

GREEN ECONOMY: KEY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation: This article discusses the current trends and efforts related to the green economy, which is an innovative approach aimed at addressing various economic and environmental challenges, as outlined in Uzbekistan's development and strategic programs. Additionally, the article highlights international experiences, lessons learned, and collaborative initiatives within the framework of green economy development.

Keywords: economy, green economy, sustainable development, ecology, environmental sustainability, production, economic growth.

Introduction: Economics is the science that studies the processes of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of resources, that is, goods and services. The economy is a complex of activities aimed at improving the lifestyle of people and increasing social well-being.

In economics, there are many questions about how to maintain a balance between resource constraints and need Infinity. The transition to a green economy refers to the orientation of economic activity towards environmentally sustainable and Natural Resource Conservation. So, before moving on to a green economy, it is considered very important to understand the basic principles of the economy. The original purpose of the economy is to meet the needs of society through the efficient allocation, production and consumption of resources. However, in the green economy, environmental sustainability and Natural Resource Conservation will be one of the important factors, as opposed to traditional economics.

The primary goal of the transition to a green economy is to recover Natural Resources, use energy efficiently, and reduce waste rather than exploit them. This, in turn, together with economic growth, makes it possible to protect the atrific environment.

In the process of moving to a green economy, the following basic principles must be taken into account:

1. Saving and efficient use of resources: it helps to reduce the negative impact on the environment, ensuring that production processes are environmentally friendly and efficient. including, We are benefiting from waste recycling and resource conservation, plastic, metal and paper waste recycling, water treatment and recycling systems, low-energy production processes, environmentally friendly building materials, energy-efficient houses and building materials, biomaterials (bamboo, wood fiber panels), low-carbon cement and concrete.

- 2.It is necessary to create new environmentally friendly technologies. These innovations not only protect the environment,but also contribute to economic growth. Today, in the green economy, environmentally friendly technologies as well as environmentally friendly vehicles, electric and hybrid cars,hydrogen fuel cars, public transport electrification, smart home systems (energy consumption control systems),IoT-based environmental monitoring systems, rational use of electricity-saving household appliances.

- 3.The use of green energy sources: the use of natural resources such as solar, wind, geothermal energy, leads to the reduction of fossil fuels and the reduction of the carbon footprint.

- Renewable energy sources in our country:

- 1.Solar panels.
- 2.Wind turbines.
- 3.Geothermal energy systems.
4. Biofuel production.

Through these measures, the environment is being protected.

4.The transition to a green economy is when sustainability combines social equality and environmental balance. By changing the economy in a green direction, we not only protect our nature, but also create better conditions for future generations.

Literature analysis: there are several famous scientists who have conducted scientific research on young economics.

A young economy is an economic factor that aims to maintain environmental sustainability, manage resources in an efficient and fair way. The role of brogan in activities in this field is a complete transition to important scientists and their work:

- 1.Jeffrey Sachs is one of the world's most prominent economists in sustainable development and young economy's research.He has done scientific work on topics such as " peace development and ecological socio-economic systems".
- 2.Tim Jacon is a scientist who has done significant research on" young economics and the development of peace".In his book" prosperity without progress", he argues that the economy promotes growth and environmental sustainability. Jackson development and prosperity development it is necessary to focus on the environmental characteristics of the external, economy.
- 3.Nicholas Stern is a British economist who is a world-renowned expert on Ecological Economics. The Uninng "Stern report" (Stern Review on climate change economics) was published in 2006 and evaluates the Economics report of climate change. Stern proved that the fight against climate change was economically beneficial.
- 4.Elinor Ostrom is a Brogan and Nobel laureate in research in the field of" general resource management". He studied the role of environmental systems all in managing the resources of society in the field of Education. In a young economy, the issues of General resources and their management have an urgent relevance.

Methodology: those who have made a significant contribution to the development in the field of young economics and studied such issues as the development of a sustainable economy, the fight against climate change, environmental justice and social welfare. The concepts and practices developed by the concepts and practices of the young economy shook ' behind.

Discussion and Results: Analysis and problems on the sustainable development of the young economy:

It is necessary to develop international experience and cooperation. On the young economy, the world is a set of various initiatives from developed countries try to ensure environmental sustainability.

European Union (YI) – adopted a strategy to achieve carbon neutrality before 2030.Also in the inclusion of energy asarmo, which was restored under the program "young bride".

Contracts have been signed with China and the largest solar and wind power generating state within the other world.

On the basis of the US strategy, millions of dollars of investments are allocated in the transition to clean energy and the development of young infrastructure.

Uzbekistan – planned to receive 25% of energy from renewable sources until 2030, and wind, about the following energy projects.

The economic basis of the young economy is envisaged.

For a sustainable young economy pensioner environment, balkim is also useful and beneficial for mamalakat economy.

Creation of jobs - new technologies and industrial development new professions have appeared. Resource efficiency-reduces the cost of developing energy technology technologies. Attracting investors-environmentally sustainable companies were considered additional combats for international investors.

Young economy in the initial-managerial elimination of problems. Look that there are difficulties in moving to a green economy:

Initially a large investment-a lot of funds are required for environmental projects. Technology limitations-some have all developed modern technologies.

Against the traditional industry-the oil and gas industry can show the definition of the process of transformation into a young economy.

Conclusion: the young economy is expected to become an integral part of the protection of the pensioner-environment in the near future, ensuring the stability of the system of the economy of balkim. It is important for developed and developed countries to enter into investments in environmentally friendly technologies, to support the policy of sustainable development. In a long period, the young economy will be beneficial for the whole world to modernize the industry, introduce new technologies and protect the environment. Today, organizations benefit from the economy of balkim, which also serves to process the environment in a noticeable degree.

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