

SIGNIFICANCE OF DEVELOPING THE GREEN ECONOMY IN THE REGIONS

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Abstract

Currently, creating an environment that ensures long life expectancy and quality of life in the regions, as well as creating a "green" economy in the regions in order to raise a healthy generation has become one of the most urgent issues of today. One way to solve this problem is to implement "green" construction in the regions. The main purpose of this article is to clarify the concepts of "green" economy in the implementation of "green" construction, as well as to identify the problems of "green" economy and develop recommendations and suggestions for their solutions.

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Introduction: Today, due to the growing threat of climate change in the regions, the depletion of natural resources, and the reduction of the impact of climate change, the construction of buildings using modern ecological technologies is of great importance, and the construction of modern buildings in the regions is becoming a priority.

Population growth in the region leads to an increase in the total consumption of energy resources, which, in turn, can lead to serious consequences of climate change and cause various natural disasters.

In order to avoid these risks, many countries are actively moving towards a clean, smart and secure energy system by developing and implementing energy-saving technologies in the design and construction of energy-efficient and low-carbon buildings.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev delivered a speech at the second international summit "Green growth and cooperation for global goals - 2030" (P4G) held in the Republic of Korea. In it, the head of our state said: "Today, we should not ignore the warning call that Mother Nature is sending to us. Unfortunately, climate change is getting worse. In Central Asia, where we live, the average annual temperature has risen by about one degree in the last 30 years. The decline of major river basins and biodiversity in our region is a serious concern. Evaporation-increasing gases and large-scale atmospheric pollution are exacerbating the problem. Today, no one doubts that the efforts of countries should be more active and effective in order to achieve the goals of "green development". We have no other option," he said [1].

In particular, a number of normative legal documents related to the field were adopted. Laws "On the use of renewable energy sources", "On hydrometeorological activity", the environment of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 the concept of environmental protection, the strategy of the transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period of 2019-2030 are among them.

Measures to increase the efficiency of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy by 2030 of the President of December 2, 2022 as a logical continuation of these

processes, to ensure the timely execution of the tasks defined in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan, to increase the effectiveness of measures to ensure "green" economic growth within the framework of the strategy of transition to a "green" economy, to use renewable energy sources and in all sectors of the economy is an important document on the way to save resources and develop "green" economy in the regions.

Analysis of literature on the topic. The level of development of the "green" economy directly depends on the achievements of science and technology, the activities of construction engineers and the awareness of society about environmental conditions.

"Green" economy has wide-ranging concepts, according to A. Vakhobov, "green economy" cannot replace sustainable development and is an important criterion for achieving sustainable development. The essence of sustainable development is that the current generation should organize its economic activities in such a way that the next generations should have economic opportunities and living well-being no less than them. Sustainable development requires the development of economic, social and environmental components in a holistic, interconnected manner [2].

"Green economy" is an economy that leads to "improvement of human well-being and social equality, significant reduction of environmental risks and environmental deficits" [3].

According to some researchers in this field, ecological degradation (climate change, desertification, loss of biodiversity), limited natural capital, depletion, increasing poverty, lack of fresh water, food, energy, inequality between people and countries, etc. problems are evidence of the imperfection of the current economic system. Due to the reasons mentioned above, the current economic model is called "brown economy" [4].

The essence of the "green" economy and the issues of the concept of transition to it O.V. Bashorina, I.M. Temkina assessed that "the transition to the "green" economy is the basis of sustainable development of society, reduction of poverty" [5].

A.V.Neverov and T.P.Vodopyanova emphasize the need to coordinate use of state human capital, natural capital, social capital, political capital and financial capital in the process of transition to the "Green" economy [6].

In the opinion of some scientists, it is reported "On the dangerous CO₂ toxic gas crisis" [7], economists N. Piskunov and N.V. Pakhomov say that Sweden, South Korea and Japan are leading the "competition" to transition to a "green" economy. emphasize [8].

We found it necessary to express a simple opinion on the concept of "green" economy.

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.

Based on the analysis of the literature, it is possible to solve one of the problems of the "green" economy based on the formation of the "green" economy in the regions and the improvement of the regulatory and legal framework, the construction of buildings according to the green standards.

Research methodology:

This article focuses on the active improvement of the "green" economy in the regions, in which the theoretical foundations of the concept of "green" economy are studied in a comparative and generalized manner. proposals and recommendations for overcoming these problems have been developed.

Analysis and results: "green" economy is a process of reflecting the model of economic development based on the rational use of human land resources and the preservation of the environment and the improvement of construction taking into account green standard norms.

By 2026, it is planned to increase the total capacity of solar and wind power plants in Uzbekistan to 8000 MW, and in 2030, to increase the production capacity of renewable energy sources to 15 GW.

This, in turn, will provide an opportunity to further improve the supply of electricity needs of the population and economic sectors, as well as ensure energy stability in the region and the implementation of Uzbekistan's obligations under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

According to the analysis, one out of every five people living in the world or 1.2 billion. a person is deprived of the opportunity to use electricity. 2.8 billion and people use wood, charcoal, and animal dung to cook and heat their living space. This causes the death of more than 4 million people every year due to indoor air pollution. By 2030, the amount of annual investments spent by the countries of the world on the formation of the necessary infrastructure for the development of the "green energy" sector will increase from the current 400 billion. 1.25 trillion from the dollar. it will be necessary to increase it to USD [9].

Humanity annually 13 million. hectares of forests are being lost, and regular land degradation is 3.6 mln. led to the desertification of hectares of land. Of the 8,300 known animal species in the world, 8.0% have become extinct, 22.0% are on the verge of extinction, and only about 1.0% of the 80,000 species of trees have been studied for potential use [10].

According to some estimates, by 2025 the global market of environmentally friendly tools and equipment will be worth 4.4 trillion. EUR (about 6 trillion dollars). It is observed that this market is growing by an average of 30% every year and its contribution to the world gross domestic product is increasing up to 6-7% [11].

According to the opinion of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) agency, if the current state of the world economy and social sphere, which requires a significant amount of hydrocarbons for development and meeting needs, is not changed, in 2050, compared to 2030, the human population will be 5 million. can lose a person [12].

In our opinion, the above analysis shows that there are many unsolved problems for the improvement of the "green" economy in the regions, which means that it is necessary to study the problems in the "green" economy in order to develop this process.

Conclusions and suggestions: Consistent and systematic implementation of green construction helps to achieve the desired indicators of a favorable environmental condition of the area.

In spite of the measures and activities carried out to improve the "green" economy in the republic, there are a number of factors from the point of view of the implementation of the "green" economic policy:

- the interest of the political elite;
- acceptance of the concept of "green" economy as a "green" economy;
- should be seen as an opportunity and not as "all existing problems are due to ecology";
- Despite the fact that priorities have been established and clear goals have been set in certain areas of the "green" economy, there is a lack of will, the lack of interest of politically powerful business entities, the insufficient improvement of the legislative infrastructure, but the careful development of state management tools and all the necessary measures to form a "green" economy in the Republic. low level of competitive environment, despite the creation of an effective business environment.

On the other hand, economic and political cooperation in the regions can become the basis of modernization of "green" economic development, which can certainly be based on ecological innovations, that is, two-way success (technology + economic ecology).

The implementation of such technologies in the regions can be provided on the basis of partnership

between the state and business on the basis of the innovation cluster, that is, on the basis of mutual cooperation using scientific research and training of specialists in higher educational institutions.

The creation of such clusters is of strategic importance for the innovative development goals of the regions, including the development of the construction industry and the development of implementation programs in the regions.

To develop a "green" economy in the regions:

- increasing the volumes of "green" production (environmentally clean technologies) due to the strengthening of investment activity aimed at protecting nature in the construction, transport sector, in the production of ecologically clean food products in agriculture;
- increase the energy efficiency of the economy due to reducing production energy capacity, switching to renewable energy sources and reducing the loss of water resources unrelated to production;
- increasing the protection of the population and economic objects from negative anthropogenic effects as a result of the implementation of a set of activities on waste disposal;
- development of "ecological innovations" in regions;
- creation of appropriate economic mechanisms to attract "blue" investments and adapt to climate change;
- creation of new jobs to improve or preserve the quality of the environment;
- raising awareness about climate change;
- developing a report on investment policy and improving the legal framework related to investments;
- ensuring that public investment management processes are related to the main national and sectoral development strategies and medium-term spending framework;
- implementation of the investment management system in the region based on the aspects of climate change;
- support of local financial institutions, banking and IT services that support green strategy infrastructure;
- creation of conditions for the participation of the private sector in the development of environmentally friendly investments;
- helping to establish cooperative relations with large foreign companies through international events in the regions;
- further support measures to reduce methane emissions in connection with the initiative of the global commitment to reduce methane emissions in the regions;
- further support for the introduction of renewable energy sources in the regions;
- to support the implementation of "green" projects in the regions and to support scientific research and start-up projects aimed at "green" growth;
- improving the implementation of the development of the "Green" online platform, which includes all information on the "green" economy in the regions;
- analysis of the current situation in the regions and study of advanced foreign experience that can be used;

- organization of seminar trainings on the topics of "green" economy in order to increase the potential for "green" growth in the regions and develop human capital;
- To improve the "green" economy in the regions, it is necessary to develop a cluster in the industry.

If we make a conclusion in relation to the above considerations, it can be seen that the "green" economy is one of the best solutions in the fight to improve the environment and prevent environmental disasters. We believe that it serves to preserve the natural environment and create a source of life on earth. The next challenge is to study the factors affecting the "green" economy and the degree of their influence.

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