

The importance of developing a green economy in the regions in the context of economic modernization in our country

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Abstract: The article highlights the measures and methods implemented in the development of the green economy in the regions in the context of economic modernization in our country.

Keywords: Green economy, energy resources, modernization, innovation, green space, environment, natural resources, resources, climate.

Introduction: In recent years, the "green economy" has begun to occupy an important place in the economic development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This concept is a new form of socio-economic development aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability and involves the rational use of natural resources. The term "green economy" is being introduced in order to support the sustainable development of Uzbekistan, to counteract global environmental threats and to increase the effectiveness of economic reforms. This article examines the main ways and prospects for the development of the "green economy".

Literature analysis

Decrees and decisions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan: documents on the green economy and environmental sustainability. International Organization reports: recommendations of the UN, the World Bank and other international organizations on the green economy. Scientific articles: scientific research related to the green economy and its development in Uzbekistan and abroad.

The term green economy is now seen as the key to sustainable economic development. It relies on environmentally friendly technologies, energy conservation, renewable energy sources, and waste recycling. The development of this model of economy in Uzbekistan can bring the country to a high level not only in terms of economic growth, but also in terms of

environmental security.

METHODOLOGY

1. Increasing energy efficiency: Uzbekistan has been relying on the energy sector for many years, but the country's traditional energy sources (gas, coal and oil) are limited. This is encouraging the country to move towards energy conservation and renewable energy sources. The potential for solar, wind and hydropower use is large, and their use increases the energy independence of the country.
2. Introduction of renewable energy sources: Uzbekistan is one of the most geographically sunny countries. The presence of sunny days up to 300 days a year makes it possible to use solar energy on a large scale. Several solar and wind farms are planned to be built by the government in 2022, and these projects are expected to bring major changes to the energy sector in the future.
3. Implementation of environmentally friendly technologies: in many areas of the economy of Uzbekistan, environmentally harmful technologies are used. In particular, in industry and agriculture, this is clearly visible. The introduction of environmentally friendly technologies within the framework of the green economy will help protect the environment and effectively manage resources. For example, the introduction of water-saving technologies in agriculture serves to conserve water resources.
4. Waste Recycling: another key element of the

green economy is waste recycling. While Uzbekistan currently has a low level of efficient waste management and recycling, the government is taking important steps in this direction. In particular, waste sorting and recycling centers are being established, and through this it is envisaged to reduce environmental problems.

Environmental Protection: Uzbekistan is a country with many of its natural resources. But with the increase in industrial activity, the environmental impact is also increasing. Within the framework of the green economy, many initiatives should be carried out to protect the environment. Learning from the Aral Sea disaster, protecting the natural environment and maintaining ecological balance should be a priority.



The prospects for the development of the green economy in Uzbekistan are great.

First, global trends and international demands dictate a further activation in this direction. Climate change and environmental crises, in particular, pose a major threat to arid climate states such as Uzbekistan. This makes the development of a green economy a necessity.

Secondly, international financial institutions, including the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, are providing Uzbekistan with large amounts of loans and grants to support the green economy. This financial support will help to diversify the country's energy system and implement environmental projects.

Thirdly, the Natural Resources and geographical location of Uzbekistan provide favorable opportunities for the green economy. Areas with great potential in solar and wind power can be leaders in the use of these energy sources.

It is also worth mentioning that in recent years, decrees and decisions that have embodied the specific goals and objectives that are being adopted in our country, measures taken within the framework of the implementation of approved programs, have been producing positive results. In particular, a state program for the development of the islet region was developed, Uzbekistan ratified the Paris Agreement.

The multilateral partnership for Human Security Trust Fund was established for the Aral Sea region, the concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved in the period up to 2030.

RESULTS

Uzbekistan adopted the "Strategy of 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 on declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of ecological innovation and technologies.

In 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, in his speech, the Head of State noted that "...we are a people who are directly experiencing the world's largest ecological disaster - the Aral tragedy. Therefore, large-scale programs are currently being implemented in our republic, including the national project "Green Space", aimed at preserving and strengthening the invaluable ecological system..."

Thus, through the implementation of these programs, an additional 500 thousand people will be able to live in the dried-up depths of the Aral Sea, which is in the spotlight of the world community in the context of

environmental problems and climate change. By creating 100,000 hectares of green spaces, bringing their total volume 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.

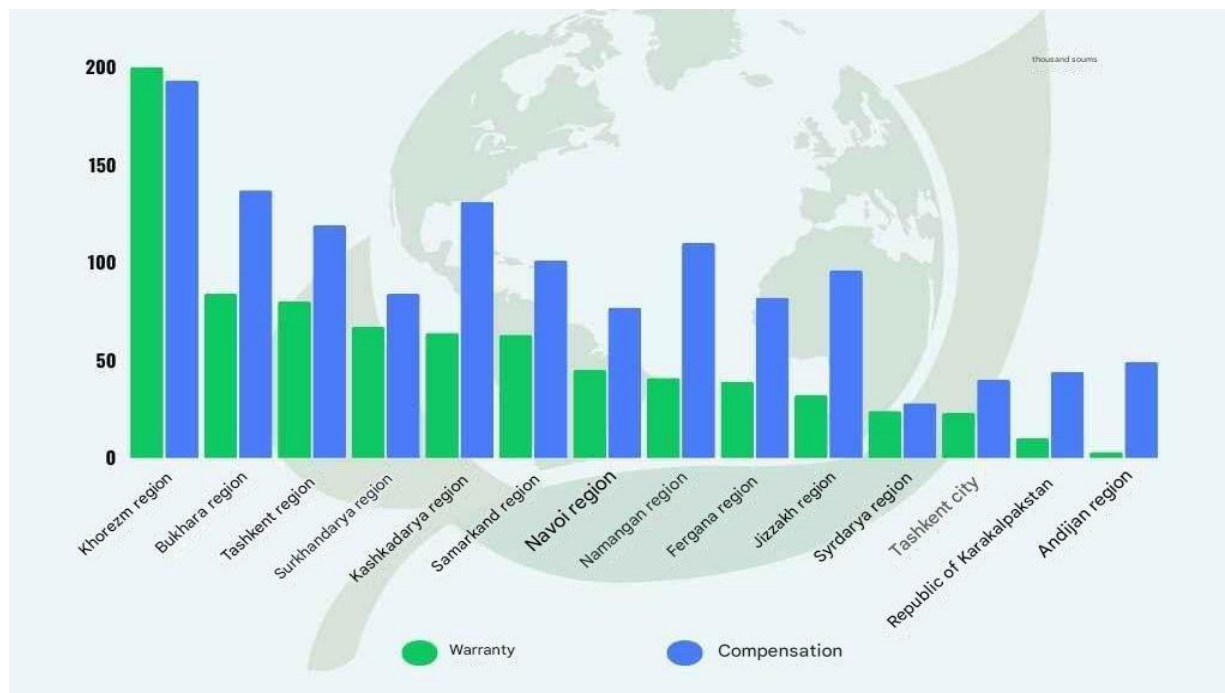


Figure 1. Amount of Guarantee and Compensation Assistance allocated to green economy projects by the Entrepreneurship Development Company JSC as of June 1, 2024 (billion soums).

The presented figure shows the amount of guarantee and compensation assistance allocated by the Enterprise Development Company JSC to green economy projects in Uzbekistan as of June 1, 2024 (Figure 1). Some conclusions based on the data: Regional analysis:

- ✓ The largest amount of assistance was provided to Khorezm, Bukhara and Tashkent regions.
- ✓ Relatively small amounts of assistance were provided to Navoi, Namangan and Fergana regions.
- ✓ Andijan region received the least amount of assistance.

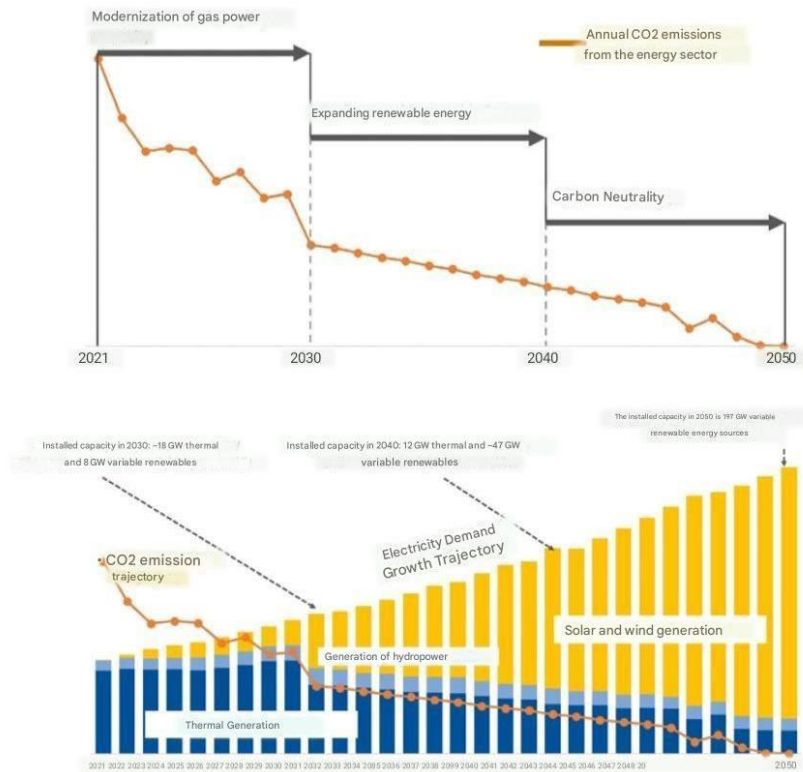
The Enterprise Development Company JSC played a major role in supporting green economy projects in Uzbekistan.

In order to redirect the global economy towards an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable growth model, the principles of a green economy must be integrated into the structural reforms currently underway. Experts identify four main channels (and their respective impacts) through which the formation of a "green" economy and related structural reforms can serve as an engine of economic growth, including

in terms of GDP growth.

First, the transition to a green economy can increase the input resources of natural, physical and human capital (these are input effects). We are talking about increasing the productivity of natural resources (forests, fisheries, agricultural land, etc.) through more efficient management of natural capital, increasing the quality of human potential through improved health and reducing the incidence of diseases of the population due to improved environmental conditions. and finally, reducing economic losses from the loss of physical capital through more skillful management of environmental risks, including forest fires, floods and other natural disasters.

Secondly, this transition should be accompanied by favorable structural changes and involves large investments in a number of systemically important sectors, including energy, construction, housing and communal services, etc., aimed at upgrading production equipment, increasing energy efficiency, and switching to alternative technologies. energy sources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. All these results are broadly expressed in increasing the efficiency of key sectors of the economy (efficiency effect).



Third, investments in the development of “green” infrastructure, including water supply and sewage systems, public transport oriented to alternative fuel sources, etc., stand out as an important factor of growth. At the same time, they can stimulate economic growth on both the supply and demand sides, while helping to expand employment and reduce unemployment (especially important in times of crisis). [3]

Fourth, the transition to a green economy stimulates innovative activity, including at the firm level (as a rule, measured by research and development spending and patenting activity), which should be supported, along with the creation of a favorable competitive environment. can also be achieved through the introduction of regulatory methods, including standards and regulations. In the transition to a green economy, special attention is paid to the formation of modern infrastructure, which is a key factor in ensuring sustainable development, and its modernization is an important element of the structural reforms analyzed here. Infrastructure sectors include water infrastructure (including dams and reservoirs), land development and planning, housing and urban planning, coastal flood protection systems, road and transport infrastructure (including ports, bridges, roads), energy (including nuclear power plants), and a number of other sectors. These sectors are characterized by a long service life of the production equipment used in them (for the listed number of sectors - from 20 to 200 years) and long-term

investments, as a result of which their environmental orientation is ensured. modernization is of great importance. At the same time, infrastructure networks are characterized by clear economies of scale, network effects, and synergies between economic, environmental, and social objectives, which increase the efficiency of the associated investments [5].

CONCLUSIONS

The above results show that the Enterprise Development Company JSC has allocated a significant amount of guarantee and compensatory assistance to green economy projects in Uzbekistan. However, the distribution of this assistance by region is uneven. Further analysis is needed to understand the reasons for these disparities and ensure that effective assistance is allocated to support green economic development in all regions of Uzbekistan.

The development of a green economy in Uzbekistan is of great importance not only for ensuring economic growth, but also for protecting the environment. The reforms and initiatives implemented by the state in this area will create the basis for the country to increase its energy independence, ensure environmental safety, and become a leader in the development of a green economy in the international arena in the future. The development of a green economy ensures not only economic, but also environmental and social stability.

In the process of studying foreign experience in the formation and development of a green economy in Uzbekistan, several important points can be

highlighted.

First, it is necessary to focus on developing and implementing a strategy for the transition to a green economy, which includes specific measures and tools to achieve this goal. This includes setting goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, developing renewable energy sources, encouraging the use of efficient technologies, etc.

Secondly, it is important to take into account the experience of other countries in the field of training and retraining personnel to work in green sectors of the economy. Education and training play an important role in the successful implementation of green projects and initiatives.

Thirdly, it is necessary to actively cooperate with international partners and organizations in order to use their experience and expertise in developing a green economy. Collective action and knowledge exchange will significantly accelerate the transition to sustainable and environmentally friendly development.

Thus, studying foreign experience in the formation and development of a green economy is of great importance for Uzbekistan in achieving its goals for sustainable development and combating climate change.

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