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The Role of Environmental Economy in The Economic System of The Country

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Abstract: This article provides an overview of the field of environmental economics and its relationship with environmental science, some contemporary problems of environmental economics and issues affecting them.

Key words: environment, economy, climate, natural resources, economic analysis, environmental policy, technological innovation, industrial waste, household waste, political factors affecting ecological economy.

The economic side of environmental economics concerns how economic decisions and actions affect the environment and how environmental policies and regulations affect economic activity. This includes understanding how market mechanisms, such as supply and demand, affect the use and distribution of natural resources and how economic incentives can encourage or discourage sustainable practices. In addition, the economic side of environmental problems includes the evaluation of environmental goods and services, which are often not priced in the market. For example, clean air and water, biodiversity and carbon sequestration are important components of a healthy environment, but they do not have a market price. Environmentalists use a variety of methods to estimate the economic value of these environmental goods and services, which can then inform policy decisions.

In general, understanding the economic side of environmental problems is critical to developing effective policies and strategies to ensure sustainability and balance economic growth with environmental protection. includes the analysis of physical, chemical and biological processes, as well as the impact of human activities on natural resources and ecosystems. This concept is based on scientific methods and research, including field studies, laboratory experiments, modeling and data analysis. Let's look at this situation with the help of a practical example, the current ecological economy system with the help of modern technology and artificial intelligence and the possible future. We can see the difference between economic systems by studying the effects of situations on ecology and the ecological system. In this line, we can cite studies conducted on clean drinking water, which is another part of the ecological system. By 2015, 89 percent of the world's population had access to drinking water. .In South Africa, 40% to 80% of the population had access to drinking water. Today, 1 billion 100 million people around the world are deprived of the happiness of drinking water.

Environmental scientists study the interactions between human activities and the natural environment, and how these interactions affect the availability and quality of natural resources such as air, water, and soil, and the health and well-being of human and nonhuman organisms. learn how it can affect their well-being. They also analyze the economic and social factors that

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influence environmental problems, such as market failures, institutional barriers, and behavioral factors.Environmental economics in the year develops economic policies and strategies aimed at promoting scientific understanding of environmental problems. used for sustainable development and increasing the efficiency of resource use.

Economic analysis of problems in environmental economics involves the application of economic principles and tools to analyze the costs and benefits associated with environmental problems. This includes cost-benefit analysis, market-based instruments such as taxes and tradable permits, and other economic incentives to promote sustainable practices and minimize the negative environmental impact of economic activity. Economic analysis also includes different policy options and economic o helps determine the most effective ways and means of achieving environmental goals, taking into account potential impacts on growth and development. For example, economic analysis helps determine the optimal level of pollution reduction that balances the costs and benefits of various pollution control measures. In general, economic analysis is important in informing environmental policy decisions, ensuring that environmental goals are achieved in a way that maximizes social welfare and minimizes economic costs. plays a role. Environmental economics is not only an economic or scientific issue, but also a political issue. This is because environmental policies can have a significant impact on a variety of stakeholders, including individuals, businesses, and governments.

Political aspects of environmental economics include:

Conflicting interests: environmental policies can affect the interests of different stakeholders, such as businesses and consumers. For example, waste or waste disposal regulations can increase production costs for businesses and ultimately affect their profits. This can create conflicts between different groups, and policymakers must manage these conflicts to develop effective environmental policies.

Political will: environmental policy requires strong political will to be effectively implemented. Governments must balance the need to protect the environment with other priorities such as economic growth and job creation. Political Will can also vary depending on the party in power or public opinion on environmental issues.

International cooperation: Many environmental problems, such as climate change and biodiversity loss, require international cooperation to be effectively addressed. This can cause problems because countries can have different priorities and interests, making it difficult to reach agreement on global environmental policy.

Socially active class: Socially active class can play an important role in the formulation of environmental policy. For example, fossil fuel companies may lobby against policies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, while environmental groups may advocate for stricter regulations. The influence of these groups can affect the development and implementation of environmental policies.

In general, the political aspects of environmental economics play an important role in the development and implementation of environmental policies. Policymakers must manage conflicting interests and priorities, build political will, foster international cooperation, and manage interest group influence to develop effective environmental policies.

Problems in the environmental economy are often related to the need for technological innovations. For example, environmental problems such as climate change, air and water pollution, and depletion of natural resources are often caused by the use of outdated technologies that are not environmentally friendly. To solve these problems, it is necessary to develop new technologies that are more efficient and sustainable. Technological innovations also help to reduce the costs of environmental protection. For example, the development of renewable energy technologies such as solar, wind and hydropower can help reduce dependence on fossil fuels, which are major contributors to climate change. Likewise, the

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development of more efficient transportation technologies, such as electric vehicles and high-speed trains, will help reduce transportation emissions. In general, technological innovation plays a crucial role in solving problems in the environmental economy. It helps to reduce environmental costs, economic growth and creates new opportunities for sustainable development. Especially today, environmental problems are becoming a global problem for the whole world. Year after year, the development of mankind does not fail to show negative effects on ecology. This is shown by the weakening of the ozone layer today, the highest we can see in the example of the decrease of clean drinking water, which is considered a resource and a blessing. As a result of this, it has led to a number of changes in the ecological economic system that has been developing over the years. The environmental economy has weakened to a certain extent as a result of these changes. "By investing in the environmental economy, countries can not only get economic benefits, but also preserve natural resources and protect the environment for future generations." technologies must be used. Because the ecological economy system has declined significantly over the past years due to the negative factors mentioned above. Therefore, governments should recognize the importance of the environmental economy and support its growth through policies and investments that promote sustainability, innovation and job creation. support is very important.

In short, the environmental economy is crucial in the economic system of any country. It supports the development of new technologies and innovations that drive economic growth, while ensuring environmental sustainability. Thus, countries can build a more stable and inclusive economy that benefits both people and the planet. An example of this is the organization of the "Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change", which was established on June 1, 2023 in order to ensure the stability of the ecological economy in our country. we can see in the example of the introduction of restrictions on the use of water resources and the establishment of criminal liability for illegal use of resources. Ecology is our future, it is in our hands to preserve it.

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