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FACTORS FOR IMPROVING THE ECOLOGICAL CULTURE OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Nodira Toliboyeva

Doctor of philosophy in historical sciences PhD, Uzbekistan state world languages university, Uzbekistan

Nodira Babadjanova

Candidate of historical sciences, Uzbekistan state world languages university, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, the attitude towards nature in the era of globalization processes in the world, the promotion of environmental culture among the population of Uzbekistan, the complex measures implemented by the state in this regard, the right of a person to have a natural environment suitable for living and the duties of preserving this environment are discussed in this article. information provided.

KEYWORDS

Ecological culture, nature protection, people's livelihood, consumer rights, Island problem, UN summit, reforms, environment, human health.

INTRODUCTION

Modernizing the technological base of developed countries, increasing the level of production efficiency and competitiveness, improving the living conditions of the population, and achieving the effectiveness of economic reforms are becoming important in today's era of globalization. In our country, consistent work is being carried out in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, improvement of sanitary and ecological conditions.

It is known that everything in nature is harmonious. And the person who makes good use of scientific and technical achievements breaks this harmony and treats him cruelly. From natural resources: water; inappropriate land use has changed the ecology. Excessive use of chemicals in agriculture has a negative impact on soil fertility and human health. Pollution of water bodies by the toxic effluents flowing from the enterprises, first of all, causes a disaster to the animal

world and the world of plants. Toxic fumes and gas emitted from vehicles have a negative effect on the atmosphere. Such factors require a person to protect nature, to be cautious towards it, and to increase the ecological culture of the population.

During the years of independence, the necessary documents on nature protection and ecology were adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the regulatory legal framework for environmental work was created. In particular, preservation of natural environmental conditions, rational use of natural resources, determination of legal, economic and organizational bases, development of relations between man and nature in a harmonious balance, protection of ecological systems, natural complexes and certain objects, and a comfortable environment for citizens in order to guarantee the right to have an environment On December 9, 1992, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" was adopted. Together with this, on February 15, 2000, the "Healthy Generation" state program and the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of May 27, 2019 " On approving the concept of development of environmental education in the Republic of Uzbekistan" were developed. "Ekosan" international ecology and health fund was established. Raising ecological culture in the population changes their attitude towards nature, nature awakens a sense of homeland in a person, encourages him to work and courage, develops a lot of feelings and requires special attention from him. Article 12 of the Law "On Nature Protection" stipulates that "residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan must use natural resources wisely, treat natural resources with care, and comply with ecological requirements." In turn, for a civilized, spiritually mature person, protecting the nature of his Motherland becomes an integral part of his life and activities.

In the "Avesta", the holy book of the Zoroastrian religion, formed in the 1st millennium BC, the four elements of nature - water, fire, earth, air - are highly glorified; they are encouraged to preserve and protect them. Its educational value is still important today. Because even at that time, our descendants had a good idea that the world we live in is made up of a single organism, and if any part of it is damaged, negative changes will occur in the whole body, that is, in the total being. Therefore, every conscious, intelligent patriot, people-loving person should not waste water, save energy, the source of life, fire, that is, gas, coal, oil, firewood; does not pollute the soil, does not allow erosion, i.e. decay, salinity; and it is required to keep the air clean, not cause environmental damage and use it wisely. So it can be said that concepts of ecological culture in our country have been formed since ancient times.

Ecological culture is considered an integral part of universal culture, which is formed on the basis of several factors. These include love for nature, knowledge and ideas about nature, ecological education, traditions and values, ecological propaganda. Ecology is a Greek word, "oikos" - house, "logos" - science, that is, the field of science that studies living creatures living in the "house of nature".

One of our national values is living in harmony with nature, looking at earth, water and sky, and all living creatures with love. In our holy religion, Islam, the idea of recognizing every phenomenon in nature as a miracle of Allah and treating them with care is promoted. All this shows that our nation has always had its own ecological thinking and culture. Knowledge about nature begins to form from childhood, that is, environmental education begins in the family. Also, our seasonal labor traditions and values serve to form our ecological culture. The roots of our people's customs,

such as not to throw garbage and garbage, not to pollute the water and air, which are preserved to this day, go back to these times.

Ecological culture means not only not harming nature, but also means contributing to its restoration, beautification, prosperity, and fighting ruthlessly against those who destroy the environment. Ecological culture includes tasks such as nature protection, use of natural resources, and re-transformation of the ecological system. These cannot be the task of one person or region. Environmental problems will be solved only if the whole of humanity starts solving such tasks together. For example, only the Aral problem can be a clear proof of this. Initial concerns about the depletion of the Aral Sea's water were expressed as early as the 60s and 70s of the 20th century. In the 1980s, the issue of the sharp decrease in sea level attracted the attention of the countries of the world and irrigation experts. The drying up of the island has a negative impact on the climate of the whole world, not only Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan located around it. In particular, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. A. Karimov, in his speech at the special ceremonial meeting of the General Assembly in 1995 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, drew attention to the global problem related to the construction of the Aral Sea. I. A. Karimov pointed out that "the environmental tragedy related to the drying up of the Aral Sea, the biosphere that covers the entire earth, is a global problem that has a devastating effect on the living conditions, health, and offspring of tens of millions of people", and today the UN he also explained that it is impossible to solve this problem without organizational activities.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, in his speech at the 72nd session of the UN

on September 19, 2017, speaking about the island problem, said that eliminating the consequences of the drying up of the sea requires the active integration of efforts at the international level. He stressed the need to fully implement the special program adopted by the UN to provide practical assistance to the population affected by the Aral tragedy.

A number of measures in the field of green economy and ecology have been implemented in Uzbekistan in recent years. Specialists actively working in techniques, environmental protection, algorithmic technologies and waste processing processes play a major role in the economic and ecological development of Uzbekistan. President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev focused on the development of the concept of "Green economy", many projects are being implemented in our country to develop science, innovation, engineering and facilities.

In 2018, the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the Paris Agreement (Paris, December 12, 2015) and, in connection with its implementation, according to the contribution determined at the national level - to reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 10% from the level of 2010 until 2030 accepted the quantitative commitment. Uzbekistan has set the following goals for "Green" Economy by 2030:

- reduction of the gross domestic product unit by 35% from the level of 2010;
- increase the share of renewable energy sources to 25%;
- Introduction of drip irrigation on an area of up to 1 million hectares.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on approval of the concept of

environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 was adopted.

Among developed countries, Sweden is a world leader in the use of renewable energy and local fuel sources in the field of environmental investments. Among the "green" countries developed by YEL University scientists, it took the first place in the rating. In Sweden, 96% of household waste is recycled. This is, of course, one of the highest indicators in the world. In this country, tax incentives have been introduced for car owners for using environmentally friendly fuel, and tax incentives for homeowners for switching to renewable energy sources.

In addition, it is possible to be active in solving problems such as saving water, rational use of electricity, controlling that the waste of enterprises does not harm the population, nature, flora and fauna, and maintaining the cleanliness of neighborhoods and apartments. Accordingly, education of ecological culture in the society is of double importance. First, social life affects the development of society, and secondly, it raises the level of social and domestic life in the family, which is its basis. A truly civilized person should stop any behavior that causes environmental damage. Birds, insects, wild animals, forests, rivers and mountains need to be preserved by man. If we look at the world statistics on deforestation in recent years, the situation has become a global problem. This is important not only for countries with forest reserves, but also for a number of other countries. According to deforestation statistics, forests around the world shrink by 200,000 km² every year. This leads to the death of tens of thousands of animals. If we consider the data for individual countries in a thousand hectares, they are as follows:

Russia - 4,139;

Canada - 2.45;

Brazil - 2.15;

USA - 1.73;

Indonesia - 1.6.

China, Argentina and Malaysia are least affected by the deforestation problem. About 20 hectares of forests are destroyed on the planet every minute. This problem is especially relevant for the tropical region. For example, the area covered by forests in India has halved in the last fifty years. In Brazil, large areas of forest have been cut down for development. Due to this population, parts of animal species are significantly reduced. Africa has about 17% of the world's forest reserves. This is 767 million hectares, according to the latest data, about 3 million hectares of forests are destroyed every year. Over 70% of Africa's forests have been destroyed in recent centuries. It should be noted that much of the logging is illegal. The plant world is the main source of oxygen necessary for life. One hectare of trees is enough to provide oxygen to 500 people during the day. In other words, four trees can satisfy one person's oxygen needs. "Green within the national project "Makon", the main goal is to plant 200 million tree and shrub seedlings every year and thereby increase the green areas in cities from the current 8% to 30%.

At the UN Summit, on the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, the conditions for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level were accepted. Accordingly, the government adopted national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030. These tasks are systematically implemented today. In order to complete it successfully, first of all, it is necessary to form an ecological culture in society. Another

important aspect is the decree of the President of May 31, 2023 "On measures to transform the field of ecology and environmental protection and organize the activities of a competent state body" regarding the development of ecological awareness and ecological culture among the population. specific tasks were defined. At the same time, the prevention of environmental crimes and criminal responsibility in the republic have been strengthened. However, despite the measures taken and the funds allocated, the number of environmental violations in the country is increasing year by year. The negative impact of citizens on the sanitary condition of settlements and the protection of natural resources remains. This is a sign of the weakness of our ecological culture. Therefore, it is necessary to promote knowledge about the rational use of nature and its protection among the population.

A citizen should feel the supremacy of the law and know that he must obey it without deviation. At the same time, it is necessary for a person to understand that he cannot live without nature, that he has a duty to protect it. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out more promotional activities aimed at strengthening the legal knowledge of the population and increasing their ecological culture. Unfortunately, we have not fully ensured coherence in the work carried out to improve ecological culture. This issue is considered as additional work in some state bodies. The participation of the family, neighborhood and civil society and other institutions is not sufficiently ensured. Based on this, we believe that it is necessary to implement the following tasks without delay.

First of all, it is necessary to develop a separate program to improve the effectiveness of the measures taken to improve the environmental culture of the population, and to improve its legal basis. In this case, it is necessary to establish mutual cooperation of the

state authorities and management bodies with the public, non-governmental non-commercial organizations and other institutions of civil society . Consistent implementation of this program in life is an urgent issue today.

Secondly, to include the "Program for improving ecological culture in the family" as a separate chapter in the project of the Ecological Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is aimed at codifying the norms and environmental legislation established in Articles 49 and 62 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and "Education on" and "On Nature Protection" and other legislative documents should be improved based on the tasks of the newly created program. After all, raising the ecological culture of the population is one of the important conditions for the sustainable development of our country.

It should also be noted that one of the promising ways to transition to sustainable development is the formation of a sustainable consumer culture. Consumer culture is the most important among the mandatory factors that contribute to sustainable development. Consumer culture is a culturally defined level, the ability and opportunities to satisfy these needs, legislative and household protection institutions. The following arguments can be made in favor of the connection between consumer culture and the movement towards sustainable development. Firstly, the purchase of high-quality and environmentally friendly products allows to improve the quality of life in the country, thereby helping to fulfill the social aspects of sustainable development. Secondly, if these products are environmentally packaged, this will improve the environmental situation in the country and reduce the use of additional resources for the recycling of used kits, which in turn can bring the implementation closer.

Consumer culture is a collection of social values, knowledge, examples and norms of consumer behavior, socially significant and practical activities. Consumer culture plays a major role in the culture of individual culture and affects the development of all their components. At the same time, the process of forming consumer culture is very complex and requires an understanding of the factors affecting it. One of the important factors in the formation of consumer culture is market saturation and development. In this regard, manufacturing enterprises are responsible for producing products that meet sustainable consumption standards. Although many food products are marketed as "bio", "ECO", etc., these products are often not exactly what they are advertised to be. At the same time, the price of such products can be 20-200% more expensive than analogues without the appropriate markings. The situation is the lack of legal regulation of the production of organic food products, which is the result of the lack of mandatory certification of ecological products.

Another factor influencing consumer culture is consumer rights. It is no secret that property rights are an integral part of human rights. In our country, the first year of the year, this issue is being paid serious attention. An example of this is the 1996 law "On the Protection of Consumer Rights". In this law, the rights of the owners are protected by the state administration and other public authorities. or private non-profit organizations (NGOs) are allowed to protect. Protecting the rights of the Uzbek citizens in the past and present is a public and non-profit organization. The nature of our company is to protect the rights of our customers in accordance with market conditions. E-Gishli State Government Office is a great place to help people, work out and service. The duty and responsibility of the administrative bodies to the

customers is to be improved by adopting a comprehensive system. a y l n d i.

Expanding the scale of measures in the formation of consumer culture according to the normative and legal bases developed by the state, increasing legal literacy among the population, increasing attention to the production of quality products, keeping the ratio of supply and demand in the market, which are the main factors, in accordance with the standard of living of the population. Factors such as the formation of sustainable consumer opportunities that have an impact, and the filling of the market corresponding to the criteria of "sustainability" are of great importance.

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