

The Importance of Developing Green Economy and Analysis of Green Industry

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Abstract: *With the increasingly serious environmental pollution problems worldwide, the development of green economy has become an important task. This article aims to analyze the importance of developing a green economy and the development of related green economy industries. Green economy is an effective way to achieve sustainable development, which helps to reduce environmental pollution, improve environmental quality, and promote the healthy development of the ecosystem, thereby achieving sustainable development. By using qualitative analysis to analyze the guiding significance of green economy theory in various industries, three cases of green economy realization in three countries, Finland, Switzerland and Japan, are cited to analyze the prospects of green economy, and finally a conclusion is made based on the guiding significance of green economy for China. To sum up, the development of green economy is of great significance, and green economy has broad development prospects. It is necessary to increase investment and take effective measures to achieve the goal of sustainable development.*

Keywords: *green economy, sustainable development, green industry*

1. Introduction

With the accelerated development of modernization, environmental pollution and resource depletion have become major issues affecting the development of human society. Therefore, green economy, as a new type of economic development model, has attracted widespread attention from both domestic and foreign societies. Green economy not only achieves environmental protection and resource conservation, but also helps to improve people's social well-being. This article will analyze the mechanism of green economic development on industrial structure upgrading, the importance of green economy and the development of green industry.

2. Green Economy and the Current Situation of China's Green Economy

Green economy is an economic development model based on environmental protection measures and aimed at sustainable development, effective use of resources, environmental protection and improvement of residents' quality of life. It is committed to building a low-carbon, low-pollution, high-efficiency economic system to cope with climate change and environmental degradation, and to combine economic development with environmental protection.

As shown in Figure 1, according to the comprehensive score of green development of China's provinces, it can be concluded that the overall performance of China's provinces in green development is good, but there are gaps. The top three provinces in the country are Zhejiang Province, Guangdong Province and Jiangsu Province, while the bottom three provinces are Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Gansu Province. Therefore, there is a certain gap between China's provinces in terms of green development. The level of green development in each province is affected by many factors, including resources and environment, infrastructure construction, sustainable urban development, and social economy.

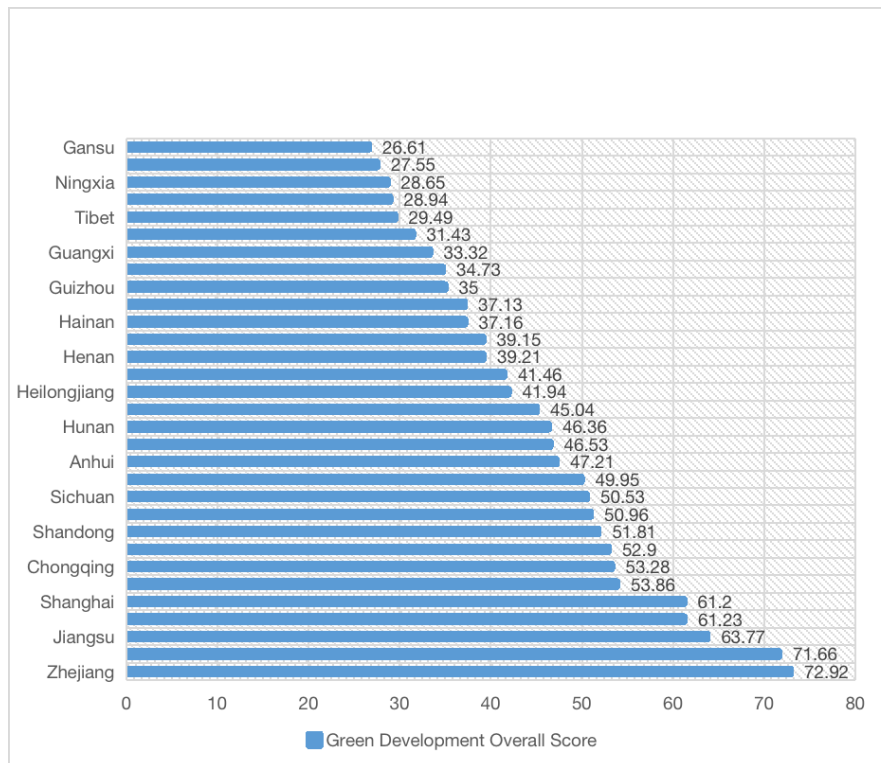


Figure 1: Green Development Scores and Rankings of Provinces (Districts and Municipalities)

In recent years, China has accelerated the pace of green economic development, forming a green development model characterized by improving the ecological environment, developing a sustainable economy, promoting social development and improving people's lives.

First, China incorporates green development into its overall planning and vigorously promotes the development of a green economy. China has always regarded green development as an important pillar of its development strategy, and established a development model that focuses on green development.

Secondly, China vigorously promotes the development of green economy and continuously deepens green development policies. Give the green economy a more important position, take green development as the core of the national development strategy, accelerate the promotion of green development, promote the construction of ecological civilization, and promote the development of green economy and society.

Thirdly, China has adopted various measures to accelerate the development of green economy. The Chinese government has introduced policies and measures such as green finance and green investment to provide financial support for the development of the green economy. At the same time, the Chinese government has also increased investment in green technology and strongly supported green development. In short, China is accelerating the development of green economy, and gradually formed a green economic development model characterized by green development, laying a solid foundation for sustainable development.[1]

3. The applications of green economy in related industries

3.1 Renewable Energy

Green economy is an economic development model with the theme of sustainable development, in which renewable energy plays an important role. Renewable energy can be divided into solar energy, water energy, biomass energy, wind energy, etc., in addition to ocean energy and geothermal energy. These renewable energy sources can replace traditional energy sources, reduce environmental pollution, and at the same time provide economic benefits.

Solar energy is the most popular renewable energy source and it can be used to generate electricity, heat and heat water. Hydro-power uses the energy of water flow to generate electricity. It is a clean and

renewable energy source and an important way for many countries to develop hydro-power. Biomass energy uses wood, straw, seeds and other biomass fuels to generate electricity, which is a clean and renewable energy source. Wind energy utilizes wind power to generate electricity, which is one of the most widely used renewable energy sources and can save a lot of energy. Ocean energy uses ocean thermal energy to generate electricity, and geothermal energy uses underground geothermal energy to generate electricity, both of which are renewable energy sources that can be used.[2]

The development of green economy is inseparable from the use of renewable energy. The use of renewable energy can provide support for the development of green economy and promote sustainable economic development.

3.2 Environmental Technology

The application of green economy in environmental technology includes:

(1) Energy-saving technology. Energy-saving technology refers to technologies that use energy-saving objects, energy-saving methods, energy-saving technical tools, and supported energy-saving policies to reduce energy consumption and improve energy utilization in various production and consumption activities.

(2) Renewable energy technologies. Renewable energy technology refers to the use of renewable natural resources such as the sun, wind, and oceans, and the use of technical means to convert them into energy for use.

(3) Pollution prevention and control technology. Pollution prevention and control technology refers to the adoption of various technical means to reduce the discharge of pollutants and prevent environmental pollution.

(4) Resource recycling technology. Resource recycling technology refers to the technology that adopts various technical means to effectively use resources, reduce the waste of resources, and achieve the purpose of saving resources.

3.3 Agriculture

The application of green economy in agriculture is mainly manifested in the following aspects: First, the promotion of agricultural water-saving technology enables farmers to obtain higher benefits at lower costs. For example, in water-scarce areas, by implanting water-saving technologies in the field, water consumption for farmland irrigation can be saved, crop yields can be increased, and farmers' income levels can be improved. The second is to implement agricultural greening, improve agricultural production methods, and reduce pollutant emissions in agricultural activities. For example, adopting organic agriculture to minimize the discharge of pollutants such as pesticides and chemical fertilizers can reduce damage to the natural environment, protect the ecological environment, and prolong the life of farmland. The third is to popularize agricultural information technology. For example, when farmers grow crops, they can use information technology to formulate effective fertilization plans according to soil nutritional status and plant growth requirements, so as to save fertilizers and increase crop yields[3].

3.4 Fishery

The application of green economy in fishery aims to use sustainable environmental technology to reduce waste of resources in the process of fishery development and pollution in fishery production, protect marine ecosystems and responsible fishery activities to protect fishery resources. Specifically, the application of green economy in fishery can adopt technologies for sustainable fishery development, such as water-saving technology, fishery technology research and development, fishery biodiversity protection, fishery resource management, fishery socioeconomic development, etc., and adopt more sustainable fishery technologies. Ongoing fishing strategies and fishery facility design to protect fishery resources and achieve sustainable development.

3.5 Tourism

The application of the green economy in the tourism industry mainly refers to the comprehensive development of the tourism industry to realize the maximization of economic benefits and protect the

environment on the basis of the implementation of the green economic development model. The application of green economy in tourism mainly includes the following aspects:

(1) Strengthen resource conservation and environmental protection. The tourism industry should adhere to the principles of saving resources and protecting the environment, develop tourist needs, continuously improve tourism quality, ensure tourist satisfaction, and take measures to establish and improve the environmental protection system.

(2) Strengthen tourism product research and development. The tourism industry should actively explore new tourism products, realize the diversified development of the tourism economy, promote the sustainable development of the tourism industry, and provide tourists with more and better tourism services.

(3) Promote innovation in visitor management. The tourism industry should actively promote the innovation of tourist management models, take effective measures to strengthen tourist management, and ensure that tourists have a safe, comfortable and efficient travel experience.

(4) Promote innovation in tourist services. The tourism industry should explore the innovation of tourist service mode and realize the innovation of tourist service, so as to improve tourists' travel experience and enhance tourist service satisfaction.

3.6 New Energy Vehicles

In terms of new energy vehicles, the green economy requires the use of new energy technologies, new materials, and new processes to promote new energy vehicles with the goal of improving economic efficiency and promoting environmental protection. First of all, improve the technical level of new energy vehicles and optimize the performance of new energy vehicles, such as improving power performance, reducing energy consumption, and reducing pollution. Second, improve the design of new energy vehicles, reduce vehicle weight, improve vehicle efficiency, improve vehicle fuel economy, and increase the penetration rate of new energy vehicles. Third, increase the promotion of new energy vehicles, and improve the market competitiveness of new energy vehicles through the establishment of new energy vehicle rental and purchase service systems and government financial subsidies and other policy support. Finally, increase investment in research and development of new energy vehicles, focus on research and development of energy storage technology for new energy vehicles, reduce the production cost of new energy vehicles, and improve the market competitiveness of new energy vehicles.[4]

4. The Role and Success Stories of the Green Economy

In recent years, the application of green economy has achieved many results: It has promoted sustainable economic development. The concept of green economy combines economic development with environmental protection, resource protection and social development, accelerates the sustainability of economic growth and social development, and promotes the harmony and stability of economic and social development. Deepened energy saving and emission reduction, reducing pollutant discharge. The development of green economy has promoted the active activities of energy conservation and emission reduction, which not only reduces the scope of environmental pollution, but also helps to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, reduce the emission of air pollutants, and alleviate the pressure of global warming. Promote economic and social development. The development of the green economy has promoted the research and development of new energy, new technologies and new products, which has played an important role in strengthening the industrial structure and promoting economic and social development.[5]

The specific implementation cases are

(1) Finnish forest economy. The Finnish forest economy is based on forest resources and is managed in accordance with high standards of science. It combines various activities such as forest harvesting, processing, and sales to form a complete industrial chain. This economic model has played an important role in driving the Finnish economy.

(2) Swiss ecotourism. Swiss ecotourism makes use of Switzerland's natural resources, takes viewing the Swiss natural scenery as the main activity, combines tourism activities, forms a complete green economic industrial chain, and makes an important contribution to the economic development of Switzerland.

(3) Japan's Harmless Economy: Japan's Harmless Economy Law came into effect on October 1, 2001, with the purpose of limiting the discharge of harmful substances, promoting resource recycling and improving environmental protection activities. The implementation of the Harmless Economic Law has enabled the Japanese government and enterprises to form a good cooperative relationship and establish a sustainable economic system.

5. Prospects for a Green Economy

The prospect of the green economy is very broad, mainly in the following points: First, promote sustainable economic and social development. The green economy takes sustainable development as its core, and fully considers resource conservation, environmental protection, meeting the needs of the people, and the development of a modern economy. Its development is conducive to solving the problems of resource shortage, environmental degradation, and continuous improvement of people's living standards in social and economic development. . The second is to expand new economic forms. Based on the new economic form, the green economy promotes technological progress, efficient use of resources, economic structural adjustment, and social development, so as to build a new economic system that saves resources, low carbon, high efficiency, and sustainable development. The third is to promote economic development. Based on sustainable development, green economy creates development opportunities for enterprises, can effectively improve the economic benefits of enterprises, and promote the sustainable development of enterprises. At the same time, the green economy can promote innovation in the industry, stimulate the innovation vitality of enterprises, and promote the development of enterprises. The fourth is to speed up economic restructuring. The development of green economy can effectively promote the adjustment of economic structure, improve the scientificity and rationality of economic structure, thereby improving the level of economic development.[6]

6. Conclusion

Green economy is an emerging concept of sustainable development, which advocates ensuring social and economic development while protecting natural resources and the environment. It emphasizes the adoption of reasonable technology and management strategies so that economic activities can meet current needs without affecting future sustainable development. It requires the adoption of energy and resource-saving technology and management methods, as well as the adoption of policy measures conducive to environmental protection, in order to reduce environmental pollution and improve quality standards. The future of green economic development is very broad, which can provide us with new development opportunities, help us achieve sustainable development, provide safe and reliable energy and resources for all countries in the world, achieve sustainable social and economic development.

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