

# KONFERENSIYA

“JIZZAX VILOYATI IJTIMOIY-IQTISODIY  
RIVOJLANISHINING ASOSIY  
YO’NALISHLARI: MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR”



RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMANI

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**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA  
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**JIZZAX VILOYATI IJTIMOIY-IQTISODIY  
RIVOJLANISHINING ASOSIY YO‘NALISHLARI:  
MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR**

*mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari  
to‘plami  
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Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma’ruza tezislari to‘plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo‘nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institatlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilar, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma’ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riliqi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.



## GREEN ECONOMY AS THE FOUNDATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES AND NATIONAL STRATEGIES

*Eshboyeva Madina*

*Sophomore student at Jizzakh branch of NUU*

*Eshboyev Temur*

*Senior student at INHA university in Tashkent*

*Academic Supervisor:*

*Saitov Sirojiddin*

*Economics Teacher at JBUU*

**Abstract:** The transition towards a green economy has become one of the most pressing priorities in the modern era of global socio-economic development. Unlike the traditional growth model, which often relies on intensive exploitation of natural resources, the green economy emphasizes sustainability, inclusiveness, and resilience. It integrates economic progress with environmental protection and social justice, aiming to reduce ecological risks and address climate change while enhancing human well-being. This article provides an in-depth exploration of the theoretical foundations of the green economy, its alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the multiple benefits it offers, the structural challenges it faces, and selected global case studies. The paper argues that the green economy is not merely an option but the fundamental basis of sustainable development, offering a pathway that reconciles prosperity with environmental stewardship.

**Keywords:** Green economy; Sustainable development; Renewable energy; Climate change; Resourceefficiency; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Inclusive growth; Environmental protection; Circular economy.

In recent decades, the growing awareness of climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation has pushed the global community to rethink its development strategies. The green economy has emerged as a response to these challenges, offering a framework that seeks to harmonize economic growth with ecological balance and social justice (Barbier, 2011). Rather than focusing narrowly on GDP expansion, the green economy emphasizes sustainability, resilience, and equity as essential pillars of progress.

To understand the urgency of this transition, it is necessary to recall that the traditional economic models in force until the 1970s largely neglected social and ecological aspects of development. Economic growth plans were seen as the primary means of stability, yet they failed to address the instability of both the environment and the economy. The reliance on fossil fuels and resource-intensive industrialization led to excessive carbon emissions, deforestation, and widespread pollution. As A. Pechchi emphasized, “Not a single sane person believes that our

Mother Earth is capable of withstanding any changes and making any wish of men. It is clear that there are limits of growing, what they are and where they are yet to be determined.” These shortcomings of the “brown economy” created the necessity for reconciling sustainability with economic growth. At the core of the new paradigm lies a commitment to low-carbon development, efficient use of resources, and inclusiveness. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, a green economy is defined as one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities (UNEP, 2011). By promoting renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, eco-friendly transport, and waste reduction, the green economy offers a holistic alternative to extractive growth models. It does not reject progress but redefines it, ensuring that technological and economic advancement respect the limits of the planet while improving human well-being (Pearce, Markandya, & Barbier, 1989). The term itself was first introduced in 1989 by Edward Barbier in his report “Blueprint for a Green Economy” prepared for the UK government. Since then, the concept has been broadened and linked closely to the framework of sustainable development, which emphasizes the integration of social, economic, and environmental policies as the only viable solution to ongoing degradation and injustice. Sustainable development requires efficient and rational use of natural resources to meet the needs of current and future generations. This approach is deeply aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which represent a global blueprint for achieving prosperity within planetary boundaries (UN General Assembly, 2015). The SDGs cover 17 global goals ranging from poverty eradication, health, education, and gender equality, to clean energy, responsible consumption, climate action, and ecosystem preservation. Uzbekistan has committed to nationalizing and implementing 16 of these goals, excluding only Goal 14 (protection of marine ecosystems) since the country lacks sea basins. The adoption of the 2019–2030 Green Economy Strategy in Uzbekistan demonstrates the growing recognition that sustainable economic development must be based on ecological principles.

The green economy directly advances the goals of clean energy, decent work, sustainable cities, responsible consumption, and climate action. For example, investments in renewable energy expand access to affordable power while simultaneously reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Similarly, efforts to develop sustainable cities and circular economies foster both innovation and environmental protection. In this way, the green economy provides not only a theoretical framework but also a practical pathway for implementing the SDGs (OECD, 2011). The benefits of this transition are multi-dimensional. Economically, it stimulates innovation, creates new markets for clean technologies, and reduces long-term costs by mitigating environmental damage (World Bank, 2012). Socially, it generates employment in emerging industries, improves health outcomes through cleaner air and water, and helps reduce inequalities by ensuring access to sustainable resources. Environmentally, it safeguards biodiversity, reduces emissions, and builds resilience against climate-related risks.

In addition, the green economy is closely linked to the rise of “green entrepreneurship” or “ecopreneurship”. Supporters of this ideology argue that while the current economic system has improved living standards, it has also exacerbated climate change, biodiversity loss, and inequality. Ecopreneurs seek to reform traditional business practices by inventing environmentally friendly technologies, green products, and cleaner means of production, thereby contributing to sustainable growth. This demonstrates how the concepts of the green economy, green growth, and sustainable development are deeply interconnected. But, the road towards a green economy is not without obstacles. High initial investment costs remain a major barrier, particularly for developing countries with limited financial resources. Institutional gaps, weak governance, and resistance from industries reliant on fossil fuels also slow progress (UNEP, 2011). Moreover, short-term political interests often conflict with the long-term vision required for sustainability. Addressing these challenges demands international cooperation, innovative financing, and strong policy frameworks that prioritize sustainability over immediate gains (OECD, 2011).

Encouragingly, many regions have already demonstrated that such a transition is possible. The European Union, through its Green Deal, is pursuing climate neutrality by 2050 with sweeping reforms across energy, agriculture, and industry (European Commission, 2019). China has invested massively in renewable energy and electric vehicles, becoming a leader in green technology development (World Bank, 2012). In Central Asia, countries such as Uzbekistan are investing in solar farms, hydropower, and water-efficient agricultural practices to adapt to arid conditions while reducing reliance on fossil fuels. These examples show that while approaches may differ, the global direction of development is increasingly converging around sustainability.

Taken together, these experiences confirm that the green economy is not a temporary trend but a fundamental basis for sustainable development. It provides the tools to reconcile growth with environmental stewardship, to link prosperity with equity, and to prepare societies for the challenges of climate change. As the global community continues to grapple with complex socio-economic and ecological crises, it is becoming clear that the green economy is not merely one option among many, but the only viable foundation upon which a truly sustainable future can be built.

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