

Impact of Ecological Policy on Environmental Sustainability

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Abstract: That article focuses on the need to ensure environmental sustainability in the world and the importance of policy in this regard.

Keywords: Ecological policy, ecological attitude, global problems, geological powers, ecological organization.

Introduction

In the era of globalization, the scope of human activity is rapidly expanding to such an extent that there is no field of nature left untouched by his consciousness and thinking. The sphere of politics is no exception, because at the moment ecology is one of the most basic and important topics of politics. In many countries, this topic has already risen to the level of public policy. Because of this, the active influence of man on nature is showing its own reflection, as a result of these effects, the scale of natural disasters and other negative effects on human health and lifestyle is expanding. One of the most reasonable solutions to this problem is the need to improve cooperation in the field of politics among all countries.

Main part

Based on the logic of this fact, it is clearly seen that the division of natural phenomena into social or non-social categories by some scientists or experts is unfounded. After all, an object of nature can be social or non-social depending on the level of its use or non-use in human activities and social development. If any natural object serves as a means of people's activity, it is definitely considered a condition of society's activity. For example, mineral resources existing in the earth's bosom cannot be natural conditions for human life by themselves. When a person applies it to his own activity, it acquires social qualities, that is, it becomes a product of human activity [1.60]. Today, this human activity has a universal meaning and is the cause of globalization of ecological relations and global environmental impact.

The emergence of a global problem is the fact that the distance between the true essence of man and his way of life is widening day by day, and human activity is manifested on the earth as an incomparably huge geological force. They have a very negative impact on nature with their activities. As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov stated; "...at the turn of the century, the entire humanity, the inhabitants of our country, faced a great ecological danger. Not realizing this is like sitting idly by and dooming oneself to death. Unfortunately, many still treat this problem carelessly and irresponsibly" [2.122]

In reality, human society has created such productive forces that it is able to move millions of tons of natural resources such as ore, oil, and coal from one place to another, process them and use them in various sectors of the national economy. Many of these natural resources are non-renewable and it is no secret that they are on the verge of complete depletion. If the use of this natural reserve continues in this way, it is estimated that the oil reserves will be completely depleted within 40 years. But changing the status quo is not easy. Because currently, 50% of the existing technological process of machine tools and machines work due to the use of oil as fuel [3.10-11].

These problems arose due to negative changes in the social environment as well as the natural environment. There are many factors that affect the state of the social environment. Depending on the state of the social environment, they can be divided into positive and negative influencing factors. A social environment created in moderation is a stable spiritual and spiritual climate that has a positive effect on every member of society, ensures its safety, and helps each individual to become well-rounded. As a result, human activity got out of control and caused a global catastrophe. This is a consequence of the change in the social environment at both the micro and macro levels. Human health is the property of the state. The health of the population depends on the state of the natural and social environment. Today, although the risk of total nuclear

war is relatively reduced, the risk of ecological biogenetic disruptions still remains in a critical state. In recent years, "the possibility of putting an end to the cold war is gradually becoming a reality, but the problem of environmental protection is coming to the fore. On the other hand, the complex nature of anthropogenic, anthropotechnogenic, anthropogenetic, anthropopolitical and other "artificial" directions of influence on nature complicates the economic-political, demographic-ethnographic situation in different regions, and complicates human-nature relations. As a result, the health of the population is deteriorating and the number of cases of disease is increasing. According to researchers, 50 percent of population health depends on lifestyle, and the remaining percent depends on the environment and human heredity and health care system [4.111-112]. So, a person's conscious attitude to the surrounding environment directly depends on his level of knowledge and worldview. Therefore, in order to improve the ecological situation in our region, in addition to the measures taken by the state and international organizations, it is necessary to form a high level of ecological outlook in people, to educate an ecological approach to every work, ecological culture, and to develop a scientifically based ecological consciousness in every citizen. . For this purpose, the environmental policy implemented in the country is aimed at forming the basis of an ecological outlook.

All countries look at environmental problems as a solution to important problems of their domestic and foreign policy. Because at the basis of the integration of the globalization of environmental policy lies the commonality of environmental interests of all countries. At this point, it should be noted that the need to form an environmental policy, on the one hand, the globalization of socio-economic relations at the international level, is not only related to the general development processes of environmental activities, but is also important at the current stage of society's development.

There is an inextricable connection between the globalization of international environmental policy and other socio-economic processes, which first acquire an integrative character in the territories of certain national states, and later at the international level. From this point of view, globalization in the environmental policy of sovereign states in Central Asia can be called the initial stages of their international and interstate relations.

In the context of global environmental relations, international cooperation in nature protection is necessary. For example, the issue of nature protection cannot always be solved by the power of large countries with diverse natural conditions. Environmental protection issues include a variety of national and global issues. For example, migratory animals, birds, fish and marine animals do not recognize national borders. Problems of protection of such animals or general issues of preservation of the surrounding environment are solved at the level of agreements between governments and international agreements. In our opinion, there are currently two main forms of cooperation in the field of nature protection in the world:

- 1) bilateral conventions on environmental protection and rational use of natural resources;
- 2) participation in the activities of international organizations on nature protection.

The first international conference on the current problems of the natural environment, the intergovernmental conference of experts on the scientific basis of the rational use of the biosphere and the protection of reserves was a major event in the use and protection of dune natural reserves. This conference opened in the UNESCO building and lasted from September 4 to September 16, 1968. This conference is very representative: 238 delegates from 63 UNESCO member countries and 6 UN member countries and 88 representatives from other international organizations took part in its work.

The delegates of Sweden, France, GFR, Hungary, and the USA made particularly detailed reports at the conference. The conference considered all important issues of nature protection at the scale of the entire biosphere.

In nature protection, 1948, with the help of the international biological program, UNESCO and UNEPO created an alliance for the protection of nature and natural resources. This union includes representatives-institutions and public organizations of most countries in the world. More than 120 international organizations include about 350 national organizations from countries and many international organizations. The headquarters of this organization is located on the shores of Lake Geneva in Switzerland. One of the greatest works of this international organization is the creation of the unique "Red Book" [5.111-112]. In its assemblies, many issues related to the protection of animals and plants in specific regions of the globe (for example, Africa and Uzbekistan) are discussed and specific tasks are determined.

The expansion of environmental policy beyond national borders, their globalization also plays an important role in other socio-economic relations. Accordingly, there is a need to coordinate national environmental protection programs at the international level: firstly, environmental measures organized at the level of individual countries should be part of the work carried out in the field of nature protection on a global scale. Secondly, the effectiveness of these measures should be considered in terms of the possibility of eliminating economic and political conflicts between different countries. Thirdly, the globalization of environmental political relations requires a combination of objective conditions and subjective factors.

The expansion and deepening of the globalization of environmental policy at the international level, in turn, requires the coordination of state environmental activities with a differential approach to the characteristics of national development. The sovereignty and environmental interests of different countries create the basis for the globalization of international socio-economic relations. Secondly, the improvement of the ecological situation in any country, with its positive aspects, is a favorable condition for improving the ecology of other countries.

In our country, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection and its regional organizations are responsible for the implementation of laws adopted by the state aimed at the rational use of nature, while the existing political parties, based on their ecological programs, organize their electorate and the general public in various organizational and educational activities aimed at this goal. - have been carrying out educational activities. "I think it's time to abandon the special place for representatives of the environmental movement. This change strengthens healthy competition in the political arena and serves to strengthen the Ecological Movement as a separate political force" [6.2]. Including the "Uzbekistan Ecological Movement", which is among non-governmental organizations according to its nature and character, and the environmental crises that are intensifying and becoming global with the scope of its activities. elimination, preservation and strengthening of human health, prevention of anti-ecological consequences of the scientific and technical revolution, determining the strategy and tactics of the policy of social protection of the population during the transition to market relations, drawing the attention of the activities of international similar organizations, scientists, experts, statesmen and the general public to the Central The objectives of the organization's Program [7.4] and Regulations [8.11] for effective involvement in solving the environmental problems of the Asian region are defined.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the globalization of environmental policies of states has a positive effect on the deepening and expansion of international commonality, and on the strengthening of socio-economic relations between international organizations. Most importantly, the globalization of environmental policy is determined by the nature of interstate socio-economic relations and expands the scope of activities in the "human-society-nature" system.

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