

GREEN ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT: THE CONCEPT OF "GREEN JOBS" AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract : This article explores the concept of "green jobs" within the framework of the green economy, highlighting their economic, social, and environmental importance. Based on international experience, it analyzes the growth trends of green employment, sectoral distribution, and the opportunities and challenges for Uzbekistan. The paper also discusses future development directions and required policy measures.

Keywords: green jobs, green economy, employment, labor market, sustainable development, environmental work, green sector

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается понятие "зелёные рабочие места" в контексте зелёной экономики, их экономическое, социальное и экологическое значение. На основе международного опыта проанализированы темпы роста зелёной занятости, распределение по секторам и возможности для Узбекистана. Также обсуждаются направления развития и необходимые политические меры.

Ключевые слова: зелёные рабочие места, зелёная экономика, занятость, рынок труда, устойчивое развитие, экологическая работа, зелёный сектор

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yashil iqtisodiyot doirasida shakllanayotgan "yashil ish o'rinlari" tushunchasi, ularning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik ahamiyati yoritiladi. Maqolada xalqaro tajriba asosida yashil bandlikning o'sish sur'atlari, sektorlar bo'yicha taqsimoti hamda O'zbekiston sharoitida bu borada yuzaga kelayotgan imkoniyatlar va muammolar tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, istiqboldagi rivojlanish yo'nalishlari va zaruriy siyosiy choralar muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: yashil ish o'rinlari, yashil iqtisodiyot, bandlik, mehnat bozori, barqaror rivojlanish, ekologik ish, yashil sektor

Introduction

Green economy is a new economic model aimed at ensuring economic growth while maintaining environmental sustainability. In this model, not only production and consumption processes, but also labor market and employment relations take on a new form. In this regard, the concept of "green jobs" is becoming an important topic at the global level today.

This article examines the transformation of the employment system in the context of a green economy, the role of newly formed environmentally oriented professions and jobs, and their development prospects, using the example of Uzbekistan.

Methodology

The study used qualitative and quantitative analysis methods. Global experience was analyzed based on relevant reports of international organizations (ILO, UNEP, ILO-UNEP Green Jobs Initiative), the World Bank, OECD, and the UN. The national situation was also studied based on data from the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction, and the Ministry of Ecology.

Interviews were conducted with environmental experts and practitioners to identify existing problems and proposals.

Results and discussion

Green jobs are understood as professions that carry out activities aimed at protecting the environment, efficiently using natural resources, adapting to climate change, and ensuring ecological sustainability. These jobs can be created in industry, construction, agriculture, energy, transport, and services.

Green employment is developing rapidly internationally. According to ILO data, up to 24 million new green jobs are expected to be created worldwide by 2030. In particular, the sectors of renewable energy, waste recycling, ecological transport, and energy efficiency are leading in this regard.

These processes are also developing gradually in Uzbekistan. In particular, new professions are emerging, such as technical specialists at solar and wind power plants, energy auditors, environmental engineers, and waste management specialists. In addition, new jobs are being created in the agro-industry in areas such as organic farming, the introduction of water-saving technologies, and ecological tourism.

Nevertheless, the number and share of green jobs is still very low. This is due to several factors:

- Lack of environmentally qualified personnel in the labor market;
- Failure of the education system in the ecological direction to meet modern requirements;
- Low motivation to bring high profits in the economic indicators of green sectors;
- Limited specific mechanisms supporting green employment by the state. Along with the transition to a green economy, the labor market is also undergoing transformation. As the ILO notes, some traditional professions will disappear or shrink, but they will be replaced by environmentally responsible professions. This requires improving the system of continuous education and retraining.

The role of the state in creating green jobs is important. Tax incentives, subsidies, green entrepreneurship support programs, educational grants, revision of labor standards based on green criteria - all this creates the basis for green employment.

International experience shows that the green economy is seen not only as a means of protecting the environment, but also as a means of creating new economic opportunities and sustainable employment. For example, the governments of Germany, the Netherlands and South Korea have managed to create tens of thousands of new green jobs by supporting green sectors with public investments.

Conclusion

Green jobs serve the ecologically sustainable, inclusive and innovative formation of the economy and labor market. Their development is closely related to the implementation of the principles of the green economy, training the population in new professions and skills, ensuring socio-economic equality and strengthening environmental safety.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the following measures are considered necessary:

- a radical reform of the system of personnel training in the ecological direction;
- introduction of a system of statistics and monitoring of green employment;
- development of green sectors on the basis of public-private partnerships;
- creation of new jobs through the localization of environmental technologies;
- development of financial, institutional and regulatory incentives for green jobs.

The formation of the green employment market is one of the important factors determining not only the economic, but also the ecological future of Uzbekistan. Therefore, this area should be recognized as a strategic priority.

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