

**OPPORTUNITIES TO CREATE NEW JOBS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE TRANSITION TO A  
"GREEN" ECONOMY**

**Jumaniyozov Feruzbek Dilshod o'g'li**

“Ma'mun universiteti” NTM, Buxgalteriya hisobi va Biznes boshqaruvi kafedrası  
o'qituvchisi

E-mail: [jumaniyozov\\_feruzbek@mamunedu.uz](mailto:jumaniyozov_feruzbek@mamunedu.uz)

**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada O'zbekistonning “yashil” iqtisodiyotga o'tish sharoitida yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish imkoniyatlari va ushbu potensial ish o'rinlarini qaysi sohalarda va qay yo'sinda amalga oshirishning o'ziga xos jihatlari yoritilgan. Maqolada yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish bilan birgalikda ushbu kasblarga ta'riflar, tavsiyalar vatakliflar taqdim qilingan, shuningdek ushbu yangi kasblarga kadrlarni tayyorlash masalasiga ham alohida to'xtanilgan va tahlil qilingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** kasb, bo'sh ish o'rni, “yashil” kasb, iqtisodiy o'sish, “yashil” iqtisodiyot, “yashil” ish o'rinlari.

**Аннотация:** В статье освещаются возможности создания новых рабочих мест в Узбекистане в условиях перехода к “зеленой” экономике и конкретные аспекты того, в каких сферах и на каком пути эти потенциальные рабочие места могут быть реализованы. В статье представлены определения, рекомендации и предложения по этим профессиям в сочетании с созданием новых рабочих мест, а также отдельно затронут и проанализирован вопрос подготовки кадров для этих новых профессий.

**Ключевые слова:** профессии, Рабочие места, «Зеленые» профессии, Экономический рост, «Зеленая» экономика, «Зеленые» рабочие места.

**Annotation:** The article covers the possibilities of creating new jobs in the transition to a “green” economy of Uzbekistan and the specific aspects of what areas and in what way to implement these potential jobs. The article presents definitions, recommendations for these professions in conjunction with the creation of new jobs, as well as a special mention and analysis of the issue of training personnel for these new professions.

**Keywords:** professions, Jobs, "Green" Occupations, Economic Growth, "Green" Economy, "Green" Jobs.

The term "green" jobs was first used in the late 1990s to describe sustainable and environmentally friendly occupations. The term became more popular in the early 2000s as governments and organizations pushed to reduce carbon emissions and support green industries.

Green jobs are decent jobs that contribute to environmental protection and restoration in traditional sectors such as manufacturing and construction, or in new and emerging green sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.

The green economy is the principle of achieving sustainable development through minimal environmental damage and rational use of natural resources. Also, as this field developed, new terms and concepts began to appear in it. Examples include such concepts as "green" jobs, "green" finance, and ecoinnovation.

"Green" economy is primarily a transition to low-carbon, environmentally and socially oriented sustainable economic development, including the creation of new "green" jobs, scientifically based methods and methodological rules and practical recommendations for their effective use. requires development. In this regard, the purpose of this article is to develop some methodological and practical recommendations by researching the theoretical, methodological and practical foundations of the process of turning existing jobs into "green" jobs and creating new "green" jobs. The results of research conducted in our republic since 2016 show that the perspective of economic growth is closely related to the concept of "green" economy adopted by our country. The mechanism of green economic growth is seen as an effective practical tool for ensuring the transition to sustainable development at the global, national and regional levels. It helps to effectively implement the mechanism of "green growth" in the economic sphere, to develop economic growth in general and "green" industry in particular. From a social point of view, it will improve the quality of life and create new high-tech jobs, and from an ecological point of view, it will reduce the impact on environmental pollution and, as a result, increase the efficiency of the use of natural capital.

Green jobs are decent jobs that contribute to environmental protection and restoration in traditional sectors such as manufacturing and construction, or in new and emerging green sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Green jobs help:

- **Improve energy and raw materials efficiency**
- **Limit greenhouse gas emissions**
- **Minimize waste and pollution**
- **Protect and restore ecosystems**
- **Support adaptation to the effects of climate change**

At the enterprise level, green jobs can produce goods or provide services that benefit the environment, for example green buildings or clean transportation. However, these green outputs (products and services) are not always based on green production processes and technologies. Therefore green jobs can also be distinguished by their contribution to more environmentally friendly processes. For example, green jobs can reduce water consumption or improve recycling systems. Yet, green jobs defined through production processes do not necessarily produce environmental goods or services.

Also, in the electronic library of the International Labor Organization, such information is provided about "green" jobs: "Green" jobs help to efficiently use raw materials and energy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimize waste and pollution, restore and protect the ecosystem helps to adapt to the negative effects of climate change.[ [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org), 2016]

The results of analyzing the experience of creating "green" jobs in some developed countries show that there is a need to develop measures of a separate economic and political nature for each country. These measures require that, first of all, special attention should be paid to the regulation of the tax-budget and monetary policy spheres, the development of economic political programs of industries, and the creation of "green" jobs.

From this point of view, not only creating "green" jobs in Uzbekistan, but also regarding the training of personnel in these areas, in order to consistently ensure the implementation of the tasks defined in the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, Tashkent The Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers was renamed the "Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers" national research university. training of highly educated engineers for the branches of "green" economy, "green" energy, ecology and environmental protection, agricultural machinery, digital technologies such as cadastre and geoinformatics; improving the efficiency of irrigation systems, creating cost-effective irrigation technologies, establishing land reclamation assessment based on "digital agriculture" and geo-information systems, and developing improved methods of increasing soil fertility; forming a modern educational and scientific-laboratory base, equipping it with advanced technological equipment, and forming an effective system for the expansion and transfer of scientific-innovative research aimed at the development of the field; to increase the efficiency of scientific research in the field of ecology and environmental protection, to improve the water management system, to develop scientific solutions for the design, construction and digitalization of hydrotechnical structures; creation of continuous education system for training, retraining and upgrading of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel; introduction of joint educational programs and scientific projects with leading foreign institutions of higher education, improvement of the qualifications of university professors, graduates in master's and doctoral programs in republican and foreign institutions of higher education (scientific centers) organizing their studies; directing the educational process to the formation of students' independent education, systematic analysis, creative thinking and practical, including entrepreneurial skills; sustainable development of economic sectors by introducing international educational standards into the educational process, harmonizing education and research.[ PF-5847-son,2019]

Since the transition to the principles of the green economy in Uzbekistan began relatively recently, the adaptation of jobs to the requirements of the green economy should be considered as a unique and rare phenomenon. Given the possibilities of creating "green" jobs in our country, it would be logical to conclude that it is advisable to analyze this process in two directions, zero corresponds to the principles of a "green economy" to create new "green" jobs and turn existing ones into "green". The main difference is that the first approach is aimed at gradually reducing the negative impact of existing jobs on the environment, while the second is aimed at promoting the development of an environmentally sustainable industry and creating new jobs with little impact on the environment from the very beginning.

**Jobs offered in terms of creating "green" jobs:**

- renewable energy project manager;
- "green" infrastructure designer;
- energy saving specialist;
- bioenergy specialists;
- hydropower specialist workers;
- solar panel service specialists;
- wind energy specialists;

- green transport engineer and technicians;
- waste specialists;
- experts on waste management;
- expert on development of ecological technologies;
- teachers of "green" economy and sustainable management of its branches;
- "green" skills trainer;
- specialist in environmental education;
- biopharmacologist;
- specialists in financing the "green" economy;
- specialist in providing "green" banking services;
- climate risk insurance specialist;
- environmental auditor [Yo'doshov M. I. 2024].

The above points can be summarized as "green" jobs are the professions of the future that make a great contribution to the preservation and protection of the environment around us.

In conclusion, it should be said that in order to build a "green" economy and create jobs in accordance with it, it is necessary for our state to solve the following urgent problems:

- a) to develop a coordinated policy for the promotion of green employment exit;
- b) development of criteria describing green workplaces;
- c) creation of a legal framework regulating the activities of workers in the context of green economy relations;
- d) development of specialized educational programs in educational institutions;
- e) to find a solution to the problems related to the possible social inequality in the society, the difference in income between the workers of the "green" and "traditional" sectors;
- f) to explain the true purpose and essence of the green economy by popularizing the role of the green economy in ensuring the well-being of the society.

Addressing these challenges includes the development of targeted policies aimed at workers and social groups, as well as the creation and improvement of educational programs for green professions.

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