



The Essence And Stages Of Development Of The "Green" Economy Concept

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ABSTRACT

This article shows the essence of the green economy concept, the stages of sustainable development, and the main task of the "Green" economy is to change production and consumption processes in accordance with ecological standards.

Keywords:

Green economy, ecological crises, concept of "Green" economy, project for Green economy, sustainable development, ecological economy, green sectors, ecologically clean energy, green technologies.

Usually, economic and environmental crises originate from the same source and have a great influence on each other. Because the current economic model strives for short-term profit without taking into account the ecosystems and the consequences for the environment and society.

In response to the problems faced by the economy due to the failures of the market economy in the conditions of globalization, a new trend of "green" economy appeared, aimed at preventing risks. This new economic thinking is an economy aimed at finding strategies to solve various crises that have hindered the development of world society in recent years.

For example, the consequences of climate change, food shortages, the economic and financial crisis caused by the pandemic, and the slowness of the fight against poverty are important factors in defining the concept of "Green" economy in the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

The concept of "green" economy is a model that leads to the improvement of the health and social equality of the population, as

well as a significant reduction of harmful effects on the environment and a decrease in ecological deficit.

Thus, the "green" economy in its simplest form can be seen as a low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive model of the economy.

The goal of the concept of "green" economy is to ensure sustainable economic growth and increase the activity of investments, to improve the quality of environmental protection and social integration. To achieve this goal, it will be necessary to direct public and private investments to environmental and social factors of sustainable development on a large scale.

The concept of "green" economy does not fully fulfill the tasks of the concept of sustainable development, but it is a model based on the economic transition to achieve sustainability.

The concept of "green" economy today recognizes the need to change the "brown" economy model in order to achieve stability. In this regard, the theory of sustainable

development remains a long-term goal, and its achievement requires the greening of the economy.

The concept of a "green" economy was explored in 1984 in the book "Project for a Green Economy" by scholars such as Pierce, Marcandia and Barbier. They define a green economy as "a system of economic activity that aims to improve human well-being in the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services that does not expose future generations to serious environmental risks and crises." However, this concept did not receive global attention until Rio+20.

In 1992, at the UN conference in Rio de Janeiro, the "21st century agenda" was adopted by the international community in the interests of ensuring a high level of sustainable development.

The main task of the "green" economy is to change production and consumption processes in accordance with ecological standards.

The concept of "green" economy includes the following five principles:

- 1) Creating human well-being and ensuring the possibility of its effective use;
- 2) Ensuring economic and social equality among people.
- 3) Nature protection and restoration;
- 4) Support the transition to low-carbon, resource-saving, diverse and sustainable forms of consumption and production;
- 5) Formation of a financial system that meets the interests of society in order to ensure human well-being and stability.

The foundations of the concept of "green" economy were created at the end of the 80s of the last century within the framework of the concept of sustainable development. There are many definitions of sustainable development, but the most common and generally accepted definition is proposed by the UN commission under the leadership of G. H. Brundland in 1987: "Sustainable development is such development that does not threaten the vital needs of future generations, provides the needs of the present generation"

"Sustainable development" includes the following three criteria - economic, social and

environmental. Sustainable development in general can only be achieved if the requirements of sustainability are followed in relation to each of these criteria.

Currently, the damage caused by production activities to the natural environment has been studied based on the interaction of economy and environment. As a result of production activities, it causes pollution processes in water, air, soil and biological diversity resources and affects social dynamics. A series of actions and regulations by government and social initiatives to control, minimize and prevent the harmful effects of economic activity is known as green economy as a more sustainable and environmentally responsible alternative.

The concept of "green economy" is related to the concept of "ecological economy", which comes from the Spanish translation of "green economy".

At the end of 2008, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) adopted an investment policy to promote "green sectors" and reverse apathy. This program was presented as a comprehensive practical work mechanism based on the analysis and support of green sectors harmonized with economic sectors and the environment.

The idea of a "green" economy as the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in 2008 was the global climate crisis, biodiversity crisis (increasing emissions of the "greenhouse effect" and loss of environmental balance), fuel crisis (fuel price shock in 2007-2008), food (increased food prices and allowances, food shortages in certain areas), water crisis (water shortage) and it was adopted when faced with a series of crises, such as the worst financial crisis of 2008-2009 and the global economic recession. This concept does not have a clear definition.

In Spain, there are definitions such as the Fundacio Forum Ambiental de Catalunya, where the green economy is a collection of campaigns and economic activities aimed at preventing, mitigating or correcting problems caused by anthropic activities in natural systems or to correct them. is accepted as a plan. At the same

time, it should be taken into account that the "Green Economy Concept" originated from the initiative of international organizations.

"Green" economy relies on three main strategies:

- reducing carbon emissions;
- increase energy efficiency;
- rational use of natural resources.

It is also necessary to prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and to support these strategies through investments at the public and private levels. In this regard, political and legal reforms are necessary. Therefore, it is important to preserve, strengthen and, if necessary, reconstruct natural capital as economic and public interests that depend on the development of certain sectors of society.

Most interpretations of the "green" economy recognize that ecosystems, the economy, human well-being, and related types of capital are closely related. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) defines the "green" economy as a tool that increases human well-being and social equity, and significantly reduces the negative impact on the environment and the risk of ecological degradation.

OECD defines "green growth" as the maximization of economic growth and development that does not affect the quantity and quality of natural resources and utilizes the growth potential arising from the transition to a "green" economy. developed and introduced the concept that "green growth" is the growth of YalM, which is subject to "green" spheres and emphasizes "green" sectors as new engines of growth.

Green growth represents both a challenge and an opportunity for the labor market, which in turn can become a key driver of green growth. Response dynamics and well-functioning labor markets play an important role in facilitating the transition to a "green" and resource-efficient economy. The transition to a sustainable economy will bring about changes in the employment and career paths of workers, some of them quite serious.

At the new stage of development of our country, as in all areas, the work carried out in

the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, prevention of negative effects of environmental problems on human health is a guarantee of sustainable development. Of course, the legal basis of these reforms is defined in our Constitution. In particular, Article 50 of the Constitution states that "Citizens are obliged to treat the natural environment with care." This requires citizens to use land, water, forest, underground resources, fauna, flora and other natural resources wisely, to restore and protect them, and to fulfill this obligation in a timely manner.

The fact that this situation is clearly expressed in all the laws related to the environmental sphere further strengthens the constitutional requirements. Also, in articles 49-68 of our basic law, legal entities and individuals are tasked with environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.

Article 49.

Everyone has the right to a comfortable environment and reliable information about its condition.

The state creates conditions for the implementation of public control in the field of urban development activities in order to ensure the environmental rights of citizens and prevent harmful effects on the environment.

Drafts of urban planning documents are subject to public discussion in accordance with the procedure established by law.

In accordance with the principle of sustainable development, the state implements measures to improve, restore and protect the environment, maintain ecological balance.

The state takes measures to protect and restore the ecological system of the Aral Bay region, to develop the region socially and economically.

Article 68.

Land, underground resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, they must be used wisely and are under state protection.

Land can be private property under the conditions and in the order provided by the law and ensuring its rational use and its protection as national wealth.

On the basis of these constitutional norms, more than thirty laws and about three hundred by-laws were adopted on ecology, environment, public health protection and rational use of natural resources. Tasks in the field of environmental and social development are defined in the state program of this year. In particular, the collective, directly applicable Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On Underground Resources", "On Water and Water Use" of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On the protection and use of the flora", "On the protection and use of the animal world", "On the forest", "Laws "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" and "On Protection of Nature" are among them. In his Address to the Oliy Majlis, the President noted that the government should develop a comprehensive program of measures to prevent the impact of industrial development on the environment until 2025, as well as draft an environmental code involving influential international experts. On this basis, the draft environmental code was developed and is currently being discussed with the participation of the general public.

To date, Uzbekistan has joined eleven international conventions, agreements and seven multilateral international agreements in the field of environmental protection. In particular, as a party that ratified the Paris Agreement, by 2030, it has committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 10 percent compared to the level of 2010. Based on this, in accordance with the relevant paragraph of the state program, a state strategy on the transition to a "green" economy was developed in connection with Uzbekistan's accession to the Paris Agreement. In this direction, a number of projects on the introduction of environmentally friendly, resource-efficient technologies are being implemented in our country. In particular, in recent years, several projects have been completed in the Aral Bay region. As a result, saxobul and other desert-resistant plants were planted in the dried-up area of the Aral Sea. The infrastructure of the city of Moynaq has improved dramatically.

The concept of transition to a "green" economy in Uzbekistan in 2019-2030 includes a number of tasks. In particular, it is envisaged to

double the energy efficiency index, to further develop renewable energy sources, to increase their share to more than twenty-five percent of the total volume of electricity production, to provide the population and economic sectors with modern, cheap and reliable energy.

In addition, it is intended to modernize the infrastructure of industrial enterprises, increase their energy efficiency by at least 20 percent, and ensure their sustainability due to the wider use of clean and environmentally safe technologies and industrial processes. Wide introduction and development of renewable energy sources is envisaged, and the share of this ecologically clean energy in the weight of total energy production is set to reach 12%.

It is also planned to introduce the principles of "smart" agriculture, significantly increase the efficiency of water use in all sectors of the economy, introduce drip irrigation technology on an area of up to 1 million hectares, and increase the yield of crops grown on them by 20-40 percent. In order to ensure food security, it is planned to achieve a neutral balance in terms of land degradation and to increase the average productivity of the main types of agricultural food production to 20-25%.

Today, in order to codify legislation in the field of water and water use, it is envisaged to develop the Water Code. A new version of the Law "On Waste" is being prepared, which provides the legal basis for the introduction of modern waste management technologies. Implementation of work related to agriculture and water management, solid household waste, development of institutional foundations for the introduction of "green" technologies, integration of the principles of "green economy" into education and science are among the important tasks mentioned in this document.

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