

COLLECTION

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researchers and students: theory and
practice

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31
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Innovation, integration and modern problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and practice collection of materials of the
international scientific and practical conference on the topic

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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMICS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Sustainable economic development has become an important priority for modern economies as countries face increasing environmental and social challenges. Traditional economic growth models often ignored ecological limits and social inequalities, which has resulted in environmental degradation and resource depletion. Sustainable economics provides an approach that integrates economic growth with environmental protection and social welfare. This article examines the role of sustainable economic principles in national development, focusing on efficient resource management, renewable energy transition, circular economy practices, and inclusive growth strategies. The study highlights the importance of sustainable policies in achieving long-term economic stability and environmental preservation.

Keywords: Sustainable economics, sustainable development, green economy, circular economy, environmental sustainability, economic growth

Economic development has traditionally been evaluated through indicators such as gross domestic product, industrial output, and national income growth. For many decades, governments prioritized rapid industrialization and increased production in order to stimulate economic expansion and improve living standards. While this approach contributed to global economic progress, it also generated serious environmental and social problems. Excessive use of natural resources has led to deforestation, pollution, climate change, and biodiversity loss. At the same time, economic growth has not always ensured equal distribution of wealth, and many societies continue to experience poverty and social inequality. These concerns have encouraged economists and policymakers to reconsider traditional development models and to search for more sustainable approaches to economic progress.

The concept of sustainable development emerged as a response to these challenges and gained international recognition after the publication of the report *Our Common Future* by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987. The report defined sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs [1]. This definition emphasizes the importance of balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social well-being. Sustainable economics builds upon this principle by proposing economic systems that operate within ecological limits while supporting long-term prosperity and social stability.

Academic literature increasingly highlights the importance of sustainability in economic policy. According to Daly, economic systems must recognize the finite nature of natural resources and the ecological limits of the planet [2]. If economic activity continues to ignore environmental boundaries, long-term economic stability may be threatened. Similarly, Sachs argues that sustainable development requires integrated policies that address economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection simultaneously [3]. These perspectives have contributed to the growing consensus that sustainability must become a fundamental component of modern economic systems.

International organizations have also played a significant role in promoting sustainable economic strategies. The United Nations Environment Programme introduced the concept of the green economy, which aims to improve human well-being while reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcity [4]. The green economy encourages investments in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, efficient transportation systems, and environmentally responsible industrial production. In addition, the circular economy model has gained considerable attention as an innovative approach to sustainable development. Unlike traditional linear economic systems that follow the pattern of resource extraction, production, consumption, and disposal, the circular economy focuses on recycling, reuse, and resource efficiency in order to reduce waste and environmental damage [5].

Sustainable economics is generally based on three interconnected dimensions of development. The first dimension is economic sustainability, which refers to the ability of an economy to maintain stable growth while using resources efficiently. Long-term investments in education, infrastructure, and technological innovation are essential for achieving economic sustainability. The second dimension is environmental sustainability, which focuses on protecting ecosystems and minimizing environmental damage caused by economic activities. Environmental sustainability includes policies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting renewable energy sources, and improving waste management systems. The third dimension is social sustainability, which emphasizes equitable access to economic opportunities and social services such as healthcare, education, and employment. These three dimensions are closely interconnected, and sustainable development cannot be achieved if one of them is ignored.

One of the most important contributions of sustainable economics to national development is the efficient management of natural resources. Natural resources such as water, forests, minerals, and energy sources are fundamental inputs for economic production, but their excessive exploitation can lead to environmental degradation and economic instability. Sustainable economic policies therefore encourage the adoption of resource-efficient technologies, recycling systems, and sustainable agricultural practices. Efficient resource management not only reduces environmental pressure but also increases economic productivity and competitiveness [6].

Another important component of sustainable economic development is the transition toward renewable energy sources. Fossil fuels have historically been the

dominant source of energy for industrial development, but their extensive use has contributed significantly to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. As a result, many countries are investing in renewable energy technologies such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal power. Renewable energy development not only reduces environmental damage but also creates new industries and employment opportunities. Countries that invest in renewable energy infrastructure can strengthen energy security while promoting long-term economic growth. Closely related to renewable energy development is the increasing importance of circular economy practices. The circular economy represents a transformation in the way economic systems manage production and consumption processes. Instead of treating waste as an unavoidable outcome of economic activity, circular economy systems seek to design products and processes that allow materials to be reused, repaired, or recycled. This approach significantly reduces environmental impact while improving resource efficiency. Many governments and companies are adopting circular economy strategies as part of broader sustainability initiatives.

Technological innovation also plays a crucial role in sustainable economic development. Advances in environmentally friendly technologies enable industries to reduce pollution while maintaining productivity. For example, innovations such as electric vehicles, energy-efficient buildings, and sustainable agricultural technologies demonstrate how economic growth can be combined with environmental protection. Investments in research and development are therefore essential for accelerating the transition toward sustainable economic systems.

Despite its many advantages, sustainable economic development faces several challenges. One major obstacle is the high initial cost of sustainable infrastructure and technologies. Renewable energy systems, environmentally friendly transportation networks, and advanced waste management systems often require significant financial investments. Developing countries may find it difficult to allocate sufficient resources for these projects due to limited financial capacity. In addition, political and institutional barriers can slow the implementation of sustainable policies. Governments sometimes prioritize short-term economic growth over long-term environmental sustainability, especially in situations where economic pressures are high.

Another challenge is the technological gap between developed and developing countries. Advanced sustainable technologies are often concentrated in industrialized economies, while developing countries may lack access to the necessary infrastructure and expertise. Addressing these challenges requires international cooperation and the development of global policy frameworks that support sustainable economic transitions. International organizations and financial institutions can play an important role by providing technical assistance, financial support, and knowledge sharing to countries implementing sustainable development strategies [7].

In conclusion, sustainable economics provides an essential framework for addressing the economic, environmental, and social challenges of modern development. By integrating economic growth with environmental protection and

social inclusion, sustainable economic systems offer a pathway toward long-term prosperity and global stability. Countries that successfully adopt sustainable development strategies can improve resource efficiency, stimulate technological innovation, and enhance the quality of life for their citizens. Although the transition toward sustainable economic systems requires significant effort and international cooperation, it is increasingly recognized as a necessary condition for ensuring the well-being of future generations.

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