes; Preservation and rational use of plant biodiversity in Uzbekistan (for example, from wild apples of world importance); the development of biotechnology and biopharmaceuticals designed to maximize economic benefits is one of the most important tasks.

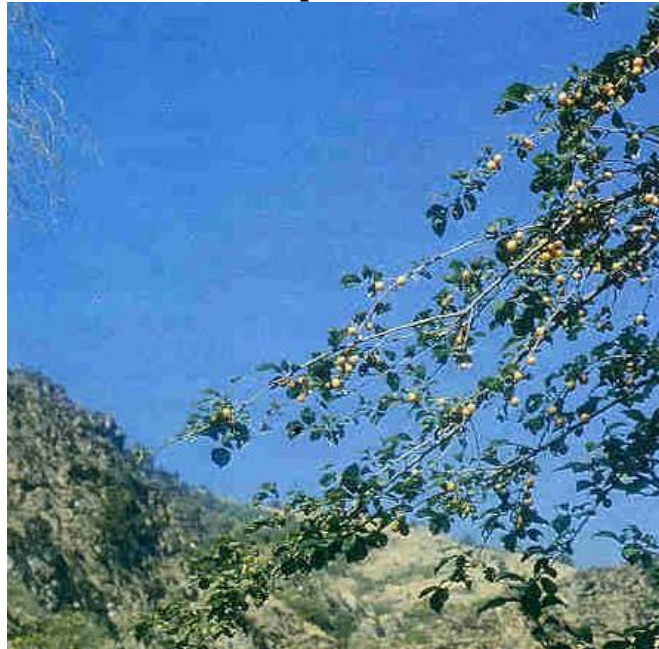
Sadly, over the past three and a half centuries, more than 60 species of animals and about 100 species of birds have disappeared from the face of the earth. Such a destructive process began to manifest itself more strongly in the late twentieth century. Unfortunately, it is still going on. The extinction threatens 120 species of mammals and 187 species of birds. Stopping the impoverishment of flora and fauna and preserving the diversity of wildlife is a top priority.

Every biological species has its own unique characteristics and deserves protection. We must not forget that the conservation of all the diversity of flora and fauna in nature reserves, national parks, reservations and other protected areas is the most important task and duty of every citizen.

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Ephedra



Wild apples

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