

# The role of the green economy in the socio-economic development of regions

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**Abstract:** This article describes the process of transition to a green economy, global and national efforts in this direction, as well as Uzbekistan's successes in this area and future cooperation. The article analyzes the relationship between climate change and sustainable development, the economic and environmental significance of a green economy. The concept of a green economy is aimed at stimulating economic growth taking into account nature, combining environmental sustainability, social and economic development.

**Keywords:** Sustainable development, sustainable economic development, social policy, natural resources, national economy, innovation climate, investment climate, financial stability, environmental situation.

**Introduction:** Recently, the use of a systematic approach in the analysis of regions has become more active, which is manifested, first of all, in the study of regions as socio-economic and ecological systems. The importance of developing a regional development strategy taking into account the economic and ecological aspects of the regions of the republic is increasing. In his Address to the Senate and Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis (2023), the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev identified 6 main areas of development for the coming year, in which the main "...fourth area - ecology, especially water issues global to the problem around going with related» They have pointed out.

When we focus on the economic aspects of the sustainable development of the regions of our country, we note that differences in the economic potential of the regions are explained by a number of objective reasons - the level of regional development in the early period of market reforms, the investment attractiveness of the region, its economic and geographical development, the level of infrastructure development, innovative potential, and many other factors.

Today, the following can be distinguished as the main directions of sustainable development of regions:

- ✓ social politics;
- ✓ natural resources potential and from them reasonable use;
- ✓ national the economy competitiveness increase;
- ✓ innovative climate;
- ✓ investment climate;
- ✓ financial stability.

of reforming economic relations and developing new market conditions for economic activity in our country require a new approach to the principles and methods of organizing production activities - managing the regional economy.

The amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere in our republic in 2023 amounted to 924 thousand tons. Pollutants emitted into the atmosphere amount of substances the most high was regions as The highest percentages were recorded in Tashkent (46.5 percent) and Kashkadarya regions (13.9 percent). The lowest percentages were recorded in Jizzakh (0.4 percent),

Surkhandarya (0.7 percent) and Khorezm regions (0.7 percent).

The Republic of Uzbekistan can be divided into zones characterized by the following levels of ecological stress:

- ✓ extremely acute ecological situation - including the republic of karakalpakstan received;
- ✓ very complex ecological situation - kashkadarya, fergana, navoi and tashkent regions;
- ✓ average ecological situation – bukhara, namangan and samarkand regions and the city of tashkent;
- ✓ low level of environmental situation - andijan, jizzakh, surkhandarya, syrdarya, khorezm regions.
- ✓ the state of the natural environment is significantly influenced by the specialization of individual regions and a number of specific features of the republic. these include:
  - ✓ high concentration of production and population in a relatively small but rapidly developing area (fergana valley);
  - ✓ limited and poor quality of water resources (aral sea region);
  - ✓ the location of a large part of the territory in zones with high atmospheric pollution potential (tashkent, navoi and other regions).

As we know, 2023 On July 14, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan Legislation chamber and Senate joint at the meeting Shavkat Mirziyoev was sworn in as President of Uzbekistan. It is noteworthy that at this meeting, the President highlighted issues aimed at ecology, environmental protection, and preventing water shortages as priorities [2].

The reason is, today on the day in the world face giving intense processes, food security, climate change and environmental problems are posing new challenges to society. The growth of world GDP, population growth, the negative impact of humanity on the environment and the limitation of global energy resources are causing environmental problems to intensify.

It is also worth noting that in recent years, the decrees and resolutions adopted in our country, which include specific goals and objectives, and the measures taken within the framework of the implementation of approved programs, are yielding positive results. In particular, the State Program for the Development of the Aral Sea Region has been developed. came out,

Uzbekistan Ratification of the Paris Agreement did. Aral Sea The Multilateral Partnership Trust Fund for Human Security was established for the region, and the Environmental Protection Concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period until 2030 was approved.

Uzbekistan adopted the "Strategy for the country's transition to a "green" economy for 2019-2030", and at the initiative of our country, a special resolution of the UN General Assembly was adopted to declare the Aral Sea region a zone of ecological innovation and technology.

this regard, the President noted in his speech that preserving the ecology and environment, preventing water shortages will continue to be an urgent task. In particular, the Head of State noted in his speech that "...we are a people who are directly experiencing the world's largest ecological disaster - the Aral Sea tragedy. Therefore, currently, large-scale programs are being implemented in our republic, including the nationwide project "Green Space", aimed at preserving and strengthening the invaluable ecological system..."

Therefore, by implementing these programs, the environmental problem can be solved. and climate change under the circumstances world community attention By creating an additional 500,000 hectares of green spaces on the dried-up bottom of the Aral Sea, in the center of the country, bringing their total area to 2.5 million hectares or 78% of the territory by the end of 2026, the restoration of ecological stability will be ensured not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the region.

The region is home to the international "Green Climate" and Global Environmental Funds in the Aral Sea region. biodiversity, climate change and soil of decay The implementation of projects based on programs aimed at preventing environmental degradation also confirms that environmental problems are a pressing issue today.

Climate change, once considered a simple natural phenomenon, has today become a global threat to the world. The world community even recognizes this threat as one of the most serious problems facing humanity. Countries that do not take timely measures to combat it will have to mobilize large sums of money to combat the serious consequences of climate change. This issue has already begun to have a significant impact not only on individual countries, but also on the global economy. According to reports, by the end of this century, the world's gross domestic product may suffer economic losses of 20 percent due to climate change. The Central Asian region is particularly susceptible to the negative impacts associated with this process. Therefore, it is extremely important for the Central Asian countries to find comprehensive

solutions to the global threat through mutual cooperation.

Green economy is defined as any economic theory that considers the economy to be part of the ecosystem in which it lives. A holistic approach to the subject is typical, with economic ideas being mixed with any number of other themes depending on the theorist. Proponents of feminism, postmodernism, the environmental movement, the peace movement, Green politics, green anarchism, and the anti-globalization movement have used the term to describe a range of very different ideas that fall outside of mainstream economics. The use of the term is further defined by the political distinction of the Green parties, which are formally organized and claim the term Green as a unique and distinctive sign. Thus, it is usually appropriate to refer to the loose school of "green economists" who advocate a transition to a green economy, biomimicry, and a fuller account of biodiversity.

Some economists see the green economy as a branch or sub-field of more established schools of thought. For example, traditional land is generalized to natural capital and labor and physical capital with some general to the features has was classic economy as is considered (because rivers such as natural capital assets straight away channels such as human by created assets instead presses). Or she is Marxist economy as is considered, nature The lumpenproletariat one shape, humanity to the economy excess value giving inhuman workers exploitation to be done base or neoclassical of the economy one network is, then development for life price and others. Developed countries forces balance reflection provider in proportion stable is stored and human not life very low.

UNEP (and Great Britain such as national governments) by natural capital ideas and "green" economy" motto under complete expenses into account to take to their ideas increasingly increasing obligation schools between the differences no to do and their "green" everything economy" of changes as again to define possible. 2010 from the year since Bretton Woods institutes (in particular, World bank and International currency fund (his "Green" "fund" initiative via) global money and credit policy for responsible was) biological diversity assessment and further official and universal biological variety- to the same transition intention they said. finance. These emission and waste less not, but fundamentally to zero equalization into account received without, Zeroth Emissions according to research and initiatives previously is pushed. UNEP 2011 Green economy in the report it is said, there is to research based on, global the economy greening for

annual financing demand 1.05 from 2.59 trillion USA dollar between to be guess done. This demand in perspective placement for this global gross capital formation with measurable per year total global investments from ten a part "organizes".

COP26 at Europe investment bank many one-sided development banks with agreed and Paris to the agreement suitable coming fair of passing general principles collection announcement did. Principles of financing are purely aiming to transition to a zero-carbon economy holds, this with together socio-economic effects, also, politics attraction to do and inclusiveness and gender equality according to plans with together far term economic changes done aimed at increasing.

Today on the day in our country also green to the economy transition, stable development basis as separately attention is being addressed. Traditional development model instability the economy transformation to do new development concept looking for to find road is opening. Economic growth traditional from the model "green" to "economy" transition not only separately national the economy, maybe whole planet stability defining global is a trend. Currently "green" "growth" many of countries purpose, global ecological problems solution important to do tool is considered.

United Nations Organization on the recommendation according to, countries own gross internal of the product at least 1 percentage "green" "economy" to develop direction necessary. This indicator USA, Sweden, Italy and other economic developed in countries 1 from percent not more than one Meanwhile, in Korea, it is 3 percent is doing.

Our President Shavkat Mirziyoev initiative with In 2019 Uzbekistan CIS among the countries first become Global green growth to the institute member it has been. Our country Paris within the framework of the agreement By 2030 until greenhouse gases to the atmosphere to release 10 percent own in terms of reduction regularly fulfills its obligations having done is coming.

This regarding Uzbekistan Korea with cooperation "green" the economy provide for international cooperation improvement, state and private sector between partnership relations through innovative "green" investments encouragement, to the economy ecological clean technologies complete current to grow such as to goals focused. Currently Korea with structured "new" course" of the project main element was digital and "green" in the fields cooperation expansion according to mutual understanding memorandum based on wide Extensive work is

underway.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion in other words, climate changes are happening globally today as a serious threat confession is being done, and his/her effects not only to the environment, maybe to the economy also noticeable at the level impact showing. In particular, Central Asia such as in the regions climate changes with related negative consequences increase possible, that's why for countries between mutual cooperation and complex The need to find solutions is increasing is increasing. Towards a green economy Transition is important in this process. important, ecological introducing clean technologies and sustainable development to provide help gives.

The issue of ecology and the environment in the President's speech calls on state administration bodies, public organizations and citizens to protect nature, create all necessary conditions for the population to live in a comfortable natural environment, and use natural resources rationally and efficiently. and ecological security of problems prevent to take mobilizes.

Green economy not only traditional economic model evolution, maybe ecological problems solution to do for necessary was new is the direction. This process global on a scale of countries economy greening and to nature damage without delivering growth to provide focused. United Nations on the recommendation according to, countries own gross internal of the product 1 percentage green to the economy direction necessary, this and global to ensure stability serves.

This is Uzbekistan achievements along the way, including Global membership in the Green Growth Institute and Paris transaction within greenhouse gases release to reduce was The country's commitment to meeting its commitments demonstrates its serious stance on combating climate change. Korea with structured cooperation and "green" investments to encourage projects focused on achieving these goals play a key role. Thus, the transition to a green economy is not only seen as a new model of economic growth, but also the whole world for environmental sustainability necessary to provide from steps is seen as one. Uzbekistan this about activities global on a scale climate It is making a significant contribution to the fight against climate change.

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