

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ S/11 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.,;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

22.00.00- SOTSIOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI*Rahmankulova Adolat Xushbakovna*

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08.00.00-IQTISODIYOT FANLARI – ECONOMICAL SCIENCES**Received:** 1 December 2025**Accepted:** 15 December 2025**Published:** 30 December 2025*Article / Original Paper***THE EFFECTS OF GREEN ECONOMY IMPLEMENTATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES****Pirmatova Farangiz Ma'rufjonovna**

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Abstract. Many developing countries face the twin challenge of accelerating economic growth while addressing environmental degradation, climate change, and resource constraints. The concept of the “green economy” — broadly defined as an economic system that seeks to promote growth and development while ensuring environmental sustainability, resource efficiency, and social inclusion — has gained prominence as a potential pathway. Yet an open question remains: to what extent does the transition to a green economy contribute positively to economic growth in developing countries, and under what conditions? Some scholars suggest that green growth helps decouple economic expansion from environmental harm, while others caution that in low-income contexts, the benefits may be limited or delayed. This article aims to review the relevant literature, analyze empirical evidence on the relationship between green economy or green growth implementation and economic development in developing countries, and discuss key enablers, barriers, and policy implications.

Keywords: cost-effective, environmental protection, Investment in green sectors, foreign direct investment, lack of financing, green transition, technology, sustainable energy, resource extraction, fossil fuels, low-carbon alternatives.

RIVOJLANAYOTGAN MAMLAKATLARDA YASHIL IQTISODIYOTNI JORIY ETISHNING IQTISODIY O'SISHGA TA'SIRI**Pirmatova Farangiz Ma'rufjonovna,**

Renessans ta'lim universiteti iqtisodiyot kafedrası v.b.b dotsenti PhD

Annotatsiya. Ko'pgina rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar atrof-muhit degradatsiyasi, iqlim o'zgarishi va resurs cheklovlarini hal qilishda iqtisodiy o'sishni jadallashtirish kabi egizak muammoga duch kelishmoqda. Keng ma'noda ekologik barqarorlikni, resurslar samaradorligini va ijtimoiy inklyuzivlikni ta'minlagan holda o'sish va rivojlanishni rag'batlantirishga intiladigan iqtisodiy tizim sifatida ta'riflangan “yashil iqtisodiyot” kontseptsiyasi potentsial yo'l sifatida e'tiborga sazovor bo'ldi. Shunga qaramay, ochiq savol qolmoqda: yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda iqtisodiy o'sishga qay darajada ijobiy hissa qo'shadi va qanday sharoitlarda? Ba'zi olimlarning ta'kidlashicha, yashil o'sish iqtisodiy kengayishni atrof-muhitga zarar etkazishdan ajratishga yordam beradi, boshqalari esa kam daromadli sharoitlarda imtiyozlar cheklanishi yoki kechiktirilishi mumkinligi haqida ogohlantiradi. Ushbu maqola tegishli adabiyotlarni ko'rib chiqish, yashil iqtisodiyot yoki yashil o'sishni amalga oshirish va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda iqtisodiy rivojlanish o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik bo'yicha empirik dalillarni tahlil qilish va asosiy imkoniyatlar, to'siqlar va siyosat oqibatlarini muhokama qilishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: xarajatning samaradorligi, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, yashil sektorlarga investitsiyalar, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar, moliyalashtirishning yetishmasligi, yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish, texnologiya, barqaror energiya, resurslarni qazib olish, qazib olinadigan yoqilg'i, past uglerodli alternativlar.

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Introduction. A consequence of the expansion of the world economy is environmental degradation. In a green economy, social development, environmental protection, economic expansion, and inclusive development for all are integrated. This type of economic development is relatively novel. One of the many challenges countries face in transitioning to a green economy is the lack of financing and technology. While developing countries are aware of the need for a green transition, their economies are often based on resource extraction and processing. This reality makes it difficult for these countries to meet modern carbon emission requirements.

To preserve and enhance the natural environment, the green economy has become a primary focus of social and international economic growth. For instance, reducing fossil fuel consumption is an effective way to lower CO₂ emissions associated with energy use and promote the green economy(1; 45-46 p). Furthermore, slowing down the proliferation of fossil fuels creates space for low-carbon energy sources. This approach restricts the increase in fossil fuel use and provides greater opportunities for low-carbon alternatives.

At the same time, the most cost-effective approach to reducing the environmental impact of energy production is to improve the efficiency of energy output. The governments of both developed and developing nations that emit carbon dioxide are therefore advised to strengthen national and international efforts to reduce their carbon footprints and minimize reliance on non-renewable energy sources. They should also encourage the adoption of sustainable energy across all sectors.

Investing more in advanced technologies will help build a more efficient and effective energy production system, thereby lowering carbon emissions. For countries to rely more on typically non-polluting renewable energy sources, they must develop sufficient and appropriate alternatives. Taking significant steps to increase the use of clean energy will lead to a decline in non-renewable energy consumption. Moreover, governments can support microfinance projects related to biomass production and hydropower. As a result, governments will benefit, and sustainable growth will become attainable. Thus, these nations' energy policies should prioritize green development, economic expansion, and renewable energy.

Literature Review

- Saputra et al. (2023) conducted a systematic review of green economic development in developing countries and found that government policies — including renewable energy investment, the circular economy, and green technology — are key enablers. Major barriers include limited financing, infrastructure constraints, and dependence on fossil fuels. (journal.formosapublisher.org)
- Abbas et al. (2024) examined 12 developing countries from 2004 to 2023 and found that green innovation ($\beta \approx 0.052$), foreign direct investment (FDI) ($\beta \approx 0.438$), and trade openness ($\beta \approx 0.016$) positively impact green economic growth, whereas financial inclusion ($\beta \approx -0.241$) and population ($\beta \approx -0.291$) have negative effects. (MDPI)
- Tawiah et al. (2021), in a study covering 123 countries (including developing nations), found that while GDP per capita (economic development) is positively associated with green growth, the coefficient of economic growth itself is insignificant for developing countries. Trade openness and FDI show negative relationships with green growth in developing contexts. (PMC+1)

- Šneiderienė et al. (2023), in their article “Diverging or Converging...”, analyzed data from 172 countries and showed that green growth measures positively affect economic development (measured by the Human Development Index, HDI) in high-, upper-middle-, and lower-middle-income countries, though the effect is weaker in low-income countries. (SpringerLink)

From these and other studies, we can identify several mechanisms through which a green economy might affect economic growth in developing countries:

1. Investment in green sectors — such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, and the circular economy — can stimulate job creation, capability development, and productivity improvements.
2. Technological innovation and upgrading — green technologies may generate higher value-added activities and enable leapfrogging.
3. Improved resource productivity and reduced environmental and health damages can free up resources and human capital for further growth.
4. Attracting green FDI and promoting trade in green products and services can open new markets and enhance competitiveness.
5. Conversely, high transition costs, weak institutional and infrastructure capacity, dependence on fossil-fuel rents, and financing constraints may dampen or delay the positive effects.

Given this background, the next sections present the methodology, results from empirical evidence, and a discussion of what these findings imply for developing countries.

Methods. This paper employs a narrative/meta-analytical approach, reviewing recent empirical studies of developing (and mixed) country samples that examine the relationship between green economy or green growth implementation and economic growth or development(2; 67-68 p).

The key selection criteria include: peer-reviewed articles (or high-quality working papers) published within the last decade, containing quantitative empirical findings on developing countries or mixed samples that include developing-country subgroups. Among these, we focus on:

- (i) driver variables — green innovation, renewable energy consumption, green finance, FDI, and trade openness;
- (ii) outcome variables — GDP growth, the Human Development Index (HDI), and green growth indices; and
- (iii) control/context variables — institutional quality, energy consumption, and others.

Where possible, we extract coefficient estimates and significance levels from these studies. Because the studies use different samples, time periods, and definitions, we do not attempt to run a new pooled regression; instead, we summarise patterns across studies and identify consistencies, contradictions, and research gaps.

Limitations of this approach include the heterogeneity of country samples and definitions of the “green economy,” potential publication bias (since studies reporting strong effects are more likely to be published), and limited country-specific case study depth.

Results

Summary of Empirical Findings

- Tawiah et al. (2021) – Based on data from 123 countries over 18 years: economic development (GDP per capita) is positively and significantly associated with green growth; however, economic growth in developing countries does not significantly drive green growth. Trade openness and FDI are significantly negative for green growth in developing countries. (PMC+1)
- Abbas et al. (2024) – For 12 developing countries (2004–2023): green innovation ($\beta \approx 0.052$, significant), FDI ($\beta \approx 0.438$, significant), and trade openness ($\beta \approx 0.016$, significant) have positive impacts on green economic growth. However, financial inclusion ($\beta \approx -0.241$) and population ($\beta \approx -0.291$) have significant negative impacts. (MDPI)
- Šneiderienė et al. (2023) – Covering 172 countries: measures of green growth performance positively impact economic development (HDI) for high-, upper-middle-, and lower-middle-income countries; however, in low-income economies, the contribution is weaker. (SpringerLink)
- Saputra et al. (2023) – A systematic review identified key enablers (green technology, circular economy, renewable investment) and barriers (limited finance, inadequate infrastructure, dependence on fossil fuels) for developing countries. (journal.formosapublisher.org)
- “Analysis of the Impact of Green Finance on Economic Growth” (Atlantis Press) – Comparative results show that developing countries had lower levels of green finance investments (US\$100–300 million) and more volatile growth rates (0–6%), whereas developed countries had higher green finance investments (US\$300–800 million) and steadier growth rates (2–4%). (atlantis-press.com)

Interpretation of These Results

- The positive relationship between green-economy-related variables (innovation, FDI in green sectors, renewable energy consumption) and growth/development suggests that implementing green economy policies can contribute to economic growth — at least under certain conditions.
- However, the weaker or insignificant effects observed in lower-income or developing countries indicate that context matters. Institutional capacity, infrastructure, technological readiness, resource endowments, and access to finance appear to be critical determinants. For instance, poorer economies may not yet fully benefit from the productivity and competitiveness gains associated with green investments(3; 23-24p).
- Some studies highlight that trade openness and FDI may even hinder green growth in developing countries (e.g., Tawiah et al.), possibly because they bring in more resource-intensive or polluting industries, or because weak institutions fail to adequately regulate environmental externalities.
- The barriers identified — including limited financing, inadequate infrastructure, and dependence on fossil fuels — imply that while the transition to a green economy holds promise, it may require substantial upfront investment, capacity-building, and supportive policies. These prerequisites could delay or dampen the growth effects in the short term.

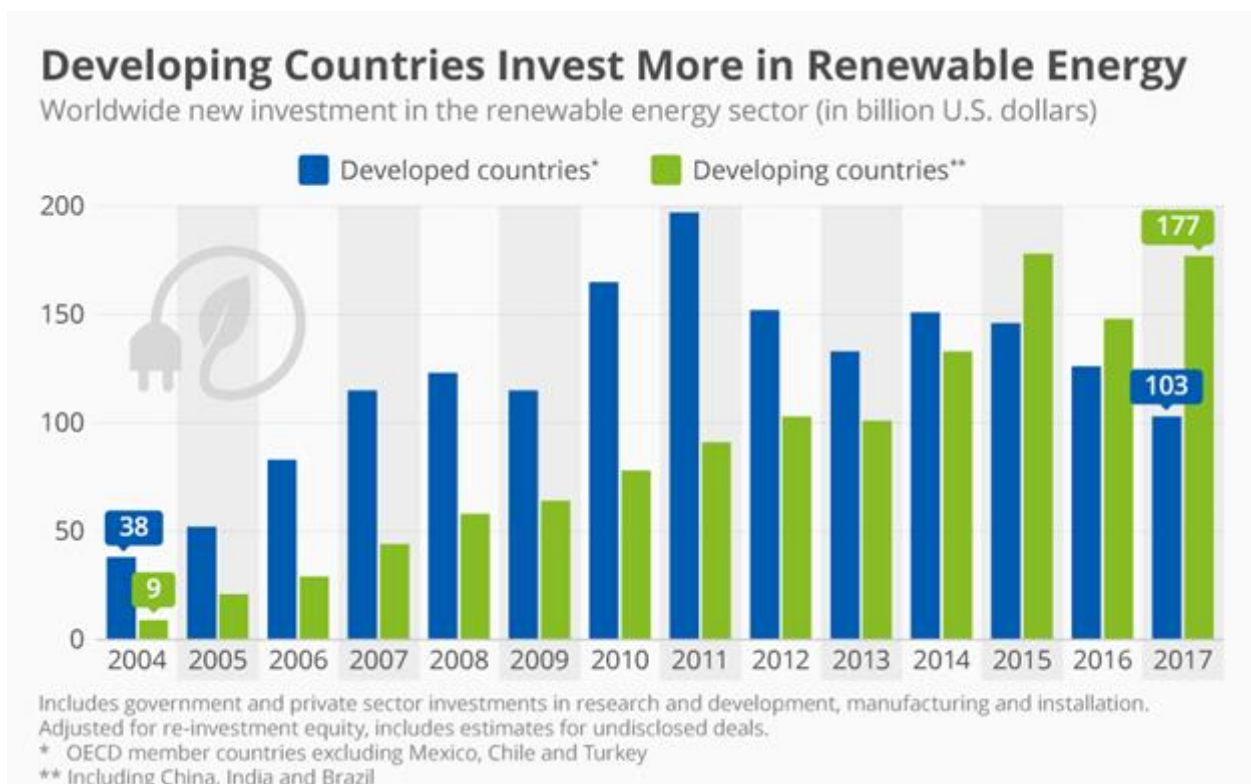
Quantitative Illustration

- In the 12-country study by Abbas et al. (2024), a one-unit increase in FDI is associated with an approximately 0.438-unit increase in green economic growth (holding other factors constant) across the sample of developing countries.
- The 123-country study by Tawiah et al. (2021) shows that the coefficient on trade openness in developing countries was -0.017 — meaning that a 1% increase in trade openness (given the standard deviation) resulted in a 0.017-point decrease in the green growth indicator in their model. (SpringerLink+1)
- While few studies report country-specific GDP growth uplift figures directly attributable to green economy implementation, the empirical evidence consistently indicates positive associations under enabling conditions.

Discussion

Implications for Economic Growth in Developing Countries

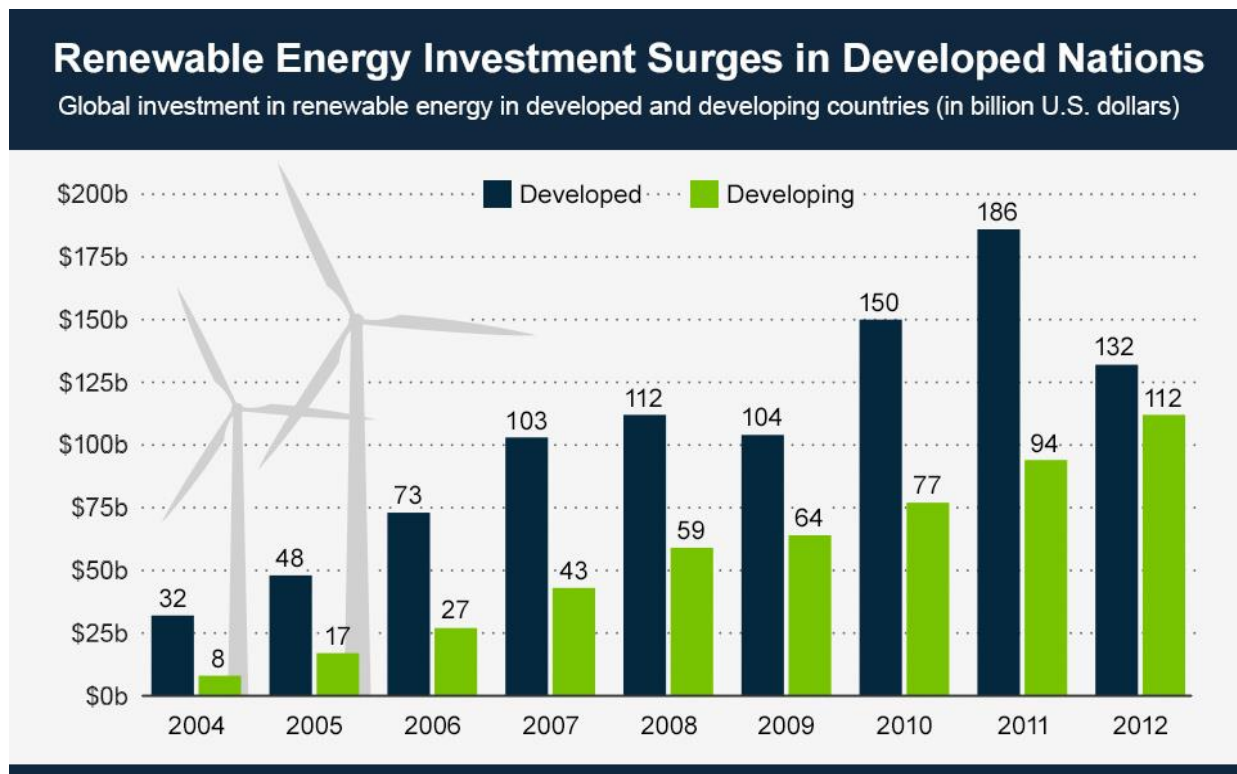
The evidence suggests that implementing a green economy can support economic growth in developing countries — but with important caveats. The benefits materialize when there is sufficient institutional capacity, infrastructure and technological readiness, financial resources, and policy alignment (e.g., incentives for renewable investment and support for green innovation). Under such enabling conditions, green transitions can:



1-barchart. Developing Countries Invest More in Renewable Energy(5; 12-13p)

- Create new industries and jobs (for example, in renewable energy and energy efficiency), thereby boosting incomes and productivity;
- Improve resource efficiency and reduce costs associated with environmental damage (e.g., health and climate impacts), freeing up resources for other productive uses;
- Promote technological upgrading and integration into global value chains for green goods and services.
- However, developing countries face several specific challenges:

- They often have limited capital and face high upfront costs for green infrastructure and technologies.
- Institutional and infrastructure constraints may limit their ability to absorb and deploy green investments effectively.
- Dependence on fossil-fuel exports or resource rents can create structural inertia or vested interests opposing the transition.
- Some empirical findings (e.g., Tawiah et al.) indicate that trade openness or FDI, when not aligned with green standards, may hinder green growth in these contexts.

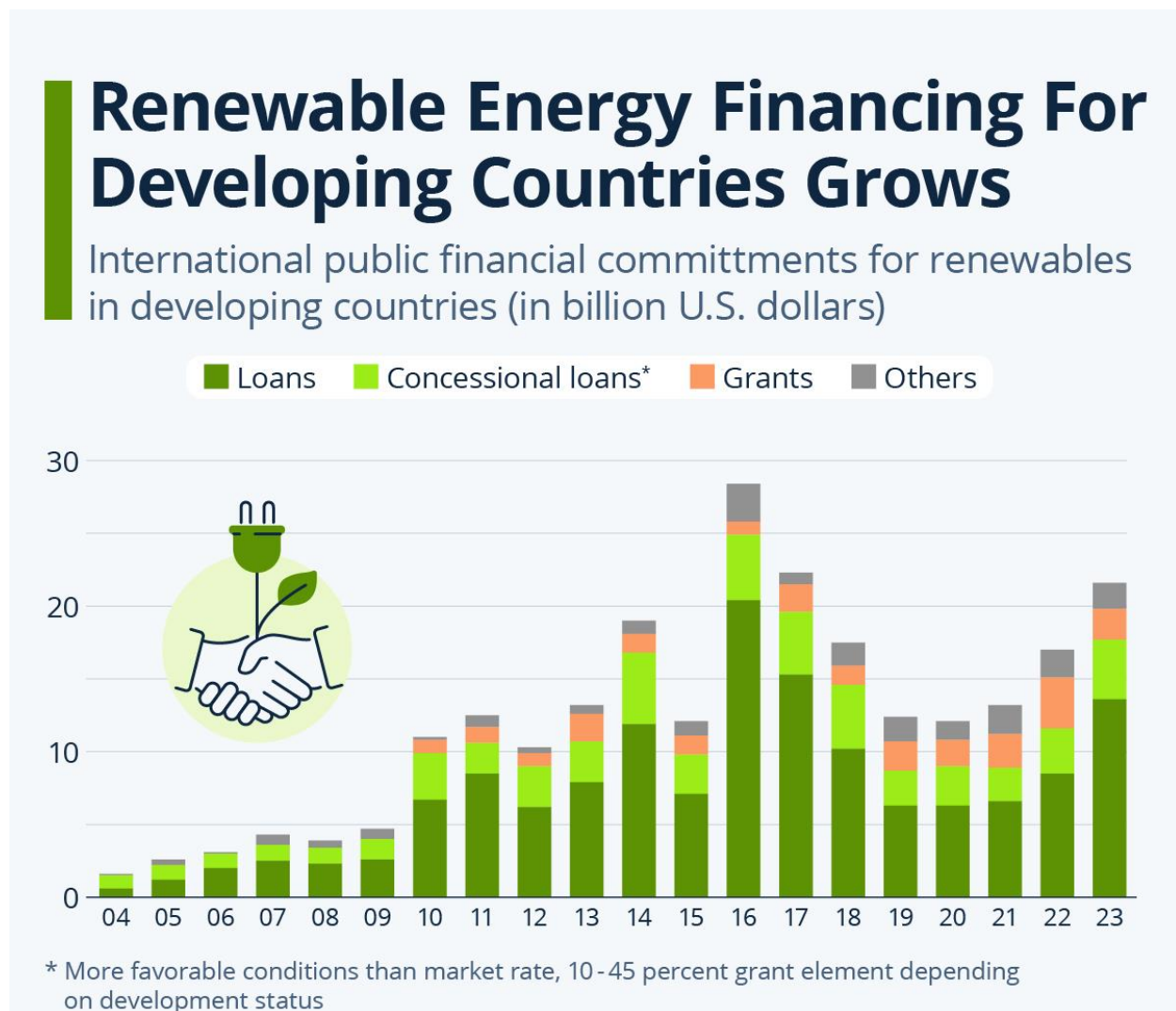


2-barchart. Renewable Energy Investment Surges in Developed Nations. (6; 56-57 p).

Policy Recommendations

- Prioritize targeted investment in green sectors aligned with the country's comparative advantage (e.g., solar and wind energy in high-insolation regions, sustainable agriculture in agrarian economies).
- Strengthen institutional frameworks — including regulation, incentives, and transparent governance — to ensure that FDI and trade flows support rather than undermine green outcomes.
- Facilitate green finance that is accessible to local firms and projects. Given that developing countries typically have lower green finance flows (US\$100–300 million versus higher levels in developed countries) and more volatile growth, this remains a key bottleneck. (atlantis-press.com)
- Invest in human capital and innovation systems to enable countries to develop, adopt, and adapt green technologies rather than merely import them.
- Ensure a just and inclusive transition, as green growth may otherwise exacerbate inequality if workers in fossil-fuel sectors lose jobs without reskilling opportunities.

- Integrate green economy objectives into national development plans and align them with growth targets, rather than treating them as separate environmental policies.



3-barchart. The Energy Progress Report 2025

Limitations and Further Research

- The existing literature features many cross-country empirical studies but relatively few country-specific case studies that allow for causal identification of the relationship between green economy implementation and growth.
- More longitudinal data are needed for many developing countries to assess time-lag effects, as green economy investments may yield benefits only after several years.
- Further research should examine distributional impacts — specifically, who benefits from green growth — and its effects on poverty reduction, employment quality, and the informal sector.
- Significant heterogeneity exists among developing countries (e.g., low-income vs. lower-middle vs. upper-middle, resource-rich vs. resource-poor); future studies should explore these distinctions in greater depth.

Conclusion. In sum, the implementation of a green economy in developing countries holds considerable potential to foster economic growth by creating new sectors, improving resource productivity, and aligning development with sustainability. The empirical literature

supports a positive association between green economy variables (e.g., innovation, green FDI, renewables) and growth or development outcomes — but the effect is typically stronger when enabling conditions are present. For many developing countries, the key challenge lies in overcoming short-term constraints (finance, technology, institutions) to unlock medium- and long-term green growth dividends. Policymakers should therefore embed green economy strategies within broader growth and development agendas, ensure enabling conditions, and monitor both growth and equity outcomes(7; 98-99 p).

- Global employment in renewable energy grew from approximately 7.3 million in 2012 to 13.7 million in 2022. (International Labour Organization; IRENA)
- In 2023, total renewable energy jobs reached 16.2 million globally, with China alone accounting for about 7.4 million ($\approx 46\%$ of the global total), while the rest of the developing world had significantly smaller shares. (ILO+1)
- A recent report forecasts that in Africa alone, the green transition could generate around 3.3 million jobs by 2030. (The Guardian)
- Job creation is a key channel through which green economy efforts translate into economic growth — via increased incomes, consumption, and skill development.
- The data indicate strong global job growth in renewables, but much of it is concentrated in a few large developing countries (notably China and India), while many lower-income countries still lag behind.
- The projected employment growth in Africa underscores substantial potential, supporting the argument that green transitions can drive economic growth — though the realization depends on effective policy and implementation.
- The uneven distribution of benefits highlights the need for capacity building, infrastructure investment, and skill development to ensure inclusive and sustainable outcomes in developing countries.

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