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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM RESOURCE SAVING

RAKHMATOV B.B.
PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Management of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Uzbekistan
E-mail: *raxmatov.baxriddin@mail.ru*

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Abstract

The article considers the concept of "resource conservation" based on the works of domestic economists. The forms of manifestation of "resource saving" are determined, the main approaches to determining the economic essence of this category are identified, the multidimensionality of "resource saving" is indicated, and the author's concept is formulated.

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Introduction. To ensure the rapid growth of the economy, the solution of current tasks, such as strengthening the material and technical base of social production, attracting additional funds, ensuring the efficient use of labor resources, largely depends on resource conservation. Although the concept of resource saving is not rejected by most economists, it is theoretically recognized as an economic category, and its content, forms of manifestation, and cash reserves have not been deeply studied by scientists. Until the theoretical aspects of this problem are carefully studied, and not based on a specific concept, the question of its practical application will not be fully resolved.

In his address to the Olly Majlis and the people, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan pointed out: “Now our scientists must show clear results in areas that are relevant to us today, such as water and energy conservation, soil fertility and productivity, geology, industry and construction.” [1]

The introduction of the “resource saving” system is especially important for Uzbek enterprises for the following reasons: the consumption of raw materials and materials in our economy is twice as high as in other countries, rather high cost of the product produced, high energy intensity of technological processes, poor product quality, obsolete equipment, failure to meet delivery deadlines and high competition in the domestic and international markets.

Methods. However, the analysis of literary sources and the generalization of the views of scientists have shown that the problem of resource conservation remains little studied, and as a result there is no unified approach to resource conservation.

The main scientific approach to the interpretation of the term "resource conservation" is to

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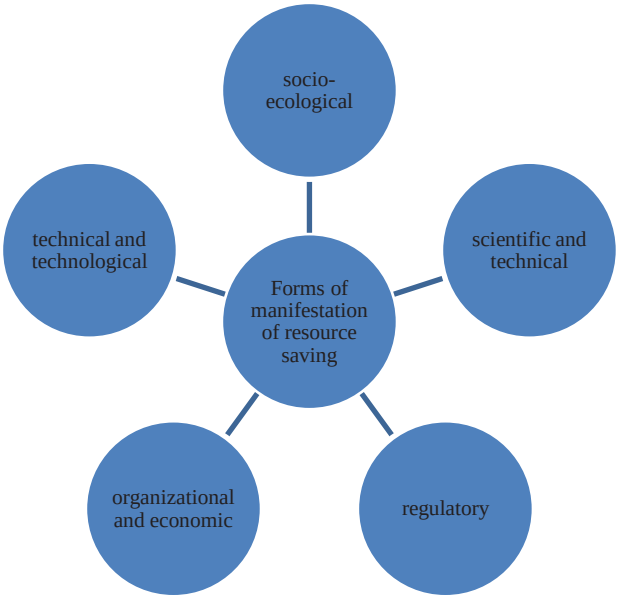
consider it as a set of interrelated activities. Many economists agree that resource conservation is a system of measures, methods, activities or factors [2, 4, 8, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22]. According to I. L. Vorotnikov, resource saving is a system of organizational, economic, technical, technological, legal, social and environmental innovative measures [4]. A. M. Mantulin understands resource saving as a complex impact on the processes of formation and use of all types of available resources [12]. Some economists consider resource saving as a form of manifestation of the law of saving time [15,17].

In our opinion, resource conservation, as a system of measures, organizational and economic, technical and technological, scientific and technical, legal and social and environmental at all levels of production, which can be represented as the following scheme (Figure 1):



Rice. 1. Forms of manifestation of resource saving

These measures (activities, methods, factors), of course, should be aimed at more efficient use of resources.

Scientists agree on the existence of a number of approaches to determining the economic essence of resource conservation. As a rule, these approaches are based on some process in relation to the resources used in production.

Having studied numerous literatures, we have identified the following main approaches to resource saving [3, 10, 11, 13, 16,].

Table 1

Basic approaches to resource conservation

1	A. A. Kaleniuk	considers resource conservation as a process of eliminating waste. [6].
2	T. A. Kosovich	"Resource conservation is a process of global savings in the costs of social labor, ensured by an optimal, balanced development of the economy, a system of measures to rationalize the use of resources in the production of products in terms of resource consumption and the final results of

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		production and consumption, a characteristic of a technological process that minimizes resource costs." [8]
3	S. A. Kuzmin	that this concept of resource saving is characteristic of the administrative-command system of management [9]
4	A. M. Mantulin	Resource saving is understood as a complex impact on the processes of formation and use of all types of available resources [12].
5	N. V. Makhaeva	considers resource conservation as a process of reducing losses of labor, financial and other resources [13].
6	V. I. Omelchishin and A. A. Myasnyankin	"Resource saving as a process of eliminating losses, as a process of using unused reserves, as a process of increasing the efficiency of the use of production factors, as a process of intensifying the use of production factors, as a process of preventing damage, as a process of eliminating a shortage of production factors." [15,14]
7	A. S. Savenko	resource saving involves both saving and rational use of resources; – resource saving as a process of rational use of resources [19]

Some authors also consider ecological aspect of resource saving.

Resource saving is the process of reducing the resource intensity of products with their quality not decreasing, by implementing a system of organizational, economic, technical and technological, scientific, technical, regulatory, legal and socio-environmental measures at all levels of production.

Resource conservation as a process can represent is a saving, efficient (rational, optimal) use of resources, the process of reducing (eliminating) losses, using unused reserves, as well as the integrated use of resources.

The main means of resource conservation is the application of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, including the use of modern management methods and resource-saving technologies.

Results and its discussion. The results of resource saving are a decrease in resource consumption, a decrease in the material consumption of products with a non-decreasing quality, an increase in the efficiency of the economic activity of an enterprise, that is, a certain beneficial effect that is certainly ensured on the competitiveness and performance of the enterprise.

Resource intensity determines the ratio of the amount of resources used (in physical or monetary terms) to the amount of products produced (in physical or monetary terms) of certain products of the economic complex, industry, regional economy, country or enterprise.

As separate indicators of resource intensity, material consumption, energy intensity, water intensity, metal intensity are used.

Material consumption is the consumption of materials per natural unit or per unit cost of manufactured products. It is measured in physical units, monetary terms or percentages, which make up the cost of materials in the total production costs of products, in the cost price.

To determine the material consumption of products, natural, cost and natural-cost indicators are used. In physical terms, it is very difficult to determine the material intensity of industrial products, since

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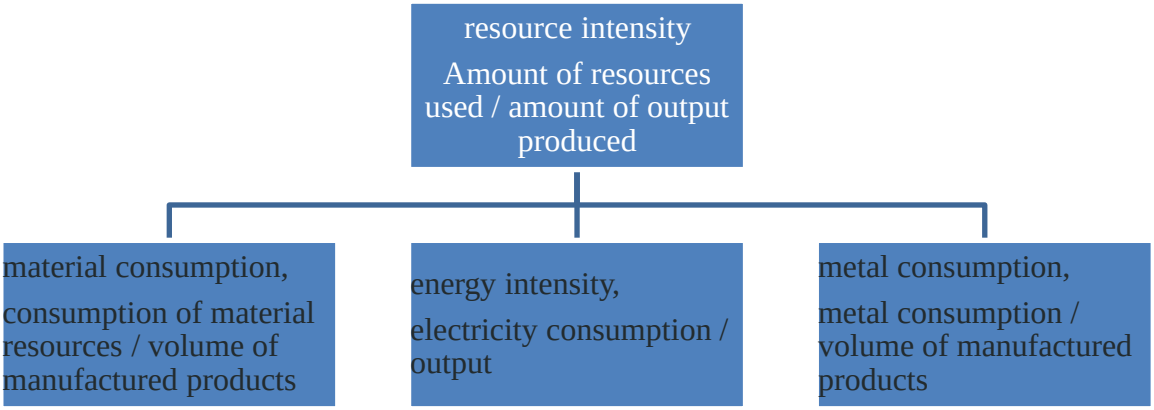
many types of material resources are used in the production of products, which, due to different units of measurement, cannot be summarized in their natural form. (Figure 2)



The most material-intensive industry is the extractive industry, where the cost of its products is only 10% of the world's industry.

Material-intensive is ferrous metallurgy with a complete metallurgical cycle (production of cast iron, steel, rolled products), hydrolysis industry (production of fodder yeast, ethyl alcohol, glucose, etc.), pulp and paper. In these industries, raw materials and materials are consumed for products.

Table 2

Material consumption of individual industries

Types of production	consumption of raw materials and materials, million tons		
	For 1 ton	best wishes	annual production
production of potash fertilizers, mln t	3,2	5	16
cement plant with a capacity of 4.8 million tons per year	1,75	4,8	8,4
pulp and paper1 t	2 т	5	10

The most water intensive are energy, metallurgy, chemical industry, pulp and paper industry, naftoorgsintez, irrigated agriculture, and public utilities.

Table 3

Water intensity of individual industries

production	Water consumption, m3
Steel, per ton, m3	220-245
Paper, per ton, m3	320-389
chemical fiber per ton, thousand m3	4

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standard unit with a capacity of 1 million kW per year	1 km 3
grain production per ton	1 thousand м3

Moreover, at least 30% of water in thermal and nuclear energy is lost irretrievably (evaporation, to a lesser extent - filtration). production), medium energy-intensive (15-30%) and non-energy-intensive (less than 15%).

The President of the country drew attention to this "The most important issue is the efficient use of energy resources. Unfortunately, energy consumption in our economy is twice as high as in other countries. Therefore, we are adopting the National Energy Efficiency Program." [1]

The energy-intensive types of production include the smelting of light metals (aluminum, titanium, magnesium), the electrolytic smelting of copper, nickel, ferroalloys and steel, the production of viscose silk, synthetic rubber. Such industries should be located close to sources of electricity - preferably near hydroelectric power plants, which provide cheap energy.

One of the positive aspects of the development of the national economy of Uzbekistan is the reduction in the material intensity of domestic production. If in 2000 the specific intermediate product was equal to 50.3%, then in 2017 it decreased to 43.2% or by 7.1 percentage points, which indicates the implementation of huge work to reduce the material intensity of domestic production over the analyzed period. This is due to the attraction of large capital resources to the economy of Uzbekistan, the modernization and technical re-equipment of the national economy and the use of new innovative technologies and management in domestic production.

The second aspect of the change in the material intensity of the national economy is a gradual, annual, in small volumes, decrease in the share of intermediate consumption in dynamics, which indicates the presence of an existing mechanism of state administration for the modernization and technical and technological renewal of domestic production.

The statistics also use modified indicators of resource intensity - the consumption of natural resources per capita of a country, region, city.

The environmental aspect of resource saving is also important, which should not be harmful to the environment, and in some cases even vice versa, help reduce pollution.

Based on this structure, the following conclusions can be drawn:

• For many years the problem of shortage of energy and raw materials was solved not through the introduction of resource-saving technologies, but by increasing the pace of production.

• Excessive material intensity of production ultimately led to an increase in the extraction of minerals, which did not have the best effect on the environmental situation in the country.

As a result of the increase in production, 9 million tons of municipal solid waste are generated annually, of which only 9% is recycled.

At the moment, the leaders in environmental pollution in Uzbekistan are the basic industries, such as: metallurgy, engineering, mining, energy, etc.

Table 1.

Production and consumption waste generation in the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2006 to 2010.*

	Unit	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total collected municipal waste	1000 т/год	1932.8	1830.2	1727.6	1624.4	1620.1
Of which disposed of in	1000 т/год	1673.9	1932.8	1830.2	1727.6	1624.4

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controlled landfills						

* Место обитания бытовых отходов https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2019/04/09/waste/

Conclusions. Based on the analysis and research, the following suggestions can be made:
Implementation of a system of transparent accounting of water consumption in all areas

- accelerating the digitalization of water facilities
- modernization of pumping stations on the basis of public-private partnership

and ensuring the transition to alternative energy

- acceleration of work within the framework of the national project "Green Spaces" on ecology and environmental protection
- speed up work on the development and implementation of the "National Energy Efficiency Improvement Program".

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