



"GREEN" ECONOMY IN ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RELAY

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ABSTRACT

currently, most world countries are following the path of a "green" economy, which is a guarantee of the development of the country's sustainable development. The 21st century is faced by many scientists around the world with the need to switch to a "green" economy due to environmental problems such as climate change, constant population growth - social problems, unemployment growth, economic problems regularly occurring in various sectors of the economy. This requires the eca to carry out strikes in this area.

He emphasized that Uzbekistan was the initiator of two important resolutions adopted by the United Nations on the environment and climate change, and at the same time, "green" energy is becoming one of the drivers of our economy. From this point of view, the proposal of the leader of our country to declare 2025 the "Year of Environmental Protection and "Green" Economy" in our country in order to raise work in this area to a new, higher level deserves special recognition.

Today, humanity is facing new threats. The Earth's population continues to grow, while natural resource reserves are constantly decreasing. Experts emphasize the need to introduce the principles of "green development" in the world economy to improve the situation. Therefore, the meeting decided to develop a state program on the most important tasks identified by the name of the year. This program stated that the introduction of "green" technologies, saving water, dramatically increasing green areas, mitigating the consequences of the Aral Sea tragedy, solving the waste problem, and most importantly, strengthening the health of the population should be given priority.

An important component of the "green economy" is the creation and use of renewable energy sources. In this regard, the potential of New Uzbekistan is quite high. According to estimates by international financial institutions, the annual reserves of alternative energy, especially solar energy, in the republic are equal to 270 million tons of conventional fuel equivalent. The implementation of projects in the field of "green energy" will allow us to increase the share of renewable energy sources in our country by more than 3 times in the next ten years. This will be a huge benefit for the economy.

Of course, the "green economy" is not only about reforming the energy sector. It includes multifaceted and wide-ranging measures such as clean drinking water, food security,

innovations in agriculture, sustainable cities, rational waste management, expanding forest areas, and reducing desertification. Not only the state or business, but, first of all, ordinary people benefit from the “green economy”. This is its social significance.

The fact that we have already started practical work in this direction and this is giving us the expected results gives us even more strength and courage. At the beginning of last year, an “Eco-garden” was built at our university on almost four hectares of land as part of the “Green Space” national project. This unusual garden, created on the basis of the redevelopment of unusable, rocky lands, was recognized by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations. It was also supported by higher educational institutions in the valley and the region.

The territory of the "Eco-garden" is planted with 986 trees and shrubs of 86 unique species growing in five regions of the world, as well as more than a thousand ornamental flowers. Each seedling is assigned a "QR" code based on digitization. It is possible to organize experiments and open practical classes in 17 disciplines. In turn, the "Eco-garden" is used as an open experimental plot for the cultivation and care of ornamental plants.

The world is marked by a sharp change in climate, anomalous natural phenomena bring humanity an unstable and unpredictable concern about new environmental threats to society and the environment. The measures and concept adopted by all states and international organizations to achieve sustainable development, representing the interests of the world, create the need to move to a “green” economy. This is considered one of the most important means of achieving sustainable growth.

Today, the impact of human activity on nature and global climate change require a rethinking of the economic systems of all countries.

The term "green economy" refers to a new direction of economic activity based on the further development of the economy associated with the manufacturing and service sectors, while preserving the resources necessary for human life and health, the environment and ecology as a whole.

The “Ecological Footprint” is an indicator that reflects the level of impact of human activity on nature. It shows how much productive land and clean drinking water we use and how much waste we generate to build the facilities that determine human development, produce goods necessary for human consumption. The green economy, as a unique economic model, is aimed at meeting these requirements. Operating in harmony with nature at the local and global levels, using resources sustainably and efficiently, solving problems related to energy sources and minimizing environmental risks - all these are the main goals of the green economy, which help create the necessary conditions for achieving sustainable development.

The goal of the green economy concept is to ensure sustainable economic growth and increase investment activity, while simultaneously improving the quality of environmental protection and social integration. This is to create an economic system that is aimed at achieving economic growth without harming nature and preserving a sustainable environment for future generations.

A common, relatively complete definition of the concept of a “green” economy is developed by the UN Environmental Protection Program (UNEP), which is an economy that leads to an improvement in the well-being and social equality of people, a significant reduction in environmental risks and environmental deficits. The absence of a universally

accepted approach in highlighting the essence of this concept indicates that the concept of a "green" economy is still at the stage of formation. The concept can also be applied to economics networks, "green" economics theory, principles, or "green" economics policy.

The "green" economy is in many respects closely related to the ecological economy, considering natural resource in the ecological economy as a measurable, economically valuable resource. But when it comes to applying this ideology, supporters of a "green" economy are more politically focused.

It is worth noting that the relevance of the ideas of "sustainable development" in the socio-economic sciences was motivated by a number of environmental, social, economic problems affecting humanity and its future generations.

Including:

- environmental degradation (shrinkage of forests, expansion of deserts and swamps, chemo-development of production, disappearance of species of fauna and flora, outbreak of various diseases, reduction of human life expectancy, acid rains, erosion of the ozonian layer, global climate changes);

- application of non-productive, nature-damaging technologies in the use of Natural Resources;

- expanding economic gap between developed and developing countries;

- the expansion of the scale of poverty around the world, the increasing stratification between the rich and the poor;

- escalation of water and food scarcity problems;

- various conflicts taking place in the world.

Earlier shifts in the formation stages of the above-mentioned "sustainable development" ideas began to develop with the formation of the UN International Commission on Environment and development in 1983. It was during this period that the criteria for "Sustainable Development" were developed, and the theoretical and methodological foundations began to be enriched. For example, in 1987, the International Commission's report, "Our Common Future", was published, led by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundland. In this lecture, it is theoretically substantiated that "sustainable development" is an acceptable model of future aspiration. It was noted that the main theoretical concept of the International Commission is based on the principle of "sustainable development" in the form of "natural environment - society-humanity". Also, the implementation of the task of satisfying human needs in the definition given by the commission to the publicity of the process of "sustainable development" remains controversial. That is, the commission describes that "sustainable development" is such a form of development that, according to it, in the process of meeting human needs, the risk of loss of opportunities for the satisfaction of the needs of the next generation should not arise". In fact, the ideas of the infinity of human needs, not giving it an end, and consciously minimizing it have been stated in scientific and religious literature since long periods.

However, questions about how these ideas affect the production process, the economic system of the market aimed at satisfying the need in a certain sense, and how the above paradigm affects the mechanism of activity of this system, and what its consequences are, remain controversial.

D.S. In his work "principles of Political Economy", Mill pioneered ideas on the question of the inter - alignment of Economics and the possibilities of Planet Earth. He introduced to science the concept of the "stationary state" of Man and capital. According to this, the ideas of not limiting the possibilities of Planet Earth were put forward so that a person could achieve spiritual and religious perfection.

Researcher G. Daley has mentioned that the consumption of energy and raw materials in a sustainable society is carried out under the following three conditions:

1. The rate of consumption of renewable resources must not exceed the rate of recovery of the connection;
2. It is necessary that the rate of consumption of non-renewable resources does not exceed the rate of research of the alternative of ulaming substituent;
3. The level of intensity of the disposal of various waste should not exceed the level of their absorption by nature.

Researcher D.X. According to Medouz's thought, a stable society is characterized not by material and quantitative growth, but by qualitative aspects of development. In his work, the author scientifically substantiates the existence of a difference between economic growth and economic development. According to him, Development will improve its condition, expand its capabilities with the help of the achievements of science.

Conclusions and suggestions

The noted problems are causing the following instability in global yekological and socio-economic systems

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