

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GREEN JOBS IN THE MODERN ECONOMY

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Abstract:

The Importance of Green Jobs in the Modern Economy the importance of green jobs in today's economy cannot be overstated. They also contribute to economic growth, in this transition they not only help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change, but also create new jobs and promote innovation.

Keywords

Green economy, green investments, green urbanization, green technology, green jobs.

Introduction

The main element of ecologically sustainable economic and social development allows to move towards a green economy, create green jobs and improve the environmental safety of organizations aimed at greening production processes and jobs.

Thoughts on ensuring the maximum energy efficiency of production, reducing the amount of consumed resources and minimizing the negative impact on the environment led to the transition to the "green economy" - one of the main production tasks of the 21st century.

In order to stimulate "green" economic growth in our country, rational use of natural resources, attract "green" investments, mitigate the negative impact of the environmental crisis, by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PD-4477 of October 5, 2019 The strategy of the transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period of 2019-2030 has been approved.

To increase the effectiveness of the measures taken for the development of the "green" economy based on the strategy of the transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period of 2019-2030, as well as the cooperation of state authorities and management bodies with international organizations in this direction created the need to develop a program to ensure coordinated efforts in mutual cooperation.

The goals and objectives of the program are based on the following strategic directions in the fields existing at the national level and strengthen their complementary aspects:

- Based on the priorities of the transition to the "green" economy, providing the regions with the necessary resources and opportunities for complex socio-economic development, expanding the scope of public services in the field of climate change, and increasing the economic activity of the population in the field of the "green" economy. increase participation of residents and local communities by increasing;
- Development of financial incentive mechanisms for technological modernization and introduction of "green" technologies, determination of target indicators for energy saving and efficiency improvement, significant increase of energy efficiency through energy management in economic sectors;

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The program defines the tasks of ensuring "green" economic growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the following 6 priority areas:

- Sustainable and effective use of natural resources;
- Strengthening the stability of the national economy in relation to natural disasters and climate change;
- Ensuring "green" and low-carbon development of the national economy, in particular, industry;
- Introducing innovations and attracting effective "green" investments;
- Development of sustainable and inclusive "green" urbanization;
- To support the population and their places of residence, which may be greatly affected during the transition to the "green" economy.

Effective implementation of tasks in these priority directions is carried out along with inter-sectoral measures in the following directions:

- Capacity building for "green" growth and development of human capital;
- Creating a favorable political environment for the transition to the "green" economy, introducing effective institutions;

Priority directions:

- a) Diversification of agricultural production in order to increase resilience to climate-related risks;
- b) Increasing the number of jobs created on the basis of "Green Pledge" programs and business activities based on natural resources;
- c) Creation of "green" jobs and development of "green pledge" programs;
- d) Increase the capacity of enterprises based on the management of natural resources for climate change resistance in improving the living standards in the areas and creating jobs in the fields of agriculture, natural resources and ecotourism;
- e) Introduction of wastewater treatment and circulating water supply in industrial enterprises - installation of local wastewater treatment facilities, reconstruction and modernization of existing ones, increasing the scope of reuse of treated water for technological or household purposes take measures;
- f) Ensuring "green" growth rates by preserving arable land and perennial trees used for agricultural purposes;
- g) Increasing the production of seedlings of perennial ornamental and fruit trees in the Republic;

Overuse of natural resources is causing many communities in natural countries and regions to experience large changes in temperature and precipitation, and sea level rise. In the 21st century, global warming may account for at least 20% of the annual world GDP.

According to recent estimates, unemployment can cause global social costs of more than \$16 billion annually. According to UNEP estimates, large fires, floods and storms could cause 1.8 billion people to suffer from a lack of safe drinking water by 2025, especially in Asia and Africa. More than 60 million people may suffer due to climate change in the

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coming decades. This will primarily affect the world's coastal population of 330 million people, and by 2080 their number may reach 600 million. People living in areas with poor agriculture are highly dependent on environmental genetic diversity, which is likely to decrease due to climate change.

With the growth of the world population, about 500 million people are expected to be unemployed in the next 10 years. At the same time, about 5 billion people may not be able to use the necessary level of social insurance.

Thoughts on ensuring the maximum energy efficiency of production, reducing the amount of consumed resources and minimizing the negative impact on the environment led to the transition to the "green economy", one of the main production tasks of the 21st century. According to these principles, the workplaces of employees working in such industries should also be "green".

Currently, "green" jobs have been introduced in the following types of production:

- Work with ecologically clean energy systems;
- Harmless disposal of waste;
- Creation of environmentally friendly agricultural infrastructure;
- Renewable energy sources.

Green jobs have become an important topic of discussion in recent years as the world faces an urgent need to transition to a more sustainable and green economy. In this area, PERI provides valuable insight into the intersection of green jobs and economic policy through its expertise in political economy:

1. Definition of green jobs. Green jobs refer to jobs that help maintain or restore the quality of the environment. Green jobs that prioritize sustainability seek to mitigate climate change, reduce pollution, and promote resource conservation.
2. The importance of green jobs. Green jobs play an important role in solving both environmental and economic challenges, they can stimulate and improve environmental growth while creating employment opportunities, energy security and improving public health, such as solar expanding energy projects not only reduces greenhouse gas emissions, but also creates jobs for solar panel installers and maintenance professionals.
3. Assessment of job creation potential. One of the key areas of focus for PERI is to assess the job creation potential of various green sectors, for example by analyzing industry trends, technological advances and policy frameworks, PERI estimates the number of jobs that could be created in specific green sectors. estimates that their research could show that investing in wind energy could create thousands of new manufacturing, installation and maintenance jobs.
4. Respect and fair transition. PERI also emphasizes the importance of equity and a just transition in the green jobs sector, ensuring that the transition to a green economy does not leave vulnerable communities behind or exacerbate existing inequalities.

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From an environmental perspective, green jobs can help address pressing issues such as air and water pollution, deforestation, and waste management, for example, by investing in renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power to reduce fossil fuels. significantly reduces dependence on iga and thereby limits carbon. For example, installing solar panels not only produces clean energy, but also requires skilled workers for design, installation, and maintenance, which not only helps combat climate change, but also reduces emissions from conventional energy sources. improves air quality by reducing harmful pollutants.

In addition, green workplaces have a positive effect on public health. For example, the transition to electric vehicles can reduce air pollution from transport, which leads to the production and maintenance of electric vehicles, improving the respiratory health of people living in cities, sectors that prioritize sustainable development and innovation.

From an economic perspective, green jobs can stimulate economic growth and generate investment in renewable energy projects. For example, the renewable energy sector, which includes production, construction, engineering and research development, made up 11 million people worldwide in 2018. This number is expected to increase as countries continue to invest in clean technologies.

In addition, green jobs encourage innovation by encouraging research and development into sustainable solutions. For example, for efficient storage of renewable energy, it creates opportunities for accumulators and engineers to develop more efficient and cost-effective batteries that can then be used in various fields outside of renewable energy, such as electric vehicles and grid storage.

Green Jobs was jointly planned and launched by the International Labor Organization, the International Employers' Organization, the International Trade Union Confederation and the United Nations. The main goals of the activities developed by them are to ensure decent and safe working conditions by switching to harmless, "green" production, to achieve gender and social equality in the workplace, as well as to provide assistance to those affected by climate and environmental problems. Problematic issues related to climate change have a negative impact on the effectiveness of reforms implemented in the country, in particular, on economic growth and poverty reduction, as well as ensuring environmental and food security. Based on this, in this direction, it is necessary to reduce the impact of climate change and adapt to it in the country, accelerate the transition to a "green" economy, accelerate the measures of "green" and inclusive economic growth, "green" and inclusive economic development. A lot of attention is being paid to promoting the growth model.

In short, the main types of green jobs are defined according to the sectors of the economy that are most sensitive to climate change: depletion of water resources and soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, waste management and recycling, construction agriculture related to industry, energy, transport.

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