

## The Significance of the Green Economy in Public Policy

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### Abstract

*The article discusses the high goals envisaged in the development strategy of Uzbekistan, the fact that humanity is facing natural crises that can be expected by nature in the context of globalization, in particular, demographic growth, natural resource reserves are constantly decreasing.*

**Keywords:** *Natural resources, demand and needs, environmental degradation, "brown" economy, "green" economy, solar energy.*

Today's lifestyle, living conditions and achievements of mankind are the result of life experiences formed over several thousand years. Over the centuries, man has made great discoveries with his intelligence and work, and is ensuring the well-being of his life through wide application in practice. Vehicles, airplanes, large ships, advanced technologies, communication tools and modern computers are obvious examples of this.

The fundamental foundations of industrial development were created by Al-Fargani, Al-Khorazmi, Al-Beruni, Mirzo Ulugbek, who lived in our country at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road. Industry developed in Europe from the middle of the 19th century. At the beginning of the 20th century, America became the most industrially developed region in the world.

After the Second World War, rapid development of industrial sectors was achieved in East Asian countries. So, to what extent did such progress, inventions and discoveries change the relationship between man and nature?

It is known that the life of man and nature are mutually harmonious. Natural resources feed and clothe people. We improve our standard of living and well-being by making effective use of life's blessings.

In this regard, scientist Mikhail Lemeshev has an opinion: "Humanity should live and develop based on the laws of nature. If a person does not take into account the laws of nature, nature will punish a person." The current state of the Aral Sea confirms this opinion. During the former union, the Amudarya and Syrdarya waters flowing into the Aral Sea were used to develop the deserts in order to increase cotton cultivation. As a result, the ecological balance was disturbed.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev drew the attention of the whole world to this painful issue. On the initiative of the head of state, techniques and experts from all regions of the country were involved, and improvement of the ecological balance in the Aral Bay region was started. Greening works were carried out on the dry land areas of the Aral Sea, trees suitable for the characteristics of the area were planted, and this process continues consistently.

As mentioned, as a result of scientific and technical progress, rapid economic growth was achieved in the world. However, the development of industry, agriculture, and the sharp increase in population are causing many environmental problems for mankind. Because natural forests are shrinking, water problems, and environmental degradation are being observed due to the work being done without deep thought in order to meet the demands and needs.

Transition to a "green" economy has become an important vital necessity in today's rapidly changing and modernizing era. Cities are getting bigger on our planet, megacities with a population of 20-35 million are increasing. These energy resources, especially for fuel, are increasing day by day. Due to the human factor, in the last hundred years, the area of cultivated land on the globe has decreased to a quarter, and forests to two thirds.

As a result, many species of animals are disappearing. According to statistics, 8-10% of the world's animal world has been destroyed in the next 30 years. Tropical forests make up 14% of our planet, and more than 50% of the animal world lives in such areas. Currently, only 6% of tropical forests remain on Earth.

Also, in the last 50 years, the amount of drinking water per capita in the world has decreased by 60%. 150-160 km<sup>3</sup> used in industry every year. cubic water is discharged into rivers and lakes. Due to various disasters and technical errors, 25-30 million tons of oil fall into the oceans every year. Industry uses 300 cubic meters of water to produce 1 ton of steel, and 900 cubic meters of water to produce 1 ton of paper. 70% of total water is used in agriculture, 20% in industry and 10% in households. It is estimated that by 2030, 47% of the planet's population will face the problem of water scarcity.

As a result of disregarding the natural laws of nature, the concept of "brown" economy was formed in the world. Today, the transition from the "brown" economy to the "green" economy is a matter of life and death for humanity. "Green" economy serves to improve the standard of living through the effective use of natural resources and manufactured products, based on the alternative of the human attitude towards nature. Concepts of "green" city, "green" transport, "green" growth, "green" region, "green" chemistry, and "green" technology formed in the same process are the important directions forming the "green" economy.

In this sense, transition to a "green" economy is one of the most urgent tasks in our country, as it is in the whole world, in finding a suitable solution to environmental problems. So how can foreign experience be used in this regard?

China is the most developed country in the world, and its waste is also large. It is noteworthy that this country, along with processing its own, also buys waste from abroad, processes it and earns income. According to the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the country imports 50 million tons of electronic and household waste every year. More than 200,000 people collect waste in Beijing. Metro stations, supermarkets have stations for accepting all kinds of waste containers for a certain fee. A waste-to-energy power plant operates in the capital of the country.

China is a world leader in electricity production, and has a huge potential for "green" energy in particular. In the total electricity balance, "green" energy together with hydropower stations makes 20-22%. In 2015-2017, China took the first place in the world in terms of wind energy. China has hundreds of large hydroelectric plants and more than 45,000 small hydroelectric plants, and the country plans to achieve 50% clean energy by 2030.

The USA is an industrialized country rich in thermal energy resources, coal is mined in 15 states, machines are produced in 26 states, and the electronics industry is developed. 55-60% of the

world's planes are produced in this country. In the overseas country, 3 trillion kWh of electricity is produced annually, and 80% of it comes from private power plants. 60% of electric energy comes from thermal power plants, 20% from nuclear power plants and 20% from hydroelectric power plants and renewable energy sources.

In this country, it is planned to increase the production of electricity based on solar energy to 15% in 2030 and 27% by 2050. Biofuels are widely used as an energy source in the USA. Corn is widely used for this. Up to 30 percent corn biofuel is used as transportation fuel. In turn, waste processing technologies are produced and exported in the United States.

Uzbekistan is a country rich in natural resources, with alternative natural resources. In such conditions, the "green" economy has all the facilities for rapid development.

Of course, today we have environmental problems like the developed and developing countries of the world. The dust storm that occurred as a natural disaster in 2021, and the fact that recently the level of environmental pollution in the city of Tashkent has risen to the highest level according to international standards, prompts all of us to seriously consider. It is clear that the negative situation in our capital is caused not only by dust, but also by gases from motor vehicles, construction and various wastes.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the 76th session of the UN General Assembly, the initiative to green the Aral Bay areas, especially the nationwide idea of "Green Space" shows that efforts in this direction are being systematically organized. The task of planting 150 million bushes of ornamental and fruit tree seedlings in 2021-2022 and 125 million bushes of ornamental and fruit trees in 2022-2023 was set according to the "Green Space" project alone.

The population of our country is increasing by about one million every year. In such conditions, it is very important to use the limited land and water resources, eliminate environmental problems, and develop a "green" economy. The main goal is to ensure "green" growth, and through this, in the near future, transition to "green" technology, "green" chemistry, "green" territory, and "green" transport is required.

One of the main directions of the transition to a "green" economy in Uzbekistan is the improvement of the ecological condition of the land and its effective use. As the population of our country increases year by year and the arable land shrinks, by reducing the cotton arable land, serious attention is being paid to the production of high-profitable industries - fruit and vegetable growing, planting of oil crops, food products that are sold in the world market.

There are many alternative options for electricity production in our country, and it is not for nothing that renewable energy, i.e. increasing the volume of production of environmentally friendly energy to 25% by 2030, has been set as a priority. Taking into account the importance of electricity in the sustainable development of economic sectors in our country, a large amount of investment is allocated to this sector. In the following years, with the help of experts from Japan, South Korea, China, and Turkey, operational thermal power plants were reconstructed, fuel-efficient technologies were installed, and as a result, the cost of electricity was reduced.

In order to transition to a "green" economy and quickly eliminate environmental problems, it is necessary to make economical use of energy resources, water and land in our country, to invest in electricity production and waste processing, and to strengthen the principle of public-private partnership. At the same time, it is necessary to improve the ecological literacy, knowledge, and outlook of our people. In general, the transition to a "green" economy is a comprehensive, multi-faceted complex process with dozens of directions. All this requires extensive application of

foreign experience, innovative approach and rapid development of research and development in our country. Therefore, it is appropriate to establish a research institute with wide potential in Uzbekistan under the name of "green" economy and ecology. This institute should carry out scientific and research work in cooperation with existing ecology departments in higher education institutions and also launch a large-scale environmental promotion.

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