

## THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE CONTENT, NECESSITY AND STRUCTURAL STRUCTURE OF THE "GREEN" ECONOMY

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Last in years ecology degradation (climate change, desertification, biodiversity loss) no hardening), natural of capital finished poverty scale increasing progress, fresh water, food, energy shortage, people and countries between inequality such as problems current economic of the system perfect not being are the reasons.

Global crises all work places reduction, social vulnerability and poverty like, both developed and developing in countries stability from the trail issuer current social economic problems further deepens. The world today's appearance, restored impossible ecological disasters and surroundings to the environment being delivered huge damages-green to the economy transition the necessity requirement If you pay attention giving If we were, in the world leader countries already green to the economy transition their work starting sent our vision They can. green economy stable development instead press not to be able to maybe stable to develop to achieve service doer road that already realizing have reached.

Today's problems such as resource scarcity, environmental problems and economic risks have been studied in the research works of foreign economists, representatives of the CIS countries TVZakharova, Valentin Pchelintsev, Tatyana Kruglikova, Irina Zhivotovskaya, Tatyana Chernomorova, Tkachenko Alexander Alexandrovich. The theoretical and practical aspects of the development of the "green economy" have been studied by foreign economists William Hynes, Shannon Wang, Molly Scott Cato. They emphasized the need for a transition to a green economy and its high impact on the development of the country.<sup>1</sup>

The concept of "green economy" is a new direction in economics that emerged at the end of the 20th century, emphasizing the need to reduce the negative impact of human economic activity on the environment, and it is a direction that is aimed not at economic growth, but at economic stability, calling for a struggle with minimal risk to the environment. Proponents of this direction believe that the economy is an integral part of the natural environment in which it exists and is a part of it. This new direction, namely the green economy, is based on green technologies and projects.

Their success will largely depend on the ability to attract significant financial flows. One of the most promising ways to finance environmental initiatives is socially responsible investment. Its main mechanism, which has a significant potential to reduce environmental damage, is "Green Investments", and the importance of the green economy in attracting these investments is incomparable. Indeed, the issue of attracting investments to form a "Green Economy" is a rather complex but very effective way. The "Green Economy" is a resource-saving and environmentally friendly economy, which is clearly distinguished from other mechanisms of economic development by its high efficiency. By green economy we mean an economy aimed primarily at reducing environmental risks and ecological deficits and at sustainable development without damaging the environment. It is closely related to the ecological economy, but has a more politically applicable orientation. To be a green economy, the economy must be not only efficient, but also fair. Equity implies the recognition of equity dimensions at the global and

<sup>1</sup><https://jets.innovascience.uz/index.php/jets/article/view/2/2>

country levels, in particular, ensuring a just transition to an environmental economy and encouraging the economical and efficient use of natural resources. We can also say that the "Green Economy" is reflected differently in the official documents of different countries: first of all, among developed countries, it is defined as competitiveness, jobs, in developing countries - sustainable development, poverty alleviation, citizen participation and equality, and in the BRICS countries - resource efficiency. However, the most pressing problems in the field of environmental development, primarily the constraints in the field of environmental protection, are not reflected in the definitions of the "Green Economy" in any of these documents.

This shows that the most important aspect of the green economy is the economy itself and its socio-economic sphere. The European Community's strategy for the transition to a "Green Economy" by 2050 emphasizes that the "Green Economy" should represent a system that integrates ecosystems (natural resources), the economy (material resources) and society<sup>2</sup>.

A "green economy" is an economy that leads to increased human well-being and policies that significantly reduce risks, while strengthening social equity and preventing the depletion of the environment and ecological resources.<sup>3</sup>

The growing commitment by UNEP (and national governments such as the UK) to full cost accounting ideas and the idea of natural capital under the slogan of the "Green Economy" could blur the distinctions and redefine them all as variations of the "Green Economy". Since 2010, the Bretton Woods institutions (notably the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund) have expressed their intention to assess biodiversity and move towards a more formal and universal biodiversity. With this in mind, the reduction of emissions and waste to zero, not just low, is being promoted by zero-emissions research and initiatives.

A green economy is a comprehensive program aimed at improving the quality of life and well-being of people through the rational use of depleting natural resources. It involves the formation of a fundamentally new economy, forms of production and consumption that are profitable and measures aimed at satisfying the needs of the population with minimal negative impact on the environment. A "green economy" is ideally humanity nature with balance to the state to bring necessary, in this human to nature from it as much as possible returns.<sup>4</sup>

Globalization process industry developed of countries technological base quality in terms of update, work release efficiency and competitiveness level increase with together life quality and to live environment to improve providing new technological to the structure modernization made to the economy to pass demand is doing. Abroad this to pass done Green "growth" economic policy Economic Collaboration and Progress By the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) all members far long-term (until 2030) development for strategic direction as acceptance made.

To the crisis against potential perspective, eco-innovation, green investment and, in general, green economy, employment increase, unemployment easing, economy all in the fields activity encouragement and from recession faster out to leave opportunity Eco-innovations stable development to their goals in achieving, to the environment harmful the effect reduce and

<sup>2</sup> Towards a green economy in Europe. EU environmental policy targets and objectives 2010-2050. European Environment Agency, Copenhagen, 2013. URL: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/towards-a-green-economy-in-europe> UNEP (2011), Green Towards an economy: Sustainable development and to poverty end to give Roads 3 Kodaneva S. I. The horse "korichnevoy" is economic k "green". Rossiyskiy i zarubezhnyi opyt // Russia and the modern world. 2020. No. 1. S. 46-66.

<sup>3</sup> UNEP (2011), Green Towards an economy: Sustainable development and to poverty end to give roads

<sup>4</sup> Kodaneva S.I. Horse "korichnevoy" economy k "zelenoy". Rossiyskiy i zarubezhnyi opyt // Russia and the modern world. 2020. No. 1. S. 46-66.

natural from resources further effective and reasonable use through noticeable and clear to grow aimed at every how news shape as described , green of the economy and general recognition done definition there is it's not .

United Nations Organization The environment protection to do according to Experts (UNEP) have defined the "Green Economy" economic activity as into account take this the concept wide to understand offer will, that is "Green economy" of people well-being improves and social justice provides , ecological risks and of nature decaying to leave noticeable at the level " reduces " definition The "green economy " this definition almost good known was stable development from the concept difference does not .<sup>5</sup>

more narrow sense, the "Green Economy" pollutant substances and greenhouse gases emission control to do and reduction , climate change observation and forecasting, as well as energy and resources saving technologies and again renewable energy sources for technologies create , produce release and from them use It is understood . These buildings and buildings temperature , humidity and wind of the load sharp from changes protection to do for technologies and materials create, produce release and from them use own inside takes ; ecological clean products, that is including the village agriculture (food , natural resources) fibers) and consumption ( Chemical ) without additions natural and natural basically drugs and personal care products ) release , otherwise In other words , "Green Economy" the economy modernization to do and working release efficiency increase with together life quality and marriage conditions to improve helpful economy of activity types and the results own inside takes .

Climate change , water from resources use and the environment protection to do problems intensifying , the population health , food safety , economic and social to develop threat is putting whole the world to worry This is an international , regional and national cooperation level increase demand doer complicated They are also responsible for these tasks . problems brought releasing directly and far term threats solution doer strategy and plans working to go out aspiring to politicians big difficulties gives birth .

Europe Union and Central Asia countries this issues different in degrees solution as are coming and Europe Union Central Asia new cooperation strategy within environment , water and climate change issues cooperation priority directions organization will come , said to the conclusion they agreed .

Latest twenty year inside world climate change , biological diversity loss , energy , food , water and recent global financial and economic crisis with related one how many parallel crises UNEP saw this . events of capital wrong distribution with explained , this and to the environment negative impact indicating economic networks strengthens and natural capital supportive all things weakens . Stable development for one how much international organizations Green economics (GE) and Green growth (GG) concepts further stable to the economy transition for to move directed approaches or as “ Vehicles ” working They came out .

Operation at the level green economy emission and pollution , resources efficiency , biological diversity storage and ecosystem services with related of activity three main in the direction of investment input through income and employment increase from sources one as is considered .

Him previous economic from the regimes separate standing feature this natural capital and ecological services economic importance has as directly assessment and expenses ecosystems through to society outside removable complete expenses into account to take mode to asset

<sup>5</sup>United Nations Environmental Programme : Green Economy

//[http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/research\\_products/briefingpapers/](http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/research_products/briefingpapers/)

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damage delivered or indifferent leaving to the organization reliable in a way will be returned and his/her obligations as into account is taken .<sup>6</sup>

This of the research relevance Uzbekistan economy development strategic from the duties one of the country stable economic growth for necessary was funds attraction to do solution to do necessity with is determined . “ Green ” economy in the field this problem solution to do of small “ Green ” businesses new practices formation , regular accordingly evaluation requirement will reach .

Land transport is the largest emitter of CO<sub>2</sub> in the world, which is causing global warming. In developed countries, greenhouse gas emissions are increasing rapidly. In 2020, it was 25%, by 2025 it will be 30-35%, and by 2030 it will be 80%. Private cars are responsible for 1/4 (25/75) of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions . Therefore, electrification of land vehicles is being carried out. For example, in Sweden, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from motor vehicles are below the norm. In the world, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are mainly from industry, energy, agricultural transport and catering.

is caused by delays or delays in transportation, and lost working time . The concept of “carbon footprint ” is used to assess the impact of human activity on the environment and ecosystems . “Carbon ” is a global concept and refers to the sum of all greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere by humans, organizations, companies, and businesses. CO<sub>2</sub> is a carbon gas (more than 200 types), and its annual emissions on our planet are 55 billion tons (320 million tons in Uzbekistan), and under its influence, 15 billion tons of oxygen are lost every year, the environment is polluted, biodiversity is disappearing, the structure of the animal world is changing, the climate is changing and global warming is occurring, the natural fertility of the soil is becoming poorer, drinking water is decreasing, productivity is decreasing, and products and services are becoming more expensive, as a result, the balance between nature and society is being disrupted. In the next 150 years, on our planet, in nature, in the environment, in the climate, humans are the cause, and therefore everyone is the cause. It is planned to spend 5 % of global GDP to normalize CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The launch of the nationwide green space movement has a positive impact on the increase in the source of clean air. Hundreds of pages can be written about this great movement. In short, it strengthens the health of the population and further develops well-being. It creates a beautiful landscape in cities and villages.

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<sup>6</sup><https://www.journals.uz/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/iqtisod-2019-01/54-60.pdf>

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