

GREEN ECONOMY - AN EFFECTIVE PATH TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Nasullayeva Yoqutoy Nasim qizi

Teacher Of Economics Department Of Zarmed University
yoqutoynasullayeva@gmail.com +998909258225

Abstract: This article focuses on the protection of the environment, which is currently a major issue, through the transition to a green economy, and the establishment of productive use of limited resources. The green economy will be an alternative to today's dominant economy, which encourages waste, creates resource shortages, and poses widespread threats to the environment and human health.

Keys word: green economy, green jobs, greening jobs, environment, resource, energy

Introduction. Humanity has begun to face very urgent problems in the coming years, such as climate change, a shortage of Natural Resources, the disappearance of biodiversity, an increase in social inequality. While the traditional economic approach leads to excessive consumption support, poor social inclusion, and a sharp decrease in natural resources, the green economic approach rejects all of these to promote social well-being as well as a balance of environmental sustainability.

In order to be effective, the response of our societies and economies to climate change cannot rely solely on eco-activities. While it is essential to turn to clean and renewable energies, to better manage water resources, to sort waste and to protect the environment, these actions will be insufficient, if we do not reduce the polluting action of the traditional sectors of activity. These sectors must profoundly transform their modes of production, to be more efficient in the use of energy and natural resources. When they do, they contribute to the green economy.

The main part. According to the UN Development Program (UNDP) Agency report, the current state of the world economy and social sphere, which requires a significant amount of carbohydrates to meet development and needs, will not be changed in 2050 compared to 2022, humanity will receive 5 million. can lose a person. The change in climate and the global natural system negatively affects all aspects of human life and worsens the standard of living of the population of countries. The growth of world gross consumption poses the problem of limited resource use [4].

United Nations environmental experts (UNEP), considering the “green economy” as an economic activity, offers a broad understanding of this concept, that is, the green economy improves human well-being and promotes social justice, significantly reducing environmental risks and nature decay”.

The green economy is an economic system, the main purpose of which is to develop all areas of the economy along with the ecology of the planet and its preservation. Thus, green economy is understood as a new direction of economic activity based on the implementation of the further development of the economy associated with the production and service sectors, while maintaining the resources necessary for human life and health, the environment and ecology as a whole [5].

The transition to a green economy requires a new way of thinking in the process of doing business. It also requires newly qualified workers and professionals who can work in different fields and have the potential to work as part of a multidisciplinary team. To move to the green economy, it is necessary to further increase the capacity of personnel.

The green economy is an economic model which not only reduces the impact of production and consumption on the environment, but creates a virtuous relationship between economic growth and environmental wellbeing. It's an economy, long anticipated, that meets specific

environmental objectives (primary objective), and in the process creates additional prosperity and social benefits (secondary objective)[9].

"Cooperation for green growth and global Goals-2030" at the summit in South Korea, Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said that "today we should not neglect the alarm call that Mother Nature itself is sending us. Unfortunately, climate changes are gaining momentum. In Central Asia, where we live, the average annual temperature in the last 30 years has risen by about. The basin of the main rivers in our country and the shrinkage of biodiversity are seriously disturbed. Gases that increase evaporation levels and large-scale atmospheric pollution are deepening the problems. Today, no one doubts that in order to achieve the goals for green development, the actions of countries should be more active and effective. We have no other choice". [2].

In our country, too, complex measures are being implemented to modernize and diversify the base sectors of the economy, to develop a "green economy" aimed at the proportional socio-economic development of the territories. Work on this direction took shape in the process of developing a strategy after the approval of the "strategy for the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the green economy in 2019-2030" in October 2019, which began in early 2020. In turn, the following problems have been identified that prevent the country from achieving goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development:

- increased industrialization and increase in the number of greenhouse gases significantly increases the resource needs of the economy, and also increases the negative anthropogenic impact on the environment and the growth of greenhouse gas emissions;
- low level of energy efficiency of the economy of the industry;
- non-rational use of natural resources;
- slow update of technology;
- slow participation of small business entities in the introduction of innovative solutions for the development of a "green" economy [1].

If a person has the concept of a "green" economy, he will correctly understand the influence of the relationship between nature and society and try to set him on a rational path. This activity of his also suggests that he was cultured. Culture serves to make people more educated to deal with certain harsh environmental situations.

For example, the use of poisonous pesticides and herbicides in agricultural fields can lead to the intended economic result, but medicinal plants and useful insects also die in the process. Birds that eat them will also be exterminated. As a result, the food chain in the same area will break down, the vegetation cover will also undergo a certain degree of change, which indicates that the implementation of a "green" economy and a "green" growth policy is one of the pressing issues today.

The green economy is characterized as low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive. Employment and income growth in the green economy is achieved by attracting public and private investment in economic activities, infrastructure and assets, which allows you to reduce carbon emissions and pollution, increase energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

World experience shows that the "green economy" promotes regional development, promotes social stability, it is possible to achieve economic capacity building by creating new jobs in the sectors of the "green economy". According to the forecasts of the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), continuing in the modern way of production and consumption, by 2050, compared with 2000, 61% to 72% of the flora and fauna are lost, and natural areas are 7.5 million. kv.m.ga shrinks. If no new economic policy is pursued, the world's energy demand will increase by 80% according to the OECD's 2050 projections. With Global country-wide

analysis, South Africa is expected to increase by 15%, OECD demand in European countries by 28%, Japan by 2.5%, and Mexico's energy demand by 112% [7].

For example, when analyzed on a country scale, Germany is one of the advanced countries in this area that has created a waste-free production cycle in the introduction of green principles to all sectors of the economy. Germany is the world leader in waste recycling and their reuse. In Germany, 23% of patented technologies belong to the environmental sector, and more than 30% of companies in the wind, solar energy sector belong to German companies. If we look at the field of environmental innovation, the Swedish experience is important. Sweden is the world's leading country in the use of renewable energy and domestic fuel sources. When a list of "green" countries on the planet was developed by scientists from Yale University, Sweden was at the top of this ranking. In this state, 96% of household waste is destroyed, which is one of the highest in the world. When switching to renewable energy sources, homeowners are given tax credits. These, Of course, are part of the group of additional measures that show its positive impact on the ecology of the country[6].

Faced with the urgency of transforming our energy consumption patterns and production practices, the transition to a greener economy will very quickly require new skills for many workers around the world, either to evolve in their current jobs that need to be adjusted, or to take up new and emerging jobs. Without a properly trained workforce, the transition will be impossible.

Training in these new skills will be one of the main keys to the success of the ecological transition, as employers who invest in new technologies must be able to find workers with the necessary skills.

The worker who wishes to seize the opportunities of these new jobs and contribute to the new green economy, must therefore be the pilot of his professional development by identifying the profession he wishes to practice in the future and the skills to be acquired.

Green economy jobs contribute to reducing energy, raw materials and water consumption, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, minimising or completely avoiding all forms of waste and pollution, and protecting and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity. They can be practiced either in the 3 sectors called "eco-activities", or in peripheral activities, or even in other sectors.

They fall into two categories:

Green jobs : These are professions whose purpose and skills implemented contribute to measuring, preventing, controlling, correcting negative impacts and damage to the environment. They are therefore directly linked to the environment and the sustainable economy. Some examples: national park officer, water quality measurement technician, waste sorting technician.

Greening jobs : These are professions whose purpose is not environmental, but which integrate new "skills blocks" to take into account in a significant and quantifiable way the environmental dimension in the business gesture. Some examples: farmer in organic production, lumberjack in eco-managed forests, plumber installing heat pumps, mason in bioclimatic construction [3].

Conclusion. In conclusion, climate changes, once considered a phenomenon of ordinary nature, have become a global threat in the world today. Even, the world community recognizes this danger as one of the serious challenges facing humanity. And those countries that have not taken timely action against it will have to mobilize large funds against the serious consequences that climate changes will have. To prevent it, the transition to a "green economy"- reduces the risk of global threats such as climate change, loss of minerals and scarcity of Water Resources.

References:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi "2019-2030-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasining yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PQ-4477-son qarori.
2. Yashil o'sish va global maqsadlar uchun hamkorlik-2030" Janubiy Koreyadagi sammitda Sh.M.Mirziyoev so'zlagan nutqi.
3. How to work in the green economy? 1 September 2022 <https://www.ilo.org/publications/how-work-green-economy-guide-young-people-job-seekers-and-those-who-support>
4. UNEP. (2015), Publication UNEP. United Nations Environment Program. <http://www.unep.org/climatechange>
5. Pedagog Respublika Ilmiy Jurnal 4-Son/2022 -Yil /15-Dekabr www.Bestpublication.Org 81 "Yashil Iqtisodiyot" ni Modernizatsiya Qilish va ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishning o'zaro mutanosibligi masalalari Xaydarov Baxrom Xolmuradovich, G`Afforova Visola Niyatulla Qizi.
6. Yashil Iqtisodiyot Tamrilloyev Aslon Anvar o'g'li.A.B.Abdullaev. International Conference Pedagogical Reforms And Their Solutions VOLUME 2, ISSUE 2, 2024
7. Yangi O'zbekistonni "Yashil" Iqtisodiyotga o'tish istiqbollari. Xodjayeva Muhayyo Ulmasovna GOLDEN BRAIN ISSN: 2181-4120 VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 4 | 2024
8. <https://www.arup.com/perspectives/a-new-understanding-of-the-green-economy>