



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijmef>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

GREEN ECONOMY AND TRANSFORMATIONS IN AGRICULTURE: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Submission Date: December 01, 2024, Accepted Date: December 06, 2024,

Published Date: December 11, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijmef/Volume04Issue12-04>

Dexkanova Nilufar Sagdullayevna

i.f.f.d. PhD., dosent, Tashkent State Agrarian University, TSAU, Uzbekistan

Isakov Abidjon Odiljonovich

Researcher, Tashkent State Agrarian University, TSAU, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, sustainable agricultural activities have a significant impact on food independence, economic independence of the country's regions and sustainable growth of agricultural regions. It is concluded that the use of innovative technologies of the "green" economy in agriculture should be implemented on the basis of state support mechanisms, including raising funds through "green" bonds, as well as the opportunity to participate in targeted events and scientific research.

KEYWORDS

Green economy, innovative technologies, agriculture, sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of macroeconomic and geopolitical pressures, it is extremely important to find an optimal way to develop and achieve target indicators in various sectors of the economy on a regional scale.

Experts and scientists associate the solution of security problems with a "green" economy, the technologies of which are aimed at maintaining a balance between the interests of nature, society and people. The purpose of

“green” technologies is to introduce environmentally friendly technological solutions, optimize the use of resources, and increase the efficiency of their distribution and use. Based on the principles of resource conservation, energy efficiency and economic efficiency, “green” technologies should meet the needs of regions, help to achieve a compromise between the contradictions of production and ecology, and find a balance between economic development.

The complexity of the problem under consideration and its reflection in the scientific literature as an interdisciplinary discipline that connects various areas of science and practice:

- ✚ the formation of optimal conditions for human life (ecological direction);
- ✚ control of causal changes resulting from the impact of anthropogenic activity on the natural environment (geographical direction);
- ✚ concern for the quality of life of future generations (ethical direction);
- ✚ formation of environmental consciousness based on the recognition of the integrity of nature and society (philosophical direction);
- ✚ design of production relations that are safe for nature and people (economic direction).

The goal of the “green” economy is to identify and implement living conditions that contribute to a high quality of life for current and future generations, which require optimizing the interaction of its financial,

environmental and social components as equivalent spheres of human life. [1,3].

At the current stage of development of ideas about green economy technologies, many scientists consider it necessary to solve a number of problems in order to create a favorable environment, improve the living conditions and health of the population, and achieve environmental protection:

- ✚ the formation of optimal conditions for human life (ecological direction);
- ✚ control of causal changes resulting from the impact of anthropogenic activity on the natural environment (geographical direction);
- ✚ concern for the quality of life of future generations (ethical direction);
- ✚ formation of environmental consciousness based on the recognition of the integrity of nature and society (philosophical direction);
- ✚ design of production relations that are safe for nature and people (economic direction).

The concept of a green economy is becoming a new global financial model of sustainable development, which is expressed in several scientific and theoretical directions.

We characterize a number of studies as a general economic approach. According to I.A. Zalygina, V.N. Anufriev, E.G. Busko, the household, “green” economy is characterized by universality, that is, it refers to new types of relationships in people's lives and performs the function of a new social paradox. According to G.S. Becker, the financial approach can be applied to

various forms of human behavior, combining market equilibrium and stable demand [7,8].

Within the framework of the sectoral approach, E.V. Gribova defines the "green" economy as the production of environmentally friendly food products or the formation of separate sectors of the economy based on "green" technologies and principles. For example, power engineers talk about "green" energy, the principles of which are economy and renewable resources.

Technological approach Lavrikova Yu.G., Malysh E.V., N.A. Piskulova, N.N. Yashalova understands the "green" economy as the transition of all sectors to technologies that ensure the creation of environmentally friendly industrial and food products. This approach is associated with the use of renewable energy sources (hereinafter referred to as RES), which include solar, wind and geothermal energy [10,12]. According to Samarina V.P., M. Johnson, the green economy: understands the civilizational or ethical-technological approach, which is the transition to a new stage of development, the introduction of friendly technologies in all spheres of human life, the goal of which is to create an environmentally friendly environment and transition to this environment. This approach is based on increasing the general and professional culture of people [11]. According to T.A. Savitskaya, the "green" economy is a practical approach to achieving sustainable development. The emergence of the phenomenon of the "green"

economy is associated with the fact that the technological structure that has been formed leads to the waste of natural and other resources and becomes very expensive, which leads to the emergence of economic, financial and environmental contradictions in society.

The basis for the development and implementation of green economy technologies is the regulatory and legal framework regulating the relationship between business and the state in the production of goods and services [4].

Over the past decade, the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone positive changes in the field of environmental management and legal regulation of compliance with environmental requirements:

✚ In 2012, GOST 54964–2012 was approved, which establishes environmental requirements for real estate at the stages of design, construction, reconstruction and operation;

✚ In 2017, the Law "On Improving the System of State Administration in the Field of Ecology and Environmental Protection" was adopted, which establishes product quality standards and the cost of innovative and environmentally friendly products.

✚ In 2017, the Law "On Measures to Ensure the Rational Use of Energy Resources" was developed;

✚ The Ecological Union has been operating in Uzbekistan for more than 20 years, which is engaged in product certification, as well as monitoring the environmental situation in production. There is a Green Standards Environmental Certification Center in the construction industry, which develops technical documentation in the field of green construction and housing and communal services, carries out

environmental expertise and monitoring, provides services in the field of labor protection, engineering surveys, environmental design. and certification.

In August 2017, the Republic of Uzbekistan became a member of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), which allows it to use existing practices in the application and introduction of renewable energy sources and participate in the development of international standards. In 2019, amendments were made to the Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food Markets for 2020-2030 to ensure the country's food independence and sustainable growth of the industry.

✚ Within the framework of this program, technical regulations for organic agricultural products and the Regulation “On the Procedure for Voluntary Certification of Organic Agricultural and Food Production” were approved. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 0989 “On Amendments to the Law “On Waste” of December 29, 2023 came into force, which repealed certain legislative acts (provisions of legislative acts) of the Republic of Uzbekistan and contains established criteria and indicators in the field of production and consumption waste management [5,6].

✚ We also note that the majority of regulatory documents on the socio-economic development of the country's regions and regions are based on the following goals, aimed at introducing new economic strategies to abandon the raw material export model and developing a "green" economy to create a sustainable economy:

✚ modernization of production, including increasing the share of manufacturing industries (high-tech products) in the structure of production and

exports, increasing labor productivity, increasing energy efficiency and reducing the energy intensity of production, stimulating the innovative activity of market entities;

✚ development of human potential based on improving the quality of education at all levels, improving the system of personnel training and retraining;

✚ management of macroeconomic risks, which involves protecting the economy from fluctuations in the world market situation, ensuring long-term stability of the budget system, and ensuring price stability in the national currency;

✚ Modernizing the country's governance system, taking into account improving the quality of public services, reducing the costs of operating the administrative and management system, ensuring the openness of state bodies, their readiness to respond to problems in society and their effective elimination. As a result, this should lead to a reduction in administrative barriers to business;

✚ regulating market mechanisms and increasing entrepreneurial activity. It is necessary to minimize administrative barriers for new companies to enter regional markets and increase incentives for increasing production. Important areas are the effective redistribution of capital and targeted assistance to enterprises whose presence in the market is expedient due to the fulfillment of economic and social tasks.

Agriculture is one of the priority sectors for state regulation, since its growth contributes to the achievement of a number of strategic goals, including the development of rural areas. Foreign experience shows that the introduction of “green” technologies into the agro-industrial complex and agriculture is displacing traditional types of organization and

management of the production process. Widespread organic farming methods are an important step in the transition to a green economy. In regions of the republic characterized by a high share of farms, the advantage of production conditions based on management principles close to organic can be of great importance. It is advisable to take measures to municipally regulate the development of organic agriculture, which will help increase agricultural production and maintain a working population in agricultural regions. Some regions of the republic already call themselves special testing grounds or laboratories for the “green” economy. For example, Tashkent region intends to become the “green” capital of Uzbekistan by 2020. The potential for developing a “green” low-carbon economy in Tashkent region is of interest [2,4], although it still has a low environmental rating. Much has already been done to improve the current situation in Tashkent region: a regional energy saving program has been implemented, an inventory of greenhouse gases in the region is being conducted, a transition to industrial waste recycling is planned, and solid waste collection has been established in Angren. Natural forest plantations are being restored, and measures are being taken within the framework of programs for processing agricultural waste into fertilizer and fuel for poultry farms and farms' own energy-generating facilities. A plan to switch urban transport from gasoline to natural gas is being implemented in the region. In the future, it is planned

to pay great attention to the use of “green” technologies in ecological construction and industry, and research into the energy resource of the future - dimethyl ether - is ongoing.

✚ The experience of Tashkent region can serve as a model for other settlements and regions of the Republic, contributing to the formation of a new strategic “green” economic policy [9].

✚ For Tashkent region, which calls itself a smart city (smart city), the transition to the values of a “green” economy can be carried out on the basis of the “Nurafshan City” plan - advanced development of the territory. It covers the borders of the Chirchik River and the Ahangaran River, which are crossed by Tashkent region. These lands (a total of 420 hectares) should be transformed not only into an entrepreneurial, scientific and educational center of the metropolis, but also into a recreation area for the population.

✚ The strategy for the development of the agro-industrial complex of Jizzakh region until 2030 is of interest, which involves the creation of technological conditions for the growth of industry. The main objectives of the introduction of green economy technologies for the Jizzakh region are:

- ✚ development of mechanisms for innovative development of the agro-industrial complex, introduction of scientific and methodological substantiation of forms, methods and means of implementing land policy;

- ✚ financing the consistent activities of agricultural enterprises, supporting entrepreneurship in the agro-industrial complex and the scientific and technical sphere of agriculture;

- ✚ development of programs to support rational environmental management;

- ✚ use of the potential of agro-resources for the production of environmentally friendly food products,

the introduction of new types of agricultural crops and livestock breeds;

✚ encouragement of the introduction of resource-saving production technologies;

✚ development of rural areas based on increasing the financial and economic indicators of the

sector through a systematic innovation process;

✚ encouragement of the formation of innovative sectoral and cluster structures in agriculture, including the development of small agribusiness in rural areas and support for the creation of new jobs.

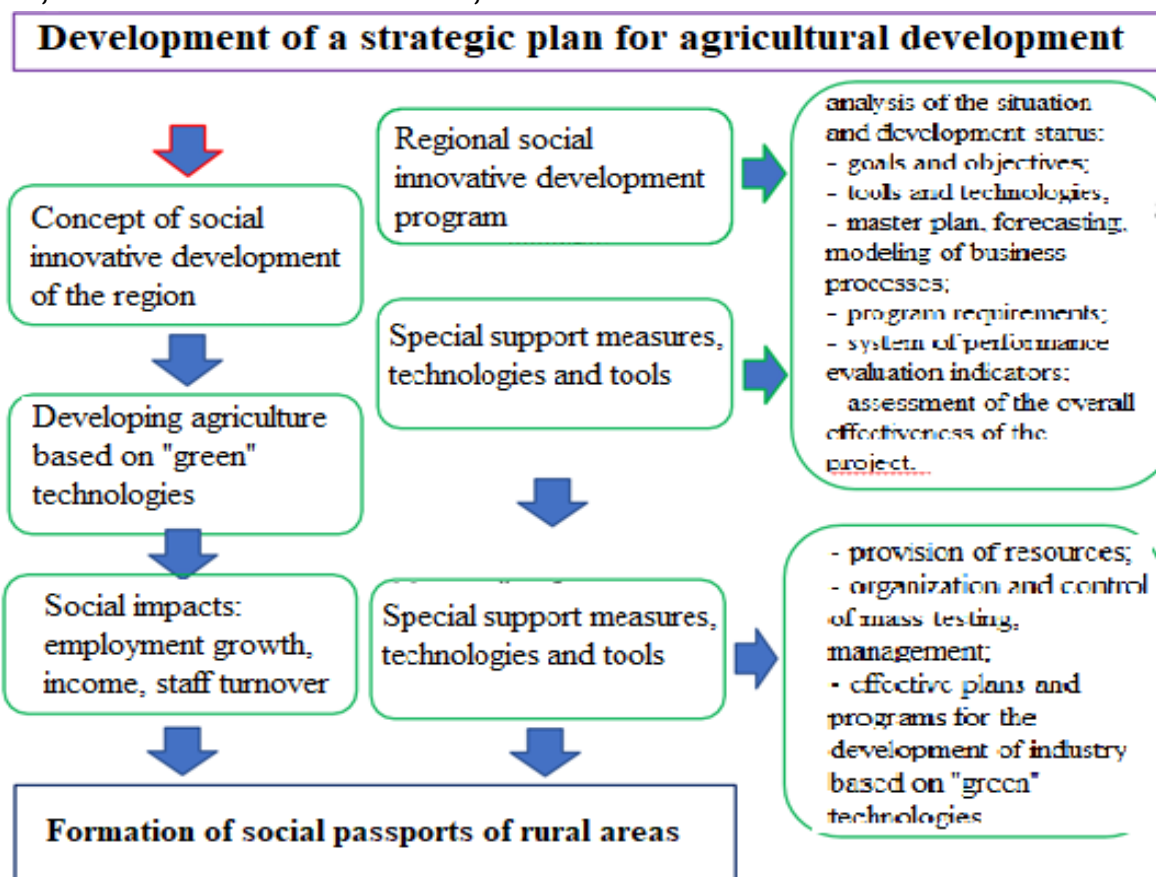


Figure 1. Mechanism of social and innovative development of agriculture and rural areas based on "green" technologies

The impact of innovative technologies of the “green” economy on the development of agriculture and agriculturally specialized regions is shown in figure 1. An important stage of management in the work on the social development of rural areas should be the development of social and innovative development plans.

The strategic importance of the applied innovative technologies of the “green” economy for agriculture and agriculturally specialized regions is manifested in solving the main problems of the industry:

1) uncontrolled consumption of resources and improper use of land. A large part of the land and arable land is cultivated using technologies that do not

meet modern requirements [8]. Techniques developed during the Soviet era are used for land cultivation, and production facilities are morally and physically obsolete. Outdated infrastructure and equipment lead to excessive consumption of energy and material resources, the formation of significant financial deficits, which is a serious obstacle to increasing the technological efficiency of the industry [4, 7];

2) Inefficient use of the country's vast territorial potential. Uzbekistan has one of the largest territories in the world devoted to agricultural needs, but urbanization and degradation of rural areas demonstrate the ineffectiveness of the old raw material model. Rational and resource-saving nature management, aimed at the gradual restoration of local ecosystems and achieving the production and management goals of the constituent entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is in the first place.

1) The goal of the green economy is to create a sustainable agriculture that meets the demand for safe and high-quality food products. This technological modernization of the industry involves its development on the basis of a rational allocation of resources and a uniform increase in labor productivity, conditioned by the interaction of all participants in the agricultural market and government agencies [10, 12];

2) Ensuring the connection between the use of "green" agricultural technologies and the development of industry, tourism, recreation, science and education in the country's regions [5, 11].

Agricultural product prices should include the cost of land restoration;

3) 1) increasing the effectiveness of state subsidy mechanisms that increase the profitability of agriculture and reduce the technological gap between sectors [8];

4) 2) developing financing for agricultural enterprises based on the issuance of "green" bonds, which have proven themselves in world practice. In December 2016, following a meeting of the State Council, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved a list of instructions in accordance with the legal document "On the Ecological Development of the Republic for the Benefit of Future Generations", which included the development of relevant proposals for the use of monetary and credit instruments "green resources" by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, local development institutions, and state-owned companies.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions can be drawn from the study: the introduction of "green" technologies in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan will have a high socio-economic effect, will contribute to the receipt of tax payments to the budget. The main tasks of organizing enterprises, increasing the welfare of the population, increasing jobs, creating infrastructure and reducing the current environmental burden, as well as

introducing innovative technologies of the "green" economy into agriculture are:

- highly efficient use of natural resources;
- increasing natural capital and reducing pollution;
- preventing the loss of biodiversity;
- increasing income and employment;
- transition from the standard model of economic growth to a "green" economy;

• analyzing the economic efficiency of using "green" technologies and introducing "green" production in the regions of the Republic, greening industry and applying the principles of the "green" economy in strategic planning and a phased transition to a "green" economy.

The priority areas of the "green" economy for agriculture in the regions of the republic are:

- 1) a gradual transition of production capacities to alternative energy. This measure is considered strategically necessary for agriculture due to the lack of digital electronic infrastructure based on outdated standards and plans, not taking into account limited natural resources;
- 2) the development of sectoral and cluster forms of interaction in agriculture based on inter-sectoral and inter-city cooperation, which will serve the harmonious development of sectors and regions specialized in agriculture. It is necessary to actively promote environmentally friendly and high-quality food products to regional markets by small and medium-sized producers. It can be said that large settlements

have established close cooperation with regional agricultural producers. Large producers play a leading role, and representatives of farms, in turn, conclude contracts with enterprises for the supply of goods and raw materials, and help them to be involved in the industrial process;

3) introduction of "green" technologies in accordance with the real production needs of specialized industrial enterprises.

The goal of the "green" economy is to determine and implement living conditions that ensure a high quality of life for current and future generations, requiring optimization of the interaction of its financial, ecological and social components.

REFERENCES

1. Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (UNCCD28) <https://president.uz/uz/liss/view/6897>
2. Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Finance on the development of the "Green" economy https://api.mf.uz/media/document_files/yillik_heshat.
3. Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (UNCCD28) <https://president.uz/uz/liss/view/6897>
4. Speech of Sh. Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the launch of large joint projects in

- the field of "green" energy <https://president.uz/uz/liss/view/6952>
5. Isadzhanov A.A. Ecological aspects of sustainable economic development. Monograph.TDIU.Scientific Research Center.2020.137-138p.
 6. Anufriev V.N., Anufrieva E.I., Petrunko L.A. Increasing the competitiveness of regions and enterprises due to the green economy (on the example of the Sverdlovsk region). Bulletin of the Ural Federal University. Series "Economics and Management". 2021; (3): 134–145.
 7. Busko E.G. Environmental component in the system of socio-economic development of Belarus. Ecological Bulletin.
 8. Gribova E.V. Green economy: realities and prospects. Bulletin of the Russian State University for the Humanities. Series: Economics. Management. Law. 2021; 144 (21): 82–92.
 9. Lavrikova Yu.G., Malysh E.V. Green economy in cluster development. Bulletin of the Ural Federal University. Series "Economics and Management". 2014; (3): 120–133.Samarina V. P. Assessment of the impact of economic activity on the degree of overland flow contamination in the zone of the Kursk - Belgorod magnetic anomaly: case study of the Oskol river. Water Resourcec. 2020; (5):549–553.
 10. Yashalova N.N. "Green" economy: theoretical issues and development directions. National interests: priorities and security. 2023; (11):33–40.