

Development Of Agriculture On The Basis Of "Green Economy".

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Annotation. In this article, the development of the agricultural sector on the basis of ecological requirements, the possibilities of meeting the growing needs of the population for food products, minimizing the level of environmental degradation associated with certain methods of agricultural management, and solving the problem of poverty in rural areas. explained about.

Key words. Green economy, Decoupling, green technologies, "green" agriculture, UNEP.

In connection with the transition of developed countries to the sixth technological system, OECD officially announced a long-term development policy based on the "green economy" in 2009. It is important to achieve the effect of "decoupling" in the formation of "green economy". "Decoupling" is the strategic basis of development towards an ecologically sustainable economy. Its essence is manifested in meeting growing needs at the expense of minimizing the decrease of natural capital. Therefore, the issues of developing agriculture on the basis of "green technologies", saving natural capital to the maximum, increasing the volume of production of environmentally friendly food products that can quickly adapt to climate changes through the rational use of land and water resources are urgent. remains.

The liberalization of the economy is directly related to the reduction of the state's intervention in the production and financial activities of economic entities. In order for a farmer to become a real buyer of innovative ideas as an entrepreneur, his economic freedom must first expand. In this mainly:

- Expanding the possibility of full ownership of the farmer's means of production, grown products and generated profits;
- Increasing the degree of freedom in determining the composition of crops and implementing agrotechnical measures;
- Freedom to choose a product sales channel and set a price;
- To create an opportunity to freely purchase products from the resource market in a competitive environment;
- To expand the possibility of buying services in terms of quality and price from the market of services in a competitive environment;
- To implement measures to create the opportunity to sell products to processors in a competitive environment;
- The production of products capable of meeting the demand of the growing market should be based on the introduction of modern techniques, new varieties of crops, and agro-technological innovations.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is carrying out a number of practical activities to achieve its economic development. In 2016, the country began to transition from a planned economy to a market economy. It has become clear that the main goal is to introduce economic changes through a "green" approach.

In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed in December 2022 specified certain reforms that should be implemented by the state administration bodies in this area. The 2030 Action Plan for the Transition to a Green Economy and Green Growth has been adopted, which includes measures to address current environmental and economic challenges to achieve green, sustainable and inclusive development. includes.

In developing countries, agriculture is the main source of employment and the only source of income for the poor. "Green" agriculture plays an important role in reducing the level of poverty in the world. The use of "green" methods of agriculture helps to jointly solve the problems of environmental degradation and poverty. 70% of the poor in rural areas depend on agriculture for their livelihood. According to the data of the World Bank, the share of agriculture in GDP is 3% on average in the world, while in low-income countries this figure is 32%.

Goal 2 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals consists of "End hunger, ensure food security, improve consumption and promote sustainable agriculture", and agriculture is important in achieving this goal. becomes important. More than 815 million people in the world are undernourished, most of them live in developing countries and they make up 12.9% of the population. In recent years, as a result of the implementation of a number of measures to strengthen food safety in our country, Uzbekistan has managed to strengthen its position in the world and has gradually improved its position in global rankings. In 2019, the Republic of Uzbekistan took 49th place among 119 countries according to the Global Hunger Index, reaching a "moderate" level with an index of 10.7.

By the beginning of the 21st century, in order to meet the food needs of about 1 billion malnourished people, to solve the problems related to climate change, it is necessary to switch from traditional agriculture to industrial-based agriculture. 'tooth is required. The use of land in agriculture using different methods leads to depletion of natural capital, emission of greenhouse gases and pollution of the environment on a global scale. The growing demand for land use is causing the loss of biodiversity and forests. The economic cost of external factors affecting agriculture is in the billions of dollars every year and it has a tendency to grow.

Development of the agricultural sector on the basis of ecological requirements expands the possibilities of meeting the growing needs of the population for food products, minimizing the level of environmental degradation associated with certain methods of agricultural management, and solving the problem of poverty in rural areas. In the report of UNEP on "green economy", the development of agriculture based on ecological requirements refers to the use of technologies and methods of agricultural management, and covers the following areas:

- Increasing productivity and profitability in agriculture, ensuring the stability of food production and services related to ecosystems;
- Reducing the amount of negative impact on the external environment and gradually increasing the positive impact on the external environment;
- Restoration of natural capital through wise use of resources.

In the modernization and rapid development of agriculture in our country, further strengthening of the country's food security, expanding the production of ecologically clean products, and significantly increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector have been identified as one of the priority directions of economic reforms.

In the Strategy of Agricultural Development in 2020-2030, 9 priority areas of agricultural development were defined:

Ensuring the food security of the population, creating a favorable agribusiness environment and added value chain, reducing state participation in the management of the sector and increasing investment attractiveness, ensuring the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection, developing modern systems of public administration, gradual diversification of state expenditures aimed at supporting the network, development of the system of agricultural science, education, information and consulting services, development of rural areas, transparency of network statistics and data collection development of systems.

In the strategy, it is planned to switch to the market price for all agricultural crops from 2021, and the state purchases of cotton and wheat will be canceled and will be carried out only through clusters to maintain the cotton and wheat intervention fund.

The goal of the strategy is to change the sector, to support the rapid and effective introduction of advanced technologies to the sector, to accelerate production, and to make the country's agrarian sector one of the leading sectors in terms of efficiency and level of innovation. At the same time, the Strategy is aimed at reconsidering the role of the state as a source of public services, and to support these changes by ensuring that private farmers and enterprises have access to the necessary knowledge, information and resources to thrive in the global competition. is ready to help in implementation.

"Greening" of agriculture, in turn, sustainable development of rural areas; increase the living standard and quality of the rural population; modernization of agricultural technological base; stimulating the innovative development of the agro-industrial complex; increase the competitiveness of agricultural products;

introduction of methods of certification of agricultural products at the level of international requirements; creation of new markets for environmentally friendly products; export of organic food products; expands the possibilities of increasing the level of profitability of agriculture.

"Green agriculture" is able to fully satisfy the growing need for food of the world population until 2050. According to some estimates, with the help of the implementation of "green technologies" and methods of agriculture, it is possible to increase the nutritional unit of 2800 kcal per person to 3200 kcal by 2050.

The strategy of transition to the production of organic products in agriculture can be implemented in the following directions:

1. Long-term sustainable development of the food sector of agriculture. To increase the volume of production in the conditions of regular decrease of land and water resources, deterioration of the ecological system of the agrarian sector.
2. Sustainable development of the food sector of agriculture in conditions of limited resources. To ensure that the rate of growth of the volume of production is higher than the rate of consumption of land and water resources and the deterioration of the ecological system of the agrarian sector. The choice of one of these directions will depend on the level of development of the country's agricultural system, socio-economic and natural conditions.

"Greening" agriculture brings benefits such as increased farmer profitability and productivity, macroeconomic benefits from agriculture, adaptation to climate change, and development of ecosystem services.

Strategic reforms and investments aimed at the greening of agriculture make it possible to implement the following measures in the field:

- Diversification of the economic system;
- Reducing the level of poverty by increasing productivity and creating "green" jobs with high labor productivity;
- Ensuring sustainable food security;
- Significantly reduce the economic and environmental costs associated with industrial agriculture practices.

By adopting the right mix of environmental policies and reforms, the Republic of Uzbekistan can reap the benefits of a green, sustainable and inclusive future. As the global transition to a green economy opens up many opportunities for economic growth and development, the Republic of Uzbekistan must pursue sustainable policies to secure its future.

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