

### Effective Development of the Economy on the Basis of "Green Economy"

**Qosimova Hilola Jamshedovna**

Bukhara State University, teacher

**Salimov Mirfayz Askarovich**

British Management University, student

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#### ABSTRACT

*The policy of transition to a "green" economy implies implementation taking into account the interests of the population from the very beginning. Long-term improvement of public welfare in the conditions of harmonization of efforts in the fields of ecology, economy, infrastructure and social protection of the population will allow future generations to prevent the loss of environmental and human resources.*

The transition to a "green economy" is a global trend that determines not only the individual national economy, but also the sustainability of the entire planet. Climate change, which was once considered a simple natural phenomenon, has become a global threat in the world today. Even the world community recognizes this danger as one of the most serious problems facing humanity. The countries that did not take measures against it in time will have to mobilize large funds against the serious consequences of climate change. This issue has already begun to have a significant impact on the global economy, not only in certain countries. In fact, ecological problems do not know socio-ideological and territorial boundaries. The only effective way to prevent them is to draw the attention of the peoples of the world, all nations and peoples to the disparity in nature and society and its worsening day by day. According to experts, the "green economy" can generate the same or higher GDP growth, per capital income and employment in the short term than the traditional "brown economy". Recent international discussions show the need for a clear development of the concept of "green economy", a deep analysis of measures to implement it in the interests of all countries. The strategy of transition to a "green economy" is a complex process that requires large investments (up to 2% of GDP per year) and affects almost all sectors of the economy. World experience shows that the "green economy" stimulates regional development, contributes to social stability, it is possible to achieve an increase in economic potential by creating new jobs in "green economy" sectors. Green economy is an economic system, the main goal of which is to develop all spheres of the economy while preserving the ecology of our planet. Thus, the green economy is an economic economy based on the further development of the economy related to the production and service sectors while

preserving the resources necessary for human life and health, the environment and ecology as a whole. a new direction of activity is understood. In this case, it is necessary to carry out the following measures. Firstly, in order to meet the needs of the population and increase their well-being, level and quality of life, it is necessary to increase the creation of material benefits without harming ecology and the environment.

Secondly, energy resources are needed for the development of production and economy, to increase them at the expense of renewable energy sources, to replace public transport with electric ones, to build energy-saving buildings.

Thirdly, it is necessary to give special importance to the production of environmentally friendly products by creating environmentally friendly technologies that do not release harmful gases into the environment.

Fourthly, on the one hand, taking into account the limitlessness of human needs at a time when all resources in nature are limited, taking into account measures to expand the production of benefits without reducing natural resources in order to ensure their compatibility is one of the urgent issues.

Fifth, in order to meet the constantly growing needs of the population, great importance is attached to the question of how much to produce, how to produce, and to whom to produce while protecting the environment.

Therefore, in the green economy, it is necessary to act while ensuring the harmonious and sustainable development of people, nature and the economy. Just because I do one thing, another thing is not lost. For example, trees are not ruthlessly cut down to build houses, increasing technologies is not carried out at the cost of filling the atmosphere with poisonous gases, etc. Achieving sustainable development in this way is one of today's global issues.

According to data, by the end of our century, due to climate change, the world's gross domestic product may suffer 20 percent economic damage. The Central Asian region is particularly prone to adverse effects associated with the procedure. Therefore, it is extremely important for the Central Asian countries to find complex solutions in mutual cooperation against the global threat. All over the world there is a certain concern about the state of the natural environment that surrounds us and the implementation of the "green" economy. Uzbekistan is also not indifferent to this situation. Under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the "Strategy of Actions on Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" and the "Paris Agreement", as well as effective and large-scale reforms within the framework of the strategy of the transition to a "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period of 2019-2030 are being held, and their results are showing in the life of our country and society. The speech of the President of our country at the international summit "Green growth and cooperation for global goals - 2030" (P4G) is a clear example of the above goals. as well as UN Sustainable Development Goals development goals and implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement. Thanks to the open and pragmatic foreign policy and initiatives of the head of our state, completely new - healthy political and economic relations with neighboring, near and far countries have been established in recent years. Undoubtedly, among the main areas of cooperation, special attention is paid to environmental problems. In this regard, the official visit of our President to the Republic of Korea on December 16-18 was a "unique opportunity" to define new aspects and cooperation to achieve a sustainable future of the climate in the post-pandemic period. Therefore, today the Republic of Korea remains one of the leading countries in the world that has adopted the principle of "green economy" in development. The instability of the traditional development model paves the way for the search for a new development concept to transform the economy. The transition from the traditional model of economic growth to the "green economy" is a global trend that determines not only the individual national economy, but also the stability of the entire planet. Currently,

"green growth" is the goal of many countries and an important means of solving global environmental problems. According to the recommendation of the United Nations, countries should allocate at least 1% of their gross domestic product to the development of the "green economy". While this indicator does not exceed 1 percent in the USA, Sweden, Italy and other economically developed countries, it is 3 percent in Korea. When analyzed at the level of countries, Germany is one of the advanced countries in this field, which has created a zero-waste production cycle in introducing green principles into all sectors of the economy. Germany is a world leader in waste processing and recycling. In Germany, 23% of patented technologies belong to the environment sector, and more than 30% of companies in the field of wind and solar energy belong to German companies. The number of workers in German enterprises in the green sector, i.e. in areas related to environmental and climate protection (energy, transport, recycling, waste disposal, etc.), is approximately 2 million people or 4.5% of the total economically active population. Today, this indicator has a growing trend. Sweden's experience in eco-innovation is important. Sweden is a world leader in the use of renewable energy and local fuel sources. When the list of "green" countries on the planet was developed by Yale University scientists, Sweden took first place in this ranking. Today, the country's government is actively pursuing a policy of introducing green principles in all areas of the economy. Energy efficiency and renewable energy sources are the main and priority directions, and energy and environmental protection are brought to the policy level. In Sweden, 96% of household waste is disposed of, which is one of the highest rates in the world. Homeowners are given tax breaks when switching to renewable energy sources. Also, the tax will be reduced for car owners who use environmentally friendly fuel for their vehicles. In addition, free parking spaces are offered in the city. The share of such cars in the country is increasing year by year. These, of course, are included in the group of additional measures that have a positive effect on the country's ecology. In 2019, Uzbekistan became the first member of the Global Green Growth Institute among the CIS countries. Our country has been regularly fulfilling its obligations under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 10% by 2030. In this regard, Uzbekistan's cooperation with Korea is aimed at improving international cooperation to ensure a "green" economy, encouraging innovative "green" investments through partnerships between the state and private sector, and fully introducing environmentally friendly technologies into the economy. Currently, extensive work is being carried out on the basis of the memorandum of understanding on expanding cooperation in the digital and "green" fields, which is the main element of the "new course" project concluded with Korea.

It is also particularly important that the concept of introducing "smart city" technologies is being used in our country in order to improve the standard of living of the population, solve the urgent problems of the citizens, improve the social infrastructure and create suitable conditions for the development of the regions. In this regard, the use of the rich experience of the Republic of Korea creates opportunities for the effective implementation of the national goals set for these purposes.

World experience shows that the "green economy" stimulates regional development, achieving social stability, increasing economic potential through the creation of new jobs in "green economy" sectors. "Green economy" mainly helps economic development and ensures the growth of the gross domestic product, increase of the country's income, employment of the population, reduction of the unemployment rate in the country. At the same time, the transition to a "green economy" will reduce the risk of global threats such as climate change, the loss of minerals and the scarcity of water resources. But if we consider the whole world development, its generality is revealed, i.e., when the current world civilization has gathered strength and reached the peak of its power, if all the countries of the world do not choose an ecologically oriented model for economic development, we can conclude that under the conditions of globalization, the whole planet is in danger of gradual decline and even complete extinction.

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