

## PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, GREEN ECONOMY AND DEMOGRAPHY

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes the interrelationship between environmental protection, green economy and demography. National and international legal frameworks in the field of environmental protection, measures aimed at preserving ecosystems, as well as "green economy" strategies implemented in Uzbekistan are reviewed. It is emphasized that the green economy is aimed at rational use of resources, waste recycling and sustainable development. The impact of demography on the environment and measures to ensure environmental sustainability are discussed. Conclusions and proposals are made on the interrelationship of these areas and future development directions.

**Keywords :** Environment, environmental protection, green economy, demography, sustainable development, natural resources, waste treatment, environmental safety, climate change, environmental legislation.

Today, in our country, consistent work is being carried out in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, ensuring sanitation and improving the ecological situation. Environmental protection is extremely important. In order to survive, we need to protect nature, use natural resources rationally and economically. In addition, today, when the reserves of many ecosystems on the planet are almost completely depleted and are approaching an irreversible point, and the need for economic development, which is accompanied by a growing population, is growing day by day, environmental protection is an urgent task. In this article, we will examine the legal basis for environmental protection, as well as international and national standards. International standards for environmental protection: International environmental cooperation is very important and necessary in protecting the environment. This means a wide range of measures, such as the conclusion of agreements, treaties, and conventions on environmental protection, as well as the development and joint monitoring of environmental standards, joint problem solving, and scientific research, when all countries of the world unite. The legal basis for environmental protection is primarily established in Articles 50, 54, 55 and 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which establish the legal obligations of citizens in this area, their attitude to the environment and the activities of the management system. That is, Article 50 states that "Citizens are obliged to treat the environment with care." Article 100 emphasizes that environmental protection is the responsibility of local authorities. Also, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of the Atmosphere" of December 27,

1996 contains articles on the legal obligations of citizens and normative documents, as well as liability for causing damage to the air environment. On September 23, 1994, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Subsoil Resources" was adopted. On May 6, 1993, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Water and Water Use" was adopted. On April 14, 1999, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Forestry" was adopted. Uzbekistan is an equal member of the Interstate Ecological Council of the CIS, signed in 1992. Today, Uzbekistan has signed a number of internal agreements with other countries, such as China, Georgia, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, which include decisions on the environment. The Republic of Uzbekistan is responsible for violating environmental protection laws. The role of the economy in protecting the environment is also important. In this regard, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of equipment for cleaning flue gases from harmful smoke emissions into the atmosphere and production waste from pollutants, and to ensure a safe ecological state of production waste accumulation areas. It is important to expand green areas around energy facilities and solve environmental problems of thermal energy. Although there is no single tariff for the green economy, it means an economy that significantly reduces environmental errors and the environment, resource shortages, and is aimed at sustainable development without degrading the environment. The green economy helps to achieve three goals. Economic, ecological and helps to maintain and increase social well-being. The green economy can also be an effective tool for achieving sustainable development goals. The main tasks and goals of the green economy are to reduce the negative impact on the environment through the rational use of natural resources, waste reduction and the introduction of a circular economy. The main principles of the green economy are as follows.

- 1 Low-carbon economy - reducing carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere during production.
- 2 Sustainable agriculture - rational use of land and water resources.
- 3 Creating new jobs - developing new industries based on green technologies.
- 4 Circular economy - recycling waste and reusing it as a resource.
- 5 Energy efficiency - Use of alternative energy sources and reduction of energy costs.

The green economy has many advantages, and it mainly supports and strengthens a healthy lifestyle. Uzbekistan is implementing a wide-ranging strategy to move towards a green economy. The goal is to develop a green economy by 2029 and achieve many achievements. They include: "Increasing the use of renewable energy sources. The green economy is aimed not only at protecting the environment, but also at sustainable development. Green economy and demography are closely related areas. While green economy is about the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection, demography is about population structure, growth, migration and other demographic indicators. The relationship between green economy and demography is very important. Population growth increases the demand for resources. Green economy is aimed at meeting this demand through environmentally friendly methods. Urbanization and infrastructure: Urbanization processes associated with demographic growth increase the demand for energy, water and food. Green economy aims to restore urban infrastructure, introduce energy-efficient technologies and develop ecological transport. Jobs and employment. A large number of jobs are created in the green economy. For example: environmental protection and agriculture. This has a positive impact on the demographic situation. Demographic data is important for the effectiveness of green policies. For example: there is a

difference in resource use between the young and the elderly. Therefore, it is necessary to take these factors into account in green strategies. Migration and climate change: Climate change is often the cause of migration. Through the green economy, measures can be taken to combat climate change and mitigate the consequences of migration. I can say that demography and the green economy are two important areas that affect each other. I believe that it is very important and necessary to organize these areas for sustainable development and provide the public with the necessary knowledge.

Environmental protection, development of a green economy and harmonization of demographic processes with ecological sustainability are among the most important tasks of today. To this end:

- It is necessary to improve environmental legislation and expand programs for the development of a green economy.
- It is important to support green technologies and ecological innovations.
- It is necessary to coordinate population growth with ecological sustainability.
- It is necessary to strengthen environmental education and advocacy.
- It is necessary to develop strategies for waste recycling and efficient use of resources.

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