

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP IN THE FORMATION OF A HIGH ECOLOGY CULTURE (МОЛОДЕЖ)

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Abstract

This article explores the role of forming ecological culture in the new conditions of developing Uzbekistan.

Currently, Uzbekistan's efforts to develop proposals for the rational use of water resources, providing clean drinking water, the treatment of household waste, the negative consequences of the Aral Sea problem and improving environmental legislation have a connection to the formation of a high ecological culture.

One of the main factors in the formation of an active civic position is a rational attitude to the environment, the preservation of natural resources for future generations in improving the ecological culture of the population.

Keywords: ecological culture, ecological education, ecological upbringing, feelings of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, recreation of natural resources, utilization of house-hold waste, public health, gene pool, conservation of biological diversity, ecological initiative, eco-tourism, ecological campaigns.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the formation of a high ecological culture must take a firm place among the inseparable moral and imperative rules of our modern development and modern man. Because without a high environmental culture, it is impossible to imagine our lives today and tomorrow. Conscious and economical attitude to nature and the environment, the rational use of water, land and other unique blessings of nature have always been the qualities of our people.

MAIN PART

There is no doubt that ecological culture plays an important role in the development of new Uzbekistan. In particular, in the words of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, today's most important issue is to raise the environmental awareness of the population. Of course, such problems cannot be solved only by administrative means, but by cultivating in the hearts of the younger generation a love for Mother Nature and a sense of belonging to her. [1]

Today, in the Address of President Sh.M.Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018 on environmental issues and the formation of a high ecological culture, "environmental security, rational use of water and natural resources should be in the center of our attention." [2]

In the appeal, three major issues in the field of ecology and the formation of a high ecological culture in the country today were put on a separate agenda: 1) development of proposals for the rational use of water resources in Central Asia; 2) Due to the Aral Sea tragedy, 5.5 mln. the formation of the Aral Sea desert on an area of more than a hectare, and in this regard in the next year (2019, the author's commentary M.P.) 500 thousand ha. the need to establish forests on the land; 3) Issues such as the establishment of the United Nations Trust Fund for the Aral Sea Region on the basis of a multilateral partnership on human security were highlighted as key tasks in the formation of a high environmental culture today. [3]

In particular, the "Strategy of actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" and "On development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No. PF-4947 In the State Program on the implementation of the Action Strategy on the five priority areas of development in the Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interests, "Prevention of environmental problems that harm the environment, public health and gene pool" is important for raising the ecology and ecological culture to a new level. steps.

In the current situation, especially in the context of the ecological crisis, the formation of ecological culture in young people requires special attention to a number of important issues in determining the ability to care for nature and further enrich their ecological knowledge. Therefore, in the formation of environmental culture among young people, the following issues are especially emphasized in the adopted State programs. In particular:

- to unite the efforts of representatives of secondary schools and other educational institutions, citizens' self-government bodies, families and every citizen to develop the system of environmental education and upbringing;

- support and encouragement of environmental initiatives of young people, projects of young inventors aimed at conservation of natural resources, prevention and elimination of environmental problems;

- Strengthening the work with young people in public education, higher and secondary special education institutions in order to improve the environmental culture of young people, that is, together with young people to improve their territories, to teach responsibility for each natural zone, each region to preserve biodiversity;

- development of ecotourism in order to further increase the love of young people for Mother Nature;

- Creation of the "Environmental Code", which includes normative and legal documents in the field to foster a culture of environmental responsibility among young people, the formation of environmental literacy and worldview, to increase the environmental culture of all segments of the population in general;

- organization of conferences, seminars, round tables and environmental actions aimed at raising the environmental culture of young people, including organized and unorganized youth.

At present, special attention is paid to the improvement of environmental legislation in the formation of ecological culture in our country. In particular, more than 15 laws directly regulating the relations in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, mechanisms and conditions of use of certain types of natural resources, as well as state ecological expertise, organization and protection of different types of protected areas. more than 30 normative-legal documents defining installation procedures and other issues have been

adopted and are in force. In particular, in order to ensure the effective implementation of state policy in the field of ecology, environmental protection, rational use and restoration of natural resources, waste management, on April 21, 2017 the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5024 "Ecology and Environmental Protection Decree "On improving the system of public administration in the field of education" was adopted. According to the decree, the State Ecological Committee was entrusted with urgent tasks at the modern stage. [4] At the same time, it should be noted that the establishment of the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan has played an important role in raising the level of activity in our legislation in terms of environmental requirements. Currently, opinion polls conducted by the media show that our citizens expect great results from the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan.

Today, in an environment where the number of manufacturing enterprises is constantly growing, the use of natural resources is constantly growing, the number and types of vehicles are increasing, raising the level of high environmental culture in society is a very important task.

The views and ideas expressed in the report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev in a video conference with representatives of the Oliy Majlis, political parties and the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan are a critical and analytical assessment of the activities of various cultural workers in our country. , served as a guide in setting their priorities for the future. In particular, in these reports, the head of state focused on environmental issues in our country today, and especially on three important issues of formation of ecological culture. The factors highlighted in the reports of President Sh.M.Mirziyoev are: first, to provide the population with clean drinking water, secondly, to raise the processing of household waste to a new level, and thirdly, to raise the environmental culture of the population. [5]

Another important aspect of environmental culture is that the development of environmental culture and education in the family increases the responsibility of citizens in protecting the environment.

In this regard, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and educational institutions.

At the same time, the best propaganda for young people is a personal example. The calls and videos on nature protection and water conservation on our TV channels and in other media are constantly circulating, but if the parent or teacher is indifferent to the environment or the child does not see that what is being said in the lesson is being followed, the level of influence will be accordingly. So, first of all, adults themselves must set an example for young children and young people in terms of environmental culture.

It should also be borne in mind that ecological culture goes hand in hand with development and progress. The number of home appliances and cars to meet our daily needs is increasing day by day. They help us a lot, but they are harmful to the environment. It was found that one car consumes 2 tons of gasoline per year and receives 30 tons of oxygen. At the same time, it emits 60 kilograms of carbon monoxide and 50 kilograms of methane and other hydrocarbons, 30 kilograms of nitrogen oxides, 5 kilograms of various compounds (aerosols), up to 3 kilograms of sulfur oxides, 5 kilograms of benzopyrene, more than 700 kilograms of high-temperature carbon dioxide and others. With this in mind, experts around the world are now recommending the use of safe techniques. For example, the use of bicycles has great benefits for both health and environmental cleanliness, and in our country, finally, the construction of bicycle lanes has begun.

In the recent past, the Aral Sea, the fourth largest closed sea in the world, has been replaced by a new 5.5 million-hectare Aral Desert between the Kyzylkum and Karakum deserts. Storms of sand and salt rising from the dried seabed are on the rise. This situation is exacerbated by climate change. More than 100 million tons of sand and salt particles are scattered from the region every year for several thousand kilometers. In accordance with a special resolution of the President adopted in 2017, the "State Program for the Development of the Aral Sea Region for 2017-2021" was approved. According to him, a set of important measures to improve the environmental and socio-economic situation in the Aral Sea region has been identified. [6]

The support of other states is very important in combating the negative consequences of the Aral Sea tragedy. However, it is important that Uzbekistan personally takes the lead in this large-scale work. This year, the head of our state has instructed to plant salt-resistant seedlings on 500,000 hectares of land on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea. These days, as we all see through the media, dozens of drivers and tractors are digging along the Aral Sea. They are attracted here from all regions of the republic. Saxaul is planted in the ditches at a depth of 50 cm, which means that all the rules of agronomics are followed. This gives confidence that in a few years the Aral Sea will be replaced by millions of trees, a real desert forest - saxophone, which will be able to block the sandstorm.

Today, the implementation of the following tasks in the Aral Sea region is important and very urgent. First of all, it is necessary to establish forests consisting of desert-resistant plants such as saxaul, sugarcane, cherkez, aimed at preventing desertification. This in turn allows us to address two important issues. First, sand migration is prevented. If saxophones are planted in 3 rows, the sand migration is reduced by 30%, and when planted in 7 rows, the figure is reduced to 90%. A unique ecosystem is emerging in the region, mitigating climate change. Second, it is necessary to increase the number of plants in the desert zone, such as chogon, tereskan, boyalich, kayrouk. Through the implementation of this work, it is possible to develop livestock and create new jobs. This, in turn, serves to ensure food security and meet the population's demand for meat and dairy products. [7]

At the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 19, 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev reiterated that the crisis in the Aral Sea has caused global environmental problems and called on the world community to be vigilant. Following the report, the scope of international cooperation on the Aral Sea issue is expanding in a new, new format.

It should be noted that taking into account the initiatives and proposals of the President to unite the efforts of Central Asian countries in solving environmental, social and economic problems of the region, further strengthening the foundations of peace and stability, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan fully supported by. Most importantly, on November 27, 2018, at the UN Headquarters in New York, the Multilateral Partnership Trust Fund for Human Security for the Aral Sea Region was established.

CONCLUSION

It is the sacred duty of every person living on this land to keep the nature of the country clean and the mother planet healthy for future generations. And you and I must never tire of repeating environmental rules to those around us, especially young people, and showing them how much we follow them.

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