



GREEN ECONOMY

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This article analyzes the concept of a green economy, its specific features and key principles. A green economy is considered as a system that aims to combine sustainable development, environmental protection and economic growth. The article considers the strategies necessary for the development of other sectors and industries in the context of a green economy, including reforms in the energy, transport, agricultural and industrial sectors. It also discusses the economic benefits and challenges of ensuring environmental sustainability, efficient resource management and the introduction of green technologies. The article provides recommendations on the importance of public policy in the process of transition to a green economy, the study of best practices and practices, and existing opportunities. In the context of a green economy, it is important to create new jobs, maintain environmental and economic sustainability, as well as analyze the factors affecting the growth of other sectors.

Introduction: The development of a green economy is a global issue, and countries are striving to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability. A green economy is an economic model that focuses economic activity on environmental protection, rational resource management, and environmental sustainability. In this model, economic growth is carried out without harming nature, and new technologies and new approaches are used to ensure the effective use of resources in the long term. The main goal of a green economy is to sustainably manage natural resources and prevent their depletion. The main components of a green economy include: the use of renewable energy sources : sources such as solar, wind, geothermal energy, which have low carbon emissions and do not pollute the environment. Increasing energy efficiency : the introduction of energy-saving technologies in production, such as energy-efficient building materials, lighting systems, and other technologies. Reducing the ecological footprint : a green economy seeks to reduce the ecological footprint of production and consumption. This, in turn, is associated with



resource conservation and waste reduction. In such an economy, the interaction of society and the economy is focused on solving environmental problems and ensuring sustainability. This is a development model aimed at ensuring the harmonious functioning of the economy, ecology and society. The concept of sustainable development implies the simultaneous implementation of economic growth, social justice and environmental sustainability. A green economy is an important component of sustainable development, as it contributes to the long-term development of the economic system through the proper management of natural resources. This is especially necessary to solve global problems such as environmental pollution and climate change, since resources are limited.

Ecology and its impact on the economy are very important factors today . Ecology studies the interaction of people with nature, and these relationships are important in managing economic activity. The green economy is aimed at preserving ecosystems and integrating them into economic processes. Environmental threats, including climate change, loss of biodiversity, and depletion of natural resources, provide impetus for the development of a green economy . Ecology shows that nature has limited resources and that these resources can be depleted if not managed properly. In economic activities, resource conservation and management help ensure growth without harming the environment. Environmental problems, including climate change, have a significant impact on today's economy. Economic systems need to be changed to address climate change and ecological harmony.

Economic growth in a green economy is focused on saving resources and increasing energy efficiency. Through the introduction of green technologies, new industries will develop, which will create new jobs and stimulate economic growth. Growth in a green economy should not only depend on an increase in GDP, but also be environmentally and socially sustainable. For example, the use of renewable energy sources or the introduction of environmentally friendly production technologies can significantly contribute to economic growth. Development and application of green technologies, such as renewable energy, production of environmentally friendly products. This leads to the emergence of new industries and creates new jobs. The use of solar, wind and other renewable energy sources increases economic growth, as their production and use creates new industries and opportunities for the economy. Economic growth is sustainable when it is carried out without conserving natural resources and harming the environment. In recent years, issues such as water, land, air quality management and waste recycling have become particularly relevant. By saving resources and managing them effectively, it is possible to prevent the depletion of existing resources in the future. This is especially important for developing countries, as they face difficulties in managing their rapidly growing populations and growing energy needs.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is implementing a number of initiatives and strategies to promote a green economy, sustainable development, and address environmental issues. The country's state policy, economic strategies, and environmental policies are constantly being

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updated to adapt to changing global and domestic conditions. In 2019, the Government of Uzbekistan approved the "National Strategy for the Transition to a Green Economy." This strategy is aimed at guiding the country towards sustainable development, addressing environmental issues, and ensuring resource conservation. The country is implementing major projects to harness solar and wind energy. It is planned to increase the share of renewable energy to 30% by 2025.

Conclusion:

A green economy is a process of understanding and realizing the link between sustainable development and ecology, not only for ecological, but also for economic and social progress. Through green technologies and resource management, countries can reconcile their economic growth with environmental protection . These processes will certainly require long-term cooperation and innovation, but through determined state policies and international cooperation, these goals can be achieved.

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