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Socio-economic Mobility of The Green Economy in The Development of Sustainable Tourism in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: Today, sustainable tourism has become one of the key global trends, developing based on the principles of environmental sustainability, socio-economic well-being, and cultural heritage preservation. Systematic reforms are being implemented in our country to develop sustainable tourism within the framework of the green economy concept. This article scientifically analyzes how the socio-economic mobility of the green economy affects the tourism sector of our country, its economic efficiency, and its contribution to environmental sustainability. The study examines the key principles of the green economy, its interrelation with the tourism sector, and its role in the development of sustainable tourism. In particular, factors such as green infrastructure, eco-friendly technologies, the use of renewable energy sources, zero-waste tourism models, and socio-economic mobility are analyzed. Additionally, the investment attractiveness of ecological tourism, job creation, improvement of the local population's living standards, and its significance for regional development are highlighted.

Keywords: Green Economy, Sustainable Tourism, Socio-economic Mobility, Ecological Tourism, Innovative Approach, Green Infrastructure, Renewable Energy, Zero-waste Tourism Model

1. Introduction

In the modern era of globalization, the concept of sustainable development has become one of the priorities of the world economy. In particular, the transition to a green economy, environmental protection and efficient resource management are becoming increasingly important. From this point of view, the tourism sector should not remain on the sidelines of this process. Because tourism, as one of the most diverse socially, environmentally and economically sectors of the economy, is recognized not only as a source of income, but also as a driving force for regional development [1].

The use of a green economy plays a special role in the development of sustainable tourism in our country. The "green" economy not only ensures the rational use of natural resources, but also creates new jobs, strengthens social equality and increases economic mobility. In particular, in the tourism sector, there are opportunities to increase the economic potential of tourism by ensuring environmental safety, preserving natural and cultural heritage, and introducing modern technologies [2],[3],[4].

This article analyzes the principles of a green economy, which are extremely important in the framework of the economic development strategy of our country and affect the economic and social mobility of sustainable tourism, as well as explores ways to effectively use them as one of the pressing issues today. Therefore, this paper requires an

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in-depth analysis of the theoretical and practical aspects of studying the impact of green economy on socio-economic mobility through tourism [5].

Literature Review

The article examines scientific literature written by domestic and foreign authors regarding tourism development and principles of green economy research. Local scientist B.Kh. Khodjaev explained why the economy of Uzbekistan needed to adopt green economy principles [6]. His investigation considered how resource preservation and environmental defense and tourism industry economic performance can increase through implementing environmentally friendly technology into tourism infrastructure systems. The rich natural and cultural wealth of Uzbekistan serves as a primary element which enables sustainable development of tourism according to Khodjaev. A. Akhmedov investigates how the green economy functions with tourism in his research. Scientific measurements created by the researcher support environmental sustainability during the development of sustainable tourism across different regions of Uzbekistan. The researcher examined how socio-economic factors responded to green economy implementation in both Karakalpakstan and Tashkent region. In her research, Sh. Solieva worked to improve regional economic potentials through tourism expansion.

According to her analysis the principles of a green economy should incorporate into tourism because they serve dual purposes of region growth alongside local resident salary improvement and employment opportunities creation. The British scientist David Pearce plays an important role among foreign experts who established theoretical frameworks of the green economy [7]. The author discusses environmental sustainability as an essential requirement for economic activities through his research "The Green Economy Project." According to Pearce the green economy transition serves as both a protection mechanism for nature and an efficiency improvement strategy. E. According to Inskip in his main work on tourism planning both environmental elements and social requirements must be addressed to create sustainable tourism development [8].

The book "Tourism Planning: An Integrated and Sustainable Approach" defines the essential methods and operational plans for tourism planning that rely on green economy principles. The "Life Cycle of a Tourist Zone" theory by Richard W. Butler provided essential methods to secure environmental sustainability in tourist areas [9]. He states that the principles of a green economy need implementation from early tourism development stages to later stages. Research conducted by Butler enabled many countries to develop strategies for creating environmentally sustainable tourism. In his investigation of ecotourism S. Michael Hall who works as a foreign scientist examined how the green economy affects social and economic progress and created useful sustainability guidelines for tourism activities [10]. His research provides extensive information about how tourism generates positive effects on economic growth. Stefan Gossling concentrates his research on ecotourism development and the analysis of how green economy affects climate change-tourism connections. His research examined methods to decrease carbon emissions and establish sustainable socio-economic systems based on ecotourism. The tourism sector benefits from green economy integration according to research done by scientists from both local and international institutions. The scientific literature creates theoretical base and practical methodology for sustainable tourism development in Uzbekistan. An extensive evaluation exists in the literature review regarding how the green economy affects socio-economic mobility within the tourism sector.

2. Materials and Methods

The research employs a systematic approach to merge multiple research methods to assess the effects of green economy on sustainable tourism development in Uzbekistan. Quantitative along with qualitative methods were used by the research to create a comprehensive analysis of its topic. Students' ability to execute academic research on

tourism and the green economy will be the main focus point of this study. The research methodology demands a comprehensive literature review that investigates theoretical frameworks along with all existing regional and international academic contributions. The extensive review defines the research framework which analyzes sustainable tourism integration with social mobility and green economic principles. The approach of Uzbekistan undergoes comparative evaluation against three country models consisting of Costa Rica, Switzerland and Bhutan by implementing this analytical mechanism. Researchers can utilize this evaluation to find effective ways in which worldwide sustainable tourism principles can be successfully implemented in Uzbekistan.

Survey methodologies team up with student interviews and professional tourism and governmental official interviews to form the research methodology. The main research goal explores how green economy principles influence both job development and economic transformation while preserving natural resources among Uzbekistan's tourism sector. Student comprehension of sustainable tourism and their understanding of green economy criteria and their presentation abilities in English will be analyzed through the survey. Evaluations of expert knowledge arise from specialists who work both in environmental economics as well as tourism management and education domains. An economic analysis together with statistical evaluation forms part of the research method to evaluate sustainable tourism's economic impact on local economic systems. These indicators serve as analysis points to determine green economy policy performance in tourism. Student research writing proficiency undergoes evaluation through an assessment method that assesses their ability to display research outcomes while performing data analyses and developing argumentative structures in English.

Typological-legal investigation serves to evaluate Uzbekistan's structures for sustainable tourism alongside green economic management systems. Such analysis contributes to revealing the foundation of legal authority behind implementing environmental sustainability measures and economic mobility programs for tourism. Researchers assess the contribution of green technologies plus renewable energy sources combined with waste management systems in improving sustainability performance in tourism businesses.

This research strategy delivers extensive insights about green economy effects on socio-economic movement inside Uzbekistan's tourism sector. The study demonstrates why English academic writing skills must improve for students studying sustainable tourism because analysis and communication skills need enhancement to succeed through research. Using empirical and theoretical knowledge the research delivers field-tested applications that policymakers along with educators and tourism industry professionals need to follow for achieving sustainable tourism growth using green economy concepts.

3. Results and Discussion

The intensification of globalization and environmental risks has necessitated the widespread implementation of green economy principles in practice. In particular, the tourism sector must adopt green economy-based development strategies to ensure ecological sustainability and support economic growth. Uzbekistan, with its rich natural, historical, and cultural heritage, has significant potential for the development of sustainable tourism. Therefore, integrating green economy principles into the tourism sector to achieve socio-economic mobility is a strategic priority for the country.

The green economy works towards sustainable development through its strategy which links economic operations to environmental sustainability goals. These key aspects form the foundation of sustainable tourism development according to references 3 and 4. Rational use of natural resources. Reduction of carbon emissions and environmental protection.

Implementation of energy-efficient technologies. The economic equality needs attention through local community engagement to achieve equitable development outcomes.

The implementation of green economy principles during tourism infrastructure reconstruction works to support Uzbekistan's economy sustainability over the long term. The tourism sector operates as one of the speediest growth industries in Uzbekistan. The government recently introduced major reforms with an objective to develop tourism operations in the country. The green economy framework facilitates several essential developments while being implemented into the sector. The implementation of green principles within the tourism infrastructure includes removing waste and maximizing resources and utilizing locally-produced clean energy together with protecting nature while providing economic advantages and job generation for nearby communities.

Environmental sustainability together with social justice defines the economic model of the green economy. The model establishes rational control measures for natural resources and protective management of the environment combined with sustainable development strategies. A green economy promotes socio-economic movement through the establishment of secure living environments while offering expanded social opportunities. Social groups together with individuals can shift their current economic status and social rank through socio-economic mobility. Multiple socio-economic mobility factors form the impact of the green economy through its effects on employment rates as well as social equity and sustainable growth and education development and rural economic growth [11].

Modern green technologies generate fresh business sectors which include renewable energy development along with waste recycling and environmental services operations. Social groups discover new opportunities resulting from the increasing need for new skills and professions. The green economy expands social prospects specifically for marginalized groups since it operates through regional resources combined with small businesses and eco-friendly way of life. The social standing of rural populations and local people improves because expanded economic activity. Economic sustainability becomes better through the rational management of natural resources which the green economy promotes. Backing small to medium enterprises (SMEs) decreases social discrepancies in society while promoting growth that involves all economic groups [12],[13].

The development of the green economy necessitates a revision of the education system, particularly in the preparation of specialists for green jobs. By broadening technical and vocational training the social mobility improves because students gain necessary abilities for employment in sustainable markets. Rural areas benefit economically through eco-friendly farming and organic agriculture and renewable energy projects which emerge from the green economic model. Sustainability-focused education together with skill development allows people to enter new industries through green economy initiatives which results in improving their economic conditions and stabilizing long-term economic growth.

Table 1. Distinctive features of a green economy.

Functions	Description
Increasing employment	Creation of new industries and jobs.
Ensuring social equality	Creation of opportunities for vulnerable groups.
Sustainable economic growth	Rational use of resources and economic sustainability.
Education and training	Training specialists in green professions.
Increasing economic activity in rural areas	Development of ecological agriculture and new projects.
Environmental sustainability	Saving resources and protecting the environment.
Using innovative technologies	Use of energy-efficient and environmentally friendly technologies.
Using local resources	Local use of natural and human resources.
Waste recycling	Waste recycling and effective management.

Table 1 presents evidence showing that green economics represents a central element in sustainable development because it maintains rational resource utilization with protection of nature along with social fairness. The economic model incorporates three key principles which include adding more jobs and implementing new technologies and managing waste effectively. The progressive development of society depends on the green economy because it implements ecological farming systems that optimize regional resources to build strong economic frameworks. The establishment of sustainable living spaces for generations to come depends largely on this particular system [14].

The green economy works to protect natural resources while it enables environmental safeguarding and helps communities prepare for climate change. Through its operation the green economy implements social justice by giving each citizen equal possibilities. Industrial operations currently integrate wide-reaching applications of environmentally friendly production methods together with renewable energy technologies along with energy-efficient advancements. Sustainable economic activities become more efficient when operators use available local resources which both sustain human and natural resources. The green economy bases its operations on waste recycling and resource efficiency principles which deliver both effective resource usage and environmental defense systems [15].

The practical applications of green economic principles within tourism from different nations provide valuable insights for Uzbekistan to consider. Various successful foreign practices were studied as part of the research activities. The nation of Costa Rica stands among the top sustainable tourism developers in global tourism. The main tourism approach in this country relies on environmentally responsible activities which generate substantial GDP output. Uzbekistan functions as an ecological and economic system by harnessing renewable power sources while working closely with local residents in tourism activities. Sustainable tourism development for mountainous regions is the main focus of green economy principles operated in Switzerland. The energy-efficient hotel system and ecological transport systems and natural park preservation strategies form the basis of their plans. Despite its uniqueness Swiss examples demonstrate how to build sustainable mountain tourism in Uzbekistan's territories [16],[17].

People view Bhutan as a nation that unifies well-being advancement with sustainable development principles. Tourism activities in the nation have strict boundaries while serving exceptional standards that protect natural sites and cultural landmarks. The new organizing model provides a useful example to structure tourism activities around cultural heritage attractions in Uzbekistan. Bhutan's strategic framework allows Uzbekistan to create a restricted tourism sector based on premium services while protecting historical sites and cultural elements and securing continuous sustainability benefits for tourism operations [18].

Table 2. Benefits for Uzbekistan of the experience of countries around the world in applying the principles of green economy in the tourism sector.

Country or Region	Experience	Benefits for Uzbekistan
Costa Rica	Conserving biodiversity and creating jobs through the development of ecotourism.	Conserve natural resources and attract foreign tourists.
New Zealand	Adhering to environmental standards and using renewable energy in sustainable tourism.	Use local energy sources and create new jobs.
Norway	Reducing tourism quotas and carbon footprint to preserve natural sites.	Develop sustainable tourism through the preservation of natural sites.
Uzbekistan	Promoting cultural and natural heritage through ecotourism and using renewable energy.	Ensure stability in the development of the local economy and tourism.

The data from Table 2 suggest that applying green economy principles to the tourism sector is a crucial strategy for achieving sustainable development and environmental conservation. Global experience demonstrates that developing ecotourism can help preserve natural resources, strengthen local economies, and create new job opportunities. The successful cases of Costa Rica, New Zealand, and Norway highlight key principles such as protecting natural areas, developing sustainable tourism infrastructure, and promoting waste recycling. For Uzbekistan, these experiences can provide valuable insights into developing ecotourism, optimizing the use of local energy and resources, preserving natural landscapes, and shaping a sustainable tourism model. Thus, the widespread implementation of green economy principles in tourism contributes to both environmental sustainability and economic prosperity.

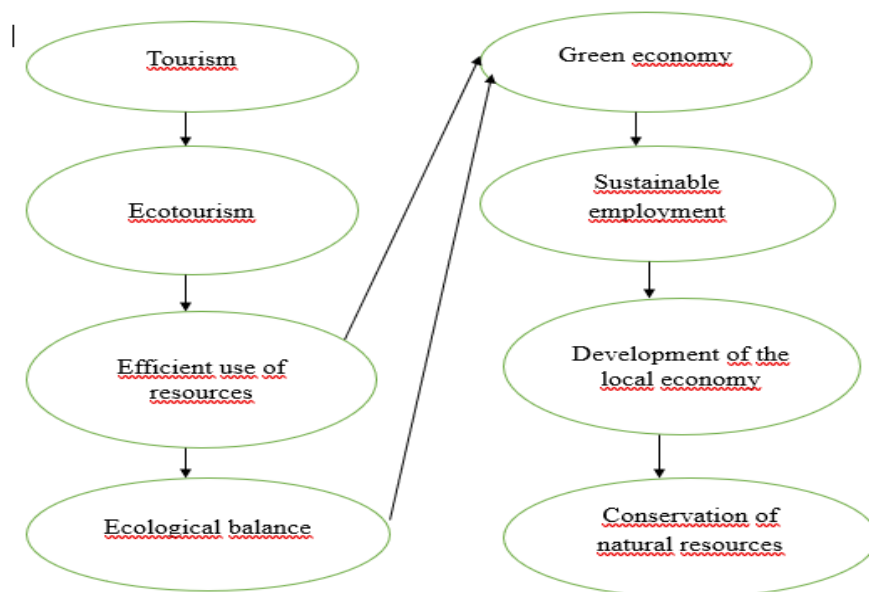


Figure 1. The relationship between tourism and the green economy.

The figure above illustrates the relationship between tourism and the green economy. It depicts how ecotourism supports green economy principles by promoting efficient resource use and maintaining ecological balance. Simultaneously, the green economy ensures the sustainability of tourism through sustainable employment, local economic development, and the conservation of natural resources.

4. Conclusion

Implementing green economy principles in the tourism sector is crucial for our country's sustainable development and enhancing its competitiveness on the international stage. By adapting foreign experiences to local conditions, preserving natural and cultural heritage, and expanding economic opportunities for local communities, Uzbekistan can position itself among the leading models of sustainable tourism. The green economy plays a vital role in developing our tourism sector, contributing to socio-economic mobility. It ensures economic and ecological stability by increasing socio-economic mobility within society. Its main characteristics involve resource conservation, sustainable development, the application of innovative technologies, and ensuring social justice. Through the green economy, various social groups can enhance economic opportunities and contribute to ecological stability.

We have proposed several suggestions for developing green tourism in Uzbekistan:

1. Establish ecotourism zones to create environmentally sustainable tourism centers in cities like Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khiva.
2. Construct hotels and resorts utilizing renewable energy sources by implementing advanced technologies.

3. Actively involve local communities in tourism projects to increase income and ensure economic equality.
4. Develop ecological transportation by introducing electric transport systems to reduce carbon emissions.

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