

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE "GREEN" ECONOMY IN OUR COUNTRY AND ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS

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Abstract: The article discusses the peculiarities and content of the UN Sustainable Development Concept, deepening structural reforms, modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of Uzbekistan's economy, increasing competitiveness through the introduction of energy-saving technologies, reducing energy, material expenditures and resources, expanding the use of renewable energy sources. Special attention is paid to the formation of a green economy and the promotion of green growth.

Key words: sustainable development, green economy, green growth, eco-innovation, new development model, low-carbon economy, sustainable development goals.

Introduction. In recent years, increasing global environmental concerns, climate changes, water and air pollution, and the depletion of Natural Resources have created the need for a global transition to a “green” economy. The Republic of Uzbekistan has also identified the transition to the green economy model as a strategic direction in order to ensure environmental sustainability, protect the environment and maintain a balance between economic development. In Uzbekistan, I attach great importance to the implementation of a clear system of environmental economic measures, this system remains an integral part of the reform of the entire national economy of the country.

Research methods and techniques. Priority areas of economic and environmental policy implemented in Uzbekistan are the creation of healthy conditions for the survival of citizens of our country. It is aimed at improving the efficiency of the use and protection of nature, the use of existing resources without harm to nature, the widespread introduction of advanced technical and technological innovations in this regard. In this regard, the strategic goal of the state policy in the field of ecology is to maintain the systems of nature for the sustainable development of society and the establishment of an ecological economy, support the functions of ensuring the environment of their integrity, favorable living conditions, improve neither the quality of living of the population nor health, demographic. For its implementation, special attention is paid to the formation and consistent implementation of a unified state policy aimed at Environmental Protection and rational use of Natural Resources in the field of Ecology. One of the most pressing issues of environmental policy in Uzbekistan is the resolution of the issue of liability for damage caused to nature in the past, which is still being done and can be caused in the future, based on the application of law and economic mechanisms. The main areas of environmental and economic policy in these areas include:

1) Development of the state's regulation of the use and protection of nature, taking into account the characteristics of economic sectors and regions, the level of development of nature and its

protection;

- 2) Ensuring state, departmental, production, regional and public environmental control. as well as improving the system of environmental licensing, certification, and passports,
- 3) Improving and increasing the role of state and public environmental expertise mechanisms,
- 4) Implementation of strategic assessment of environmental impact and analysis of its state on the scale of the country and regions,

A green economy is the formation of an economy in a way that is environmentally sustainable, makes efficient use of resources, and promotes social justice. This article will cover the priorities of building a “green” economy in Uzbekistan, existing problems and promising measures.

The theoretical basis and necessity of a “green” economy is that the concept of a green economy was put forward by the UN in 2008, whose main goal is to ensure economic growth without causing environmental damage. This model is based on the following principles:

- Economical use of resources;
- Reduction of carbon emissions;
- Extensive use of renewable energy;
- Ecotourism, environmentally friendly agriculture and industrial development;
- Creation of “green” jobs.

The need to switch to this model in the conditions of Uzbekistan is explained by several reasons:

1. Increased climate change-increased hot air, water scarcity and desertification processes;
2. Environmental problems-pollution of air and Water Resources, increased solid waste;
3. Low energy efficiency-cases of excessive waste of energy in industry and transport;
4. Low use of renewable energy potential-solar, wind, and biomass energy-has not been sufficiently involved.

Result. The formation of the green economy policy in Uzbekistan in recent years, special attention has been paid to issues of environmental security and sustainable development in the country. The following strategic documents demonstrate the political will in this regard:

- Strategy for the transition to a “green” economy (2019-2030.)- Developed in cooperation with UNDP;
- Concept of environmental policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Energy efficiency and renewable energy development programs;
- Green infrastructure projects have been supported as part of the declaration of 2022 as “the year of glorification of human dignity and active neighborhood”.

Based on these policies, the following results are being achieved:

- Solar and wind power plants are being built (for example, in Navoi and Bukhara regions
- ;
- Local climate change adaptation projects are underway;
- Financing mechanisms such as “green “mortgage,” eco-loan ” are being formed.

Priority areas of the “green” economy

In the context of Uzbekistan, the following priority areas are relevant in building a "green" economy:

1. Development of renewable energy sources Uzbekistan is a favorable region in terms of solar radiation. Solar, wind and hydropower projects are now designated as priorities. In particular: by 2030, it is planned to receive 25% of electricity from renewable sources. With the participation of foreign investors, many "green" energy projects are being implemented

2. Increase energy efficiency. Energy-saving technologies are being introduced in the industrial, transport and housing sectors. Development of renewable energy sources Uzbekistan is a fact:

- Thermal insulation, LED lighting, energy audit;
- Increase the share of electric and hybrid cars in transport.

3. Development of environmentally friendly agriculture. It is envisaged to maintain ecosystem stability through organic farming, drip irrigation, the use of biological fertilizers.

4. Waste management and recycling. Mechanisms for the separation, processing and use of solid household waste as a secondary resource are being introduced. "Green" waste technoparks are planned to be established.

5. Urban planning and infrastructure "Greening" "Green Building" Standards, environmentally friendly public transport, greening works and the concept of "smart cities" are being implemented. Modern environmental infrastructures are developing in Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara.

IV. Problems and ways to solve them

There are a number of problems in the transition to a green economy:

- Lack of finance and investment;
- Need to raise public environmental awareness;
- Weak technological base;
- Poor functioning of legal and organizational mechanisms.

The following measures are important to address these issues:

- Attracting private sector and foreign investors;
- Strengthening environmental education and advocacy;
- Support for "green" innovations and startups;
- Incentives through tax incentives, subsidies and grants.

In the direction of environmentally sustainable development of the economy, it is important to identify the first priority tasks of building a new system that guarantees the optimal balance between nature and the economy and find their solution. The main focus in this should be on the solution of the following problems:

1. To achieve a radical improvement of the state of environment in the framework of an institutional and structural revision, which allows the construction of a new model of economic activity based on the ecological economy and the widespread use of environmentally oriented management methods

2. Mass application of energy and resource-saving technologies, implementation of economic structure, personal and social role structure on the basis of ecological orientation of economic activity at the limit of the capacity of eco-organisms;
 3. The development of a system of environmental and economic stimulation of economic activity and the establishment of the limits of responsibility for its environmental results, in which the biosphere does not only perceive the resource as an adequate one, but is perceived as the basis (foundation) of Khayat, while its preservation is the necessary condition for the existence and production of the social economic system;
 4. Assessment of the economic capacity of the country's regional and local ecotisms, establishing the permissible limits of anthropogenic influence on them. The transition to environmentally sustainable development requires the implementation of coordinated actions in all areas of public life, it is necessary to reorient the social, economic and environmental institutions of the state, which play a regulatory role in such redevelopment, at the same time.
- Conclusion.** The transition to a “green” economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan serves not only to ensure environmental stability, but also to increase the competitiveness of the economy, to ensure the well-being of the people. State-led reforms, international cooperation, modern technologies and civil society participation are important factors in this path. In the future, Uzbekistan can move towards green and sustainable economic development by introducing deep reforms, scientific approaches and innovative solutions in this area.

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