

LIMITATION OF RESOURCES AND THE TRANSITION TO A "GREEN ECONOMY" NECESSITY.

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Abstract: This article analyzes the problem of resource scarcity and its consequences on a global scale. At the same time, the need to transition to a "Green Economy" in order to ensure environmental sustainability and harmonize economic development is justified.

Keywords: Green economy, economy, limited resources, levers, global problems, green growth index.

A green economy is an economy in which employment and income growth are achieved through public and private investment in economic activities, infrastructure and assets that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, increase energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Currently, the expansion of the use of natural resources and their limitations pose serious problems for the global economic system. As a result of population growth, rapid industrial development and disruption of the ecological balance, natural resources are significantly depleted. In such conditions, it is urgent to continue economic development while ensuring rational use of resources and environmental safety. In this regard, the idea of "Green Economy" is gaining great importance in the international community. This approach is aimed at supporting economic growth by ensuring the effective management of natural resources, reducing carbon emissions and maintaining environmental sustainability. This topic requires significant theoretical and practical research to achieve sustainable development in conditions of limited resources. Gradually, the idea of preserving natural resources for recreational and scientific research purposes in society led to the formation of scientific concepts based on environmental responsibility for future generations. The practical implementation of these ideas should be resolved by ensuring sustainable development. Sustainable development is understood as development based on the ability to fully satisfy the

needs of the population without jeopardizing the ability to meet the needs of future generations. Sustainable development can be imagined as a process that develops due to the synergistic effect of development in the interdependence of the “social”, “economic” and “ecological” triads.

Green economy is an economic system aimed at reducing the resources necessary for human life and health, environmental risks and ecological deficits and developing all sectors of the economy without damaging the environment. We will not be mistaken if we associate green economy with ecological economy, but it is a new direction that is used more politically. Resource scarcity - the inability to meet human needs throughout life. The shortage of service resources is called a resource scarcity phenomenon. Resource scarcity is an ancient and unresolved problem of humanity. The imbalance between the unlimited needs of people and the limited resources is the main problem of the economy. In my opinion, after the industrial revolution, there has been an imbalance in natural resources. I can cite water shortages, the depletion of underground and surface resources, food shortages, a limited number of working-age people, a shortage of energy resources, and others as examples. Some resources can be restored. For example, you can plant new trees instead of cut trees and create a new garden. Although it takes years. But minerals are non-renewable resources. Over the past 200 years, the number of consumers on Earth has increased 5 times, but the land surface and natural resources have not increased. Climate change is also increasing. 72% of the Earth's surface is oceans, and only one percent is land. How many parts of it are uninhabitable? To eliminate such problems. The need to implement green economy strategies alongside strategies that ensure economic growth, meet various social needs such as education, healthcare, social protection, and job creation, while combating environmental pollution and studying climate change.

Green growth has become a distinct strategy for sustainable development. This is due to environmental problems and the use of natural resources. This study provides a way to combat this. This study covers the period from 2000 to 2020. green technology in countries with high gross domestic product (GDP) and studies the impact of environmental factors on green growth.¹ In addition, it also examines the nonlinear and non-linear effects of GDP on green growth. This We use an advanced econometric approach to calculate GDP. As a result, shows that the linear effect is positive for green growth. On the contrary, the GDP The nonlinear effect has a negative magnitude for green growth. Furthermore, green technology significantly increases green growth. Energy consumption is an important influencing factor and it reduces green growth. Environmental factors, according to their findings, drive green growth in sample countries. It should be noted that energy consumption and waste. The combined effect worsens green growth in countries. Empirical Based on the findings, this study provides policymakers with a high GDP countries with products that can protect the

ecological environment its economic and environmental folio to increase the volume of green growth They suggest that it is necessary to manage. Issues of transition to a "green economy" It is reflected in most of the EU's strategic development documents. Analyses shows that the "green economy" is a key factor in ensuring sustainable development in the EU is not used as a concept or priority. Nevertheless, the "green economy" is a priority for ensuring sustainable development. is considered one of the ways of integration. Employment and development climate These are some of the measures to combat climate change. Europe When analyzing the transition to a "green economy" in the European Union (EU), the following programs are important: - the "Europe 2020" development strategy - the "European Green Deal" program, "Europe 2020 strategy for "green growth" can be considered the first state program aimed at ensuring. The program determines the transition to economic development based on minimal resource use . The goal of this strategy is to create conditions for sustainable development and inclusive growth in the EU. "Inclusive growth" means that every member state and every citizen of the EU " regardless of their economic situation, age, gender, physical condition or religious beliefs" should participate in sustainable development. The United Nations (UN) launched the Green Economy Initiative in 2008. The main goal of this initiative was recognized as "sustainable development and poverty eradication, achieving sustainable development". According to UN experts, the intended goal of the transition to a green economy is to encourage "green investments" in economic sectors and the social sphere. These investments should be made in relatively efficient ways from natural capital and ecosystems, which are important economic resources 2 Khojibakiev Sh.Kh. Priority areas of the strategy for ensuring "Green Growth" in the European Union 3 Khojibakiev Sh.Kh. In the event of the use or exhaustion of the priority areas of the strategy for ensuring "Green Growth" in the European Union, other helps to replace it with alternative resources. The United Nations Environment Programme has developed a working definition of a green economy, which improves human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and environmental degradation. Over the past decade, the concept of a "Green Economy" has emerged as a strategic priority for many governments and intergovernmental organizations. In total, 65 countries have developed a Green Economy and related strategies. They are ready to solve the main problems of the 21st century, from resource scarcity to climate change and economic volatility. If we answer the question of why the transition to a green economy is necessary. A green economy brings prosperity to the population of the planet and reduces poverty. A high level of human development in all countries, be it education or health, in short, creates the opportunity for a person to achieve everything necessary for a prosperous life. A green economy helps restore biodiversity , prevents negative changes in ecology and protects the environment. It attracts investments in the

economic and social spheres and directs them to their effective use. In conclusion: The transition to a green economy is not only about solving environmental problems, but also about increasing economic efficiency and creating new jobs. important to create and maintain a healthy environment for future generations Therefore, every state and society must play its part in this process. should be added.

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