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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА АТРОФ-МУҲИТНИ МУҲОФАЗА ҚИЛИШНИНГ ФАЛСАФИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ АСОСЛАРИ

PHILOSOPHICAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY IN UZBEKISTAN

ФИЛОСОФСКО-ПРАВОВЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Аннотация

Мақолада таъкидланишича, экологик барқарорликни таъминлашнинг фалсафий муаммолари ривожланишнинг янги босқичида Ўзбекистондаги ижтимоий-иқтисодий тузилмалар ва илмий муассасаларда етакчи ўринлардан бирини эгаллайди. Ушбу илмий муаммо минтақанинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишига таъсир қилувчи глобал экологик инқироз шароитида инсон ҳаётининг моддий ва маънавий асосларини ривожлантириш билан чамбарчас боғлиқдир. Таъкидлаш жоизки, экологик барқарорлик бутун ижтимоий-иқтисодий комплексни ривожлантириш ва инсон манфаатларини таъминлашга тааллуқлидир. Мақоланинг муаллифларининг таъкидлашларича, ҳозирги ривожланиш босқичида жамият, давлат идоралари, нодавлат ношароат ташкилотлари, ижтимоий-иқтисодий тузилмалар глобал, минтақавий, маҳаллий экологик муаммоларни ҳал қилишга эътибор бермоқда.

Annotation

The article notes that philosophical problems in ensuring environmental stability are one of the leading socio-economic structures and scientific institutions in Uzbekistan in a new stage of development. This scientific problem is closely related to the development of the material and spiritual basis of human life in the context of the global ecological crisis, which affects the socio-economic development of the region. It should be noted that environmental stability concerns the development of the entire socio-economic complex and in addressing human interests. The authors of the article emphasize that at the present stage of the development of society, state bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations, socio-economic structures pay attention to solving global regional, local environmental problems.

Аннотация

В статье отмечается, что философские проблемы обеспечения экологической стабильности занимают одно из ведущих мест в социально-экономических структурах и научных учреждениях Узбекистана в условиях нового этапа развития. Данная научная проблема тесно связана с развитием материальной и духовной основы жизнедеятельности человека в условиях глобального экологического кризиса, который затрагивает социально-экономическое развитие региона. Необходимо отметить, что экологическая стабильность касается развития всего социально-экономического комплекса и в решении человеческих интересов. Авторы статьи подчеркивают, что на современном этапе развития общества государственные органы, негосударственные некоммерческие организации, социально-экономические структуры уделяют внимание решению глобальных, региональных, локальных экологических проблем.

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: экология, давлат идоралари, жамоат ташкилотлари, барқарорлик, ўсимлик ва ҳайвонот дунёси, биологик хилма-хиллик, сув, ер.

Keywords and expressions: ecology, government institutions, public organizations, stability, flora and fauna, biodiversity, water, land.

Ключевые слова и выражения: экология, государственные органы, общественные организации, стабильность, флора и фауна, биоразнообразия, вода, земля.

At the new stage of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main goal of the ongoing democratic reforms is the interests of

the people, ensuring a worthy place for every person in society, a prosperous life. In this regard, special attention is paid to human

ecology. The study of representatives of the fundamental and social sciences of scientific, social and philosophical aspects of the relationship between nature, man and society has become one of the most pressing theoretical and practical problems. The urgency of this problem is the socio-economic, political situation in the world, the ecological situation, the efficient use of natural resources, human interests, health, living conditions, longevity, working conditions, the immunity of household members, and sanitary requirements are inextricably linked to food security issues. The planetary significance and urgency of the problem are reflected in environmental crises and disasters occurring in different parts of the world, as well as in the dependence and influence of natural disasters on human activities. The urgency of the problem is felt in Central Asia as well. Efficient, rational uses of land and water resources, environmental pollution are becoming increasingly important in this region. Also, the reduction of the territory of high-quality land resources, the expansion of territories associated with desertification, the need to preserve and preserve flora and fauna, pass them on to future generations, and increase everyone's responsibility for solving environmental problems continues.

The relevance of human ecology has caused the need to further improve the culture of the use of natural resources in every person, the social mechanisms of formation in the minds of every citizen, the concept of air pollution, the quality of thrift in urban conditions, water and land use. Socio-philosophical aspects of the problem are directly related to the need to create a transparent, safe ecological environment for the activities of each person at a new stage in the development of society. This situation, along with the creation of its legal and institutional framework, constant improvement, sets the task of improving the quality of training in the field of higher education, increasing attention to the formation and development of environmental culture, expanding international cooperation in this area. At the same time, environmental safety increases people's activity in democratic reforms, encourages them to participate in accelerating creativity, progress, digitalization, social and economic processes in our country at a new stage of development, promoting innovative ideas. Another practical aspect of the

problem is one of the factors that ensure the spiritual, moral maturity, and hard work of a person. Ensuring human ecology increases the love of every person for the Motherland, country, values every age, creates social opportunities for its effective use. At the new stage of development, strengthening the scientific and philosophical approach to human ecology is an important part of the mechanism for improving human activity for the effectiveness of the reforms. Social ecology is divided into three branches. The first is human ecology. The second is global ecology. The third is social ecology. As an independent science, human ecology studies human relationships with nature and their interaction with social and technological fields. Global ecology studies space and anthropogenic processes in the biosphere, as well as changes in the bottom of the planet and its surroundings. The subject of social ecology is the interaction of society with the environment. These disciplines can be distinguished by their purpose, first of all, human ecology studies human health, the functioning of the environment, the maintenance of the formed infrastructure, the mechanisms of its effective use, the processes of environmental impact on humans. The goal of global environmental science is to maintain the conditions necessary for the preservation of the parameters of the biosphere, an objective assessment of ongoing environmental processes, and the preparation of scientifically based recommendations.

Review of sources and literature on the topic.

Social scientists Bakhretdinova Kh.A., Ziyadullaev U.S. investigated the problems of the development of nuclear energy in Uzbekistan, taking into account environmental requirements. [7], Normatova Sh.A., Ashurova M.D., Ermatova G.A., Khozhimatov Kh.O., Sultonov G.N., Boltaboev U.A. consider topical issues of social ecology in the light of human health protection. [8] Nigmatov A.N., Eshokulov O., Mukhamedov Sh.N. Explored the prospects for the development of environmental education in the system of continuing education in the Republic of Uzbekistan. [9], Chembarisov E.I., Shodiev S.R. investigated the issues of hydroecology, which include the hydrochemistry of natural and artificial objects. Recently, hydroecological problems have become universal, even global, as evidenced by the

process of depletion and pollution of river waters in Central Asia [10], Fayzieva S.A. studied the main environmental problems of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As the author of the article emphasizes, among the environmental problems for the territory of Uzbekistan, the following are of greatest importance: - insufficient provision of the population with clean drinking water; lack of fresh water; pollution of surface and ground waters; salinization and soil degradation; air pollution; the accumulation of solid waste and the inadequacy of waste treatment plants; food contamination; decrease in biological productivity and reduction in species diversity of communities. [11], Khalmuradov T.N., Gorlova I.G. consider the conditions for the implementation of the environmental policy of the natural environment of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [12], Abdunazarov Zh.N. The author studies the process of emission of pollutants from vehicles. [13], Tillaeva G.B. considers environmental problems in different regions of Uzbekistan and their solutions [14], Kh. A. Bakhretdinova studied the development of solar energy and the growth of environmental problems and their relationship. According to the author, the diversification of electricity sources is one of the main factors in the development of civilization. Solar energy is environmentally friendly energy, waste-free, using renewable energy sources. [15], Abdullaev Z.S. emphasizes that in the Republic of Uzbekistan the issue of assessing land resources is becoming especially relevant. However, this issue was previously considered in isolation from ecology, in other words, when assessing land, the issue of the state of the environment was almost never taken into account. According to the author, this approach is incorrect, the article highlights the problems associated with the assessment of land resources taking into account the state of the environment. [16], Bakhretdinova Kh. A., Durmanov A. Sh., Tulaboev A. K., Dustnazarova S. A. The study presents theoretical approaches and concepts, analytical reviews, practical solutions in specific areas of ecology, sectors of economy, law, science and environmental education. In addition, economic and regulatory mechanisms for nature protection, use of natural resources, density of natural resources, national programs and investments, international cooperation in the

field of ecology, economic incentives and mechanisms for effective water use in Uzbekistan are considered. [17], The legal aspects of maintaining environmental stability in Uzbekistan are devoted to the works of legal scholars: Sh.Kh. Zulfikarov, J.Kh. Kholmuminova, Zh.S. Safarova, Sh.Kh. Faizieva, Y.O. Zhuraeva. [18] Various aspects of ecology were studied by philosophers: N.Kh, Khakimov, S. Mamashakirov, R.Kh. Ruziev. A.A. Abdumalikov, I.A. Rustamov [19] advocated environmental education and improvement of the situation.

Materials and research methods.

One of the main tasks of human ecology is the process of interaction of living organisms with the environment. At present, due to the expansion of antropogenic human economic activity, its influence on the factors that ensure human life on the planet is increasing. In particular, the impact of human activities on the atmosphere, an increase in the heating system, radioactivity, environmental pollution, an increase in toxins, a weakening of human health and its gene pool. This process is marked by the transition of human civilization to a qualitatively new state and its influence on the life support systems of modern society. The current period is characterized by the acceleration of the emergence of global technogenic processes, the emergence of artificial systems in energy and metabolism. The impact of technological processes on the biosphere has increased and had a negative impact on the sources of human life on the planet. Thus, the impact of man-made processes on human living conditions has reached its highest point. On a global scale, the dangers to human life are obvious. Under such conditions, humanity needs to realize the negative consequences of anthropogenic development. At the present stage of development, that is, the creation of living conditions for their own benefit, that is, the inability of living organisms to preserve the life of flora and fauna, has negative consequences. Global technogenic processes have led to certain changes in the value system formed in society. This means that the period of approaching natural resources only in terms of consumption is over. A person must understand that his existence and sustainable development in this society is closely related to a change in his attitude to nature. Members of modern society must understand that this is directly related to the capabilities of nature. The deterioration of human living conditions as a

result of anthropogenic factors has increased his attention to the social mechanisms of the relationship between society and nature. This process also advances the challenge of studying the ecology and social aspects of human ecology, which is an integral part of it. In this regard, a philosophical analysis of the laws of development of the relationship between society and nature acquires an important scientific and theoretical significance. In this process, it is necessary to conduct a philosophical analysis of the role of global environmental processes in modern society. At the same time, in our country there is a need to develop programs based on the harmony of society and nature. The main goal of this should be for people to live on this land and ensure sustainable development. In particular, our compatriot, one of the great thinkers who made a unique contribution to the development of world science, Sheikh ur-Rais - Abu Ali ibn Sino, known as the "Head of Scientists". This name of the scientist testifies that he is a famous statesman, minister, the fact that he is called a sheikh testifies to his deep knowledge in the field of ecology, medicine and human philosophy.

The great scientist Abu Ali ibn Sina also scientifically substantiated various forms of physical education and how they are used. The scientist emphasizes the need to pay special attention to the following three situations in which children are engaged in physical education:

1. Skin color - if it improves, you can continue to exercise, if you sweat, you need to stop.
2. Ease of Exercise - You can continue to exercise as long as your body is relaxed.
3. Condition of the limbs - if most of them continue, the exercise can be continued, if the symptoms disappear, the exercise should be stopped immediately.

Acquaintance of young people with the recommendations of the great scientist Abu Ali ibn Sina on the effective and continuous organization of physical education, the development of their physical activity, physical education skills will help them develop in all respects. [1, 542p.]

Great Amir Temur, the founder of centralized statehood in Uzbekistan, pays special attention to the socio-economic development of the country. The centralized state created by Sakhbikiran had its own

economy and system of government. In particular, attention is paid to the state of water and land resources of the country, their effective use, the transfer of their natural state to future generations without disturbing them. The study of the ecological views of Amir Temur is of theoretical, scientific and practical importance even today.

His views on the environment serve as an important resource in enhancing the ecological culture of young people and students, increasing environmental awareness, especially in the environmental education of future economists. [2, 540 p.] As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, "because this classic figure, a symbol of unparalleled courage, courage and wisdom, built a great empire and left both a practical and theoretical legacy of statehood, science, culture, creativity, religion and paved the way for the development of spirituality." [3.44-45 p.]

Comprehensive protection of natural resources, which are the main source of livelihood for people living in the country, occupies a special place in the internal policy of the state. The great statesman Amir Temur wrote: "May he collect tribute in accordance with the harvest and fertility of the land. For example, they should take into account lands that are constantly irrigated by sewage, springs and rivers, and take two shares of the harvest from such lands into the supreme sarcophagus [kingdom's treasury]. In addition, let the harvest of autumn, spring, winter and summer farming be for the benefit of people." [4, 98-99 p.] A scientist dealing with the history of the times of Amir Temur M. Ivanin noted that Sakhbikiran appointed emirs of regions and districts for three years, during which his term of office was extended if the social situation in the region improved [5.412- 458 p.]

The globalization process affects all aspects of society. In such a socio-economic environment, special attention is paid to educating the individual, strengthening the study of its scientific base, developing direct reforms, and achieving positive results. That is why Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that everyone is responsible for the protection of the environment [6].

During the period of democratic reforms in Uzbekistan, a number of new environmental laws were adopted. These include the Concept

for Sustainable Integrated Water Supply, the National Irrigation Development Program for 2000-2005, the Electricity Production Program for 2010, the Energy Efficiency Program and 2008-2012. "Nature protection program for 2000-2010", "State program for providing drinking water and natural gas to the rural population for 2000-2010", "Strategy for the development of irrigation and drainage systems", "2008-2010" Welfare strategies and others. A program of comprehensive measures for 2020–2025 was approved to prevent the negative impact of industrial development on the environment. The Environmental Code has been developed.

Ten amendments were made to the 1992 Nature Conservation Law. The 2003 Cabinet of Ministers Resolution "On Improving the System of Payments for Environmental Pollution and Waste Disposal" establishes the amount of compensation for environmental pollution and waste. The 1993 Specially Protected Areas Act was replaced in 2004 by the Protected Areas Act, which brought the law in line with the Ramsar and Bonn Conventions on Biodiversity. It defines seven categories of protected natural areas and describes in detail the types of activities permitted in each of them. The first is the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, which is of international importance as a habitat for waterfowl. Secondly, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

Analyses and results.

Due to the global and regional nature of the current environmental crisis, this issue is regularly discussed at international meetings of the heads of state of Central Asia. The urgency of studying the problem and its role in the development of the country, as well as in the formation of a harmonious personality, was emphasized by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "In order to timely implement the adopted documents, 40 "road maps" have been developed, which are carried out jointly with our foreign partners. We have started to implement the principle "The main priority of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is Central Asia." As a result, a completely new political atmosphere has been created in our region, relations based on mutual trust and good neighborliness are strengthening. " [20] At a new stage in the country's development, "strategic cooperation has been established with Turkmenistan and

Kyrgyzstan. A number of important documents have been signed to further deepen the strategic partnership with Kazakhstan, and economic agreements have been signed for \$ 2 billion. Cooperation with Tajikistan is also strengthening." [21]

A new approach to solving environmental problems is associated with the rational use of land and water resources. Maintaining environmental stability primarily serves the interests of those living in the region. An integrated approach to solving environmental problems of a local and regional nature requires studying the causes of the emergence and spread of environmental instability. In this process, the potential of civil society institutions is determined by the need to search for opportunities to further expand their activities. It is also important to understand that globalization, maintaining environmental transparency in the region, and human ecology has become one of the key factors in the development of society. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized that "This is an issue of public health, an urgent problem associated with the future of the nation." [22] It should be noted that currently in the country coverage of the population with sanitary cleaning services is 66 percent. We are taking concrete measures to bring this figure to 90 percent by the end of the year, including through the wide involvement of private enterprises in the sphere. In all 14 regions, in the context of districts, separate resolutions will be adopted regarding the streamlining of waste processing with the introduction of a control system for their implementation. [23] Despite the measures taken in the field of disposal of sanitary, household solid waste, there are a number of problems, especially with regard to their processing.

It should be noted that as a result of disregard for the objective laws of the environment, the excessive use of natural resources led to the drying up of the Aral Sea, desertification, degradation of land and water resources, plants and animals, as a result, new types of global and regional environmental problems have arisen, such as the deterioration of the gene pool, peace, loss of biodiversity and the formation of large amounts of industrial, household and other waste. However, no reasonable solutions were found to eliminate the arising environmental risks. These

challenges are becoming increasingly apparent in the context of climate change in the region.

International cooperation in the field of ecology, expansion of ties on the use of transboundary waters are one of the key factors in strengthening relations between the peoples of Central Asia. The development and expansion of relations in the field of human ecology also requires the collaboration of scientists, universities and research institutes. This process, in turn, contributes to the study of environmental problems arising in the development of the region in the context of international research projects. Historically, the peoples of the region have shared transboundary water resources for centuries. As a result of the location of the industrial and trade centers of the peoples of the region on the ancient Silk Road, trade, economic, cultural ties were reflected in the exchange of works of spiritual culture, complementarity, and positive interaction of ethnic cultures. It also plays an important role in preventing the negative impact of current events in some countries of the region, such as terrorism, religious extremism, human trafficking, parochialism, discrimination in the rational use of natural resources. This approach to solving the problem also requires strengthening social interaction in society, creative and organizational work between parties and public organizations, institutions of culture and art.

As a result of the growing role of political parties in society, interest in their activities is growing, thanks to the organizational work carried out in 2018, the process of creating the Ecological Party was carried out in our country, and on January 8, 2019, the founding congress of the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan was held. International cooperation in the field of ecology has a wide range of aspects that directly affect the spiritual world of a person, indicating the existence of legal, social and economic opportunities for human rights and freedoms. As a result of democratic reforms in our country, the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations have developed.

Conclusions.

In conclusion, it should be noted that human ecology plays an important role in the development of society, the realization of the social interests of the individual. International relations aimed at alleviating global and regional environmental tensions, including

comprehensive, scientifically based measures to alleviate the global and regional environmental situation, expanding a new stage of development to create certain transparent conditions necessary for human activity, age-old relationships between countries and peoples. serves to strengthen the relationship of style. Mutual meetings of heads of state and bilateral documents in this area will play an important role in this process. At the same time, the interaction of the parliaments of independent states plays an important role. To improve international cooperation to improve human ecology and enrich it with modern content, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

First, the Central Asian countries should increase the number of meetings between the heads of neighboring regions, officials and leaders of political parties, parliamentary factions represented in the parliamentary corps in national parliaments. In the process of ensuring environmental stability, an important role is played by holding scientific and practical conferences on environmental safety in the region with the participation of representatives of state and public organizations, environmental specialists, representatives of science and education. The development of the philosophical and legal foundations of environmental stability in society requires further expansion of the development of joint practical proposals for solving regional and local environmental problems.

Secondly, it is advisable to hold a Festival of Creative Youth, dedicated to topical issues of ensuring environmental stability in the region, once every two years in the capitals of the Central Asian states. It is advisable for young scientists to discuss issues of ecological safety of the region, reasons, possibilities of rational use of land and water resources, mitigation of the consequences of the Aral Sea crisis, expansion of scientific and creative contacts of ecologists.

Third, the popularization of human ecology, the establishment of regular creative, scientific cooperation between writers, sociologists, heads of research institutes, representatives of academies of sciences, which play an important role in solving environmental problems of the region.

Fourthly, translation of fiction, monographs, memoirs into Uzbek and other

languages, duplication of feature films and documentaries glorifying friendship between our peoples, rational use of water and land resources, causes of air pollution, and the possibilities of expanding international cooperation.

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