

THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN STABILIZING THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION IN UZBEKISTAN AND OVERCOMING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

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Abstract

The article is aimed at identifying the optimal ways of forming the relationship between environmental education and environmental moral culture in the spirit of a highly spiritual and enlightened person. In the dynamics of the rapid development of globalization processes, environmental education seeks to reveal the formation of the foundations of environmental education, the integration of interactive methods of ethical relations.

Keywords: education, development, ecological ethics, ethical relations, globalization, dynamics.

Introduction

The past, Uzbekistan, as a full-fledged subject of international law, pursued a consistent socio-economic and environmental policy aimed at ensuring sustainable development, environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, including biological ones. In particular, a strong legal framework for nature conservation has been created. Unconditional implementation of the tasks set in the “Action Strategy” in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, promoting the solution of environmental problems in the country through the introduction of education and environmental literacy of the population. the younger generation, the formation of environmental consciousness and environmental culture. The concept of the development of environmental education in the Republic of Uzbekistan was developed with the aim of developing and effectively organizing the environmental educational process.¹ The rapid development of society, the current environmental situation in the world, the improvement of legislation aimed at preventing its negative impact on flora and fauna, the transfer and rational use of natural resources to future generations, strengthening the responsibility of those who handle them illegally, in turn, requires further improvement laws governing relations, based on

¹ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of May 27, 2019 N-434. National database of legislation (www.lex.uz)

international legal experience, modern achievements of science and technology and their adaptation to modern requirements. The practical implementation of a number of measures on global problems of the Biosphere at conferences in Rio de Janeiro, Kyoto, Johannesburg justifies our point of view in reflecting the problem of resource depletion and environmental degradation (irreversible changes) by many countries. In addition to this process, we can talk about irreversible changes in the spiritual world of a person's inner environment. The ecological crisis, understood as the cultural environment (internal environment) of the biosphere (external environment), represents a global threat to all peoples, religions and cultures. Decision-making about a way out of this situation cannot take place without contradicting the economic interests of states, established habits and cultural views of peoples and individuals. One of the important components of the transition to a state of sustainable development is the problem of developing environmental ethics.

Literature Review

Often this is understood only as the interaction of man and external nature. this process is not taken into account when solving environmental problems, i.e. these problems require the application of a new environmental ethic throughout the world. The ecological crisis, understood as the cultural environment (internal environment) of the biosphere (external environment), represents a global threat to all peoples, religions and cultures.² Decision-making about a way out of this situation cannot take place without contradicting the economic interests of states, established habits and cultural views of peoples and individuals. One of the important components of the transition to a state of sustainable development is the problem of developing environmental ethics. Often this is understood only as the interaction of man and external nature. this process is not taken into account when solving environmental problems, i.e. these problems require the application of a new environmental ethic throughout the world. The issue of environmental and social security is an important factor in stabilizing the environmental situation in Uzbekistan and overcoming global environmental problems.³ The problem of ensuring environmental sustainability changes its nature and focus in accordance with the content of existing concepts and the level of historical development. These concepts adequately reflect both the environmental situation and environmental culture and ethics as a special social phenomenon. Their essence is in the nature of dialectical-dynamic development and can change its content and meaning due to historical necessity. Also, the content of environmental sustainability cannot be explained by separating the social, economic, political, geographical, demographic, ethnographic features of society from the culture and history of nature conservation. In general, the problem of environmental sustainability is universal, covering the relationship "nature - society - man". Given that human needs and interests lie at the heart of this relationship, "environmental sustainability is essentially an issue of universal

² See: Mamashokirov S., Usmonov E. Issues of environmental safety of sustainable development. - T.: "Fan". 2009. - 195 p.

³ For details, see: Environmental Education: Concepts and Technologies. Volgograd, 1996; Historical development and environmental education. M, 1995;

sustainability." The need to solve global environmental problems in Uzbekistan should include the fundamentals of a moral worldview in practice, which should be applied to change the approach to life, which will allow different religions and cultures in different regions, different segments of the population to implement sustainable development programs.⁴ The aggravation of the environmental situation by anthropogenic factors differs from economic, social, and political events that threaten human life in their scale and consequences.

Methodology

That is, such threats may have a special impact on certain socio-demographic strata, strata, but the threat posed by the aggravation of the environmental situation affects all segments of the population without exception. The transformation of environmental moral culture into an everyday necessity is the key to success in the development of the state. As is known, the formation in the minds of young people of an environmentally friendly worldview in the educational process is one of the most pressing tasks today. Because without environmental consciousness and education, environmental morality cannot be formed. Environmental education should be considered mainly in the formation of an environmental culture, and through it, the environmental ethics of young people. Because the concept of "environmental ethics" is also comprehensive and includes a general part of human activity. The main goal of environmental education is to develop in people, especially young people, environmental morality, an understanding of the laws of nature, that the duty of every citizen of society is to treat nature wisely. Without a justification of the tasks relevant to the full formation of a new ethics that responds to environmental problems, as well as the positive and negative attitudes underlying these tasks, we cannot attempt to describe the philosophical and general features of environmental ethics in the specific field of Practical Ethics. Indeed, the practical recommendations of environmental ethics play an important role in finding solutions to the global characteristics of environmental problems. Realizing the responsibility for the fate of nature, humanity cares about the challenges facing modern civilization. Among them, environmental issues occupy a special place. The surrounding nature is fully involved in supporting the lives of people who use almost all ecosystems. The endless resources of the biosphere and the processes that people carry out on the basis of activities independent of the environment have created a problem of danger to nature and the life of society. As a result of the depletion of irreversible sources of the natural environment, fresh water resources are depleted; many pollutants accumulate in the biosphere without becoming a natural cycle, worsening the condition of living organisms.

Conclusion

Violation of the natural environment is becoming a phenomenon associated with the weakening of the moral imperatives of human activity. Acquiring and deepening environmental knowledge is not enough to preserve the biosphere using traditional environmental

⁴ A. Schweitzer « Incense before life. 1992» p 54

management measures. The current situation can be overcome by enriching the moral and aesthetic potential of a person. In this regard, it is time to pay special attention to improving modern pedagogical science and the system of environmental education, environmental consciousness, environmental activism and environmental moral culture in general. Effective organization of the environmental education process helps to strengthen basic environmental knowledge, determine the ecological worldview and develop the need for appropriate measures for the development of nature and the use of natural resources. In the formation of environmental relations in the educational process, the emergence of new approaches to the essence of human nature is allowed. Over the years of independence, the republic has accumulated some experience in overcoming environmental problems and preventing their negative consequences. However, the scale of the industry's tasks requires joint efforts of government bodies, public associations, civil society institutions and citizens to comprehensively solve the problems of improving the environmental situation in the country and region. Protecting a healthy environment requires that the state, society and every citizen bear a sacred duty to the Motherland. According to the study, the formation and development of environmental ethics in Uzbekistan, the introduction of a functional system of sustainable models and mechanisms requires important tasks for the state and society. In the practical application of environmental ethics and the results of its formation from the point of view of social activity and legal responsibility, respondents sought to define it through the social integration of their social status and standard of living. The results of the sociological survey showed that 50% of respondents do not have a single scientific and practical view on the general state of environmental ethical relations. 48% of respondents attempted to identify forms of environmental ethics with the fields of environmental education and environmental education. A new phase of an approach based on social activity and a sense of responsibility in the life of society was marked by the transformation of environmental ethics into a fundamental trend in sustainable development. Citizens noted that in many cases where public control is weak, environmental problems are largely the result of negligence and irresponsibility, and one of the biggest problems is the low level of environmental ethics culture. The survey was conducted with the support of the International Public Health Charitable Foundation ECOSAN.⁵

In conclusion, we note that the formation of the problem of social activity and responsibility in stabilizing public life is an important factor in increasing the pace of globalization of environmental ethics to the level of state policy today.

Literature

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⁵ "Ecosan" 2019 <http://www.ecosan.uz/>

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3. For details, see: Environmental Education: Concepts and Technologies. Volgograd, 1996; Historical development and environmental education. M, 1995;
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