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Green Economy and Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Green economy is the overall development of the economy, in which the natural resources available in the country are used properly while the economy is developing. That is, the natural resources that we are currently enjoying should also be available to future generations. These natural resources need to be preserved in such a way. Green economy means using resources that will not harm the environment and will protect the environment for production activities, which will not select or exploit natural resources. Green economy reduces the poverty rate in countries, creates employment, and also leads to economic development of the country, but while doing this economic development, it is important to ensure that it does not have a bad impact on natural resources. Although green economy is a modern concept, it is also a concept that provides the rights of available resources to future generations, because natural resources are finite and take a long time to be created. Therefore, it is necessary to use them carefully. The way we are using these resources today is very worrying. Therefore, it is our responsibility to enhance them. So that future generations will also benefit from it. In today's time, due to the increasing population, this natural resource is being put under more pressure. Therefore, it is necessary to create awareness for this, hence the importance of this concept has increased in today's time.

Keywords: Green Economy, development, environment, poverty, resources.

Introduction

Green economy and sustainable development are considered an important research topic today. Green development and green economy and sustainable development are closely related. Mainly, it plays an important role in human welfare as well as economic development as well as reducing environmental risks, maintaining environmental balance, reducing pollution, improving climate, as well as creating employment and investment opportunities, increasing the capacity of physical and human resources. Which will eliminate poverty and helplessness, eliminate social class imbalances, and ensure its future for future generations. At the same time, it is part of a long-term strategy for the national economy to achieve economic recovery to overcome the crisis. Because in a green economy, providing decent job opportunities for all. The green system is intended to be more efficient as well as to create skilled workers, professionals, educate and train them, and through that, develop the country. One of the most important goals in a green economy is to remove obstacles to a green economy, improve policies and regulations. Improving the various factors that contribute to achieving sustainable development and physical development as well as human development. This means changing the laws of companies. The objectives of the concept of green economy and its importance, namely employment generation. At the same time, various factors are studied through this medium. At the same time, the concept of green investment, its importance, purpose and impact on sustainable environment are discussed in this. Through this research, environmental pollution, protecting it, raising the economic level, investing, using the right means of energy and resources, and investing in them in the right amount are shown in green development.

Objectives of Research:

1. To Study green economy and sustainable development.
2. To study importance & benefits of green economy and sustainable development.
3. To study Green Jobs And Sustainable Development

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4. To study Moving Green And Sustainable Development

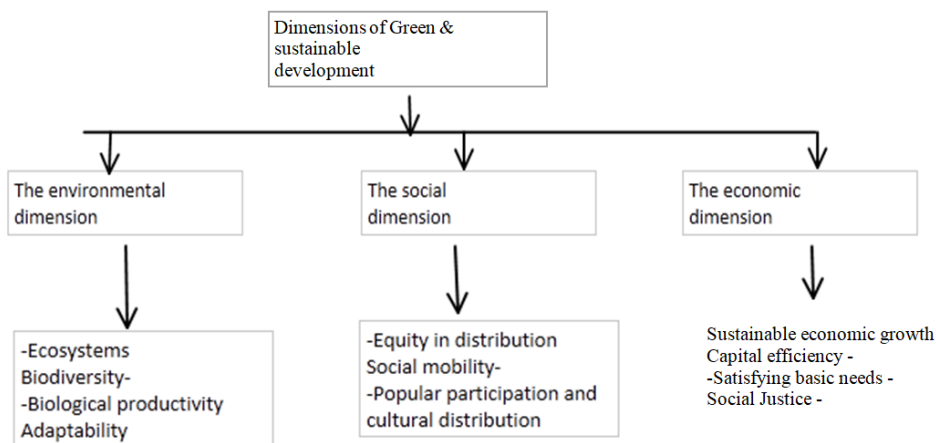
Research Methodology:

This research paper is based on secondary source material. For this, the research paper has been written by collecting information from various books, magazines, current papers, as well as online pdf, articles, etc

Green Economy and Sustainable Development:

In the case of green economy, it is said that development is a dynamic process in which there is a series of structural and functional changes resulting from interventions to direct the quantity and quality of resources available in a society. To increase the level of well-being of the majority of community members. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of members to maximize the investment of energy in society, which develops human energy to the maximum extent possible and improves the living standards of individuals and meets social needs. Green economy and sustainable development is a dynamic process and it is a long-term process. Which

causes structural and functional changes in society which help to raise the standard of living of the people of the country through the resources available to the society. Which will increase the welfare of the people of the country and improve their standard of living. For this, the demand is to generate maximum energy in the society and invest it. That is, it means developing human energy as much as possible and fulfilling social needs by improving the standard of living of the individual. Changes are made for the welfare of the society and for the betterment of the society. This means how sustainable development can be done through green economy. Because development is a long and continuous process, it means meeting social needs while also taking care that natural resources and the environment are not degraded while doing so. Therefore, both sustainable development and green development are important concepts through which the long-term development of the country can be done. The following diagram illustrates how green economy and sustainable development impact social life.



The above diagram shows that the impact of green and sustainable development is seen in the various socio-economic, environmental and other impacts it has on society.

Types of Green Economy:

Generally, green economics is classified into two parts. One part is the study at the micro level and the other part is the study at the macro level. In the micro level, local level issues and environmental related problems are considered. While in the macro level, national and global level issues are studied in that context. Microeconomics studies the natural institutions that are around them and the institutions that are around them, as well as the qualitative development of the environment. Along with this, it studies the methods of environmental protection, its

results, its objectives, profit-making, as well as the study of environmental protection institutions in the light of their compatibility and advice to them, as well as guidance in the context of environmental regulation. Studying environmental investment by reducing environmental damage. Providing information about environmental protection costs, investment costs and the impact of environmental protection on the profit and loss account. Developing the ecological system of the project as well as studying some of the problems of the national economy in the light of environmental development such as service institutions such as transport, environmental protection, commercial, insurance, industry and how they can be solved in the future. In the macro-level green economy, environmental

problems and their related factors are studied at the level of the entire nation. In which the goals are to reach a high level of social welfare. To preserve the quality of the environment at this high level, proper studies will not cause damage to the environment, as well as economic and physical evaluation. To improve the various changes in the public and private sectors that cause environmental degradation. To help in considering these policies from a long-term perspective in the environment. At the same time, measures are taken at the macro-level in terms of environmental damage and protection measures. At the same time, whether it is local or global, thinking about the goal of environmental protection and its means, economic growth, employment level, investment, poverty rate, social welfare, all these things are considered at the macro-level, so it is seen that the green economy is closely related to sustainable development. In sustainable development, the emphasis is on long-term development.

Green Jobs and Sustainable Development:

Green jobs are jobs that exist in many sectors of the economy, such as energy, waste recycling, agriculture, construction and transport. All of these jobs involve decarbonizing the economy. This involves reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Planning in a way that reduces energy consumption and makes more efficient use of raw materials and water through policies that work to reduce or eliminate all types of waste and pollution, and to protect and restore ecosystems and biodiversity. Creating good job opportunities and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and with this goal in mind, reducing poverty, while also preparing policies to respond appropriately to the negative effects of work on climate change. At the same time, we can tell through this green job how to maintain a proper balance between economic development and the environment and how sustainable development can be achieved through it. That is, a proper balance between environmental protection and development is necessary. Through it, we can achieve social, economic, and environmental goals.

Moving Green and Sustainable Development:

The transition to green development is not an immediate event, but a long-term and difficult process that can be achieved with a single decision at the highest level. It is guided by a top-down political approach, i.e., from the bottom up, through public participation. In this, political and social attitudes that have been changed to bring about the necessary changes by accumulating a large amount of effort are taken from the perspective of the current economic, that is, the more we will get from a comprehensive

transition to a green economy. The idea of going green is going through many crises, such as the current prevailing global economy and the market crash, economic and financial crises, high food prices, rising unemployment, climate change, depletion of natural resources, changes in the environment, as well as the increasing demand for productive land. To move to a green economy, some implementation plan is required. In which, reviewing and restructuring government policies to bring about changes in production, consumption and investment patterns. Also, paying attention to rural development to reduce poverty in rural areas. Changing it with increasing resources, paying attention to the prison sector, controlling its use, rationalizing it and preventing pollution, deploying sustainable investment and energy efficiency in the energy sector. Establishing a low-carbon policy for industrial development. Adopting more efficient production techniques in new factories, adopting land classification systems and mixed-use development. Adopting environmental standards in construction, as well as solving the solid waste of the country's municipal corporations and municipalities in a profitable and environmentally friendly way and creating a mechanism for its reuse are expected in a green economy and from the perspective of sustainable development.

Importance of Green Economy and Sustainable Development:

Green economy invests capital in natural resources and development. For example: agriculture, freshwater, fisheries, forestry, medicine etc. Improving these improves soil structure and quality, which increases crop production and thus increases income. The efficiency of the country's agricultural sector, industry or metropolitan municipality also depends on water. Therefore, it affects the groundwater or surface water. Therefore, green economy contributes to poverty alleviation through proper management of natural resources and ecosystems. This aims to directly deliver the benefits of natural capital to the poor, as well as to create and increase new jobs, especially in the agriculture, plant, energy and transport sectors. Green economy involves decoupling resource use, environmental impacts and economic growth. It is characterized by a significant increase in investment in green sectors, enabling policy reforms in public and private investments. This is done by providing the necessary mechanisms to reshape the characteristics of businesses, infrastructure and institutions and pave the way for the adoption of sustainable consumption and production processes. Reshaping these characteristics will increase the share of green sectors in the economy, increase the number of green and good

jobs, and reduce the amount of energy and materials in the production process, reduce waste and pollution, and significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Conclusion:

The above study shows that the concept of green economy has emerged recently. And it has gained special importance. It considers the improvement of the standard of living of humans, its development as well as sustainable development. The concept of green economy has emerged in recent years and has gained great importance among researchers in most fields. The concept of green economy revolves around improving the standard of living of humans, achieving prosperity and achieving sustainable development in its various forms. Along with formulating long-term policies. Also, reducing pollution levels and finding new ways in energy that will promote social development by reducing carbon emissions while preserving human welfare and material resources.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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