

STUDY OF SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL POLITICAL ISSUES IN THE CONTEXT OF ECOLOGICAL GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The article explores the global importance of ecological problems related to nature, whether it loses the stability of nature and manages to update its state even if it falls into a state of bifurcation.

Keywords: Ecological problem, society, planet, global warming, plant, animal kingdom, soil, water, education.

INTRODUCTION

It is important to understand that the solution to the problem is to restore and maintain the balance between society and nature based on real intellectual, material and financial opportunities. Ecological problems are a conflict between the rapid growth of society's demand for natural resources and the limitations of nature's ability to form these resources.

There are the following types of ecological policy:

- carry out international, political and external economic actions, taking into account the ecological limitations in global socio-economic development, the reserves of natural resources available in the world and their distribution between countries;
- State - socio-economic, including international policy, based on understanding the impacts and shortcomings associated with the ecological state of regions and water zones;
- regional ecological policy - government policy on regions, as well as ecological policies implemented by the regions themselves;
- Local ecological policy includes conducting local and objective monitoring, implementing state control over compliance with ecological laws, and organizing the development of local ecological programs and projects;
- Once ecology dominates the public value system in corporate environmental policy, the company cannot do so without reflecting its ecological policies in long-term plans. The ecological policies of the agricultural facility should be considered as a strategic element of long-term planning.

Today, the globalization of ecological problems is reflected in the pollution of soil, water and air around the planet, global warming, decreased plant and animal life, and increased environmental impacts on the use of natural resources. Accordingly, government policy on stabilizing ecological problems is reflected in the adaptation and implementation of international standards.

In conditions of ecological globalization, the implementation of the following tasks before the socio-ecological policy of Uzbekistan is prohibited:

First, the policy of any country in the field of improving the global ecological situation should be coordinated and the integration process should be developed.

Second, the formation of a system of state institutions responsible for the conservation, integration and globalization of nature in ecologically disadvantaged areas is a historical necessity;

Third, the integration and globalization of international ecological political relations should be tailored to human purposes.

Fourth, the ecological status of countries prohibits socio-political missions in poor areas, a tailored approach to democratic and humanitarian principles and norms;

Fifth, the national institutional system for improving the ecological situation is regulated and governed by ethnic moral and ethical standards and legal tools.

In conclusion, it is important to emphasize the essence of the following measures taken by the world's communities, which need a comprehensive approach to environmental problems to address ecological problems of ecological policy that are of great importance to the whole world and to preserve the natural environment for future generations:

As the first solution, as the goal of developing ecological laws and concluding international agreements, the Stockholm Declaration was adopted at the United Nations Conference on The Environment in 1972. He adopted 26 ecological principles that all states must follow. These include provisions related to the conservation and rational use of non-renewable resources, the suspension or restriction of the release of toxic substances into the atmosphere.

In a second solution, to allocate funds for environmental restoration, the United Nations declared 2021-2030 the decade of restoring ecosystems and mitigating the consequences of climate change. One of the areas of this movement is to increase soil fertility. Experts estimate that more than 2 billion hectares of forests have been cut down and degraded land can be reconstructed and used for agricultural purposes.

Third, technology is noted that as a way to solve ecological problems, the use of new technologies, including renewable plants that receive energy from improved cleaning facilities and alternative sources (solar, wind, etc.), will allow us to minimize environmental pollution. Fourth, the construction of local areas in settlements is carried out not only for a beautiful appearance and pleasant walk through the window, but also for restoring the microclimate, cleaning the air and increasing the level of psychological comfort. It is important to plant trees around the enterprises and along the roads, which will reduce the spread of harmful substances.

It is estimated that a circular economy, which includes the reuse of raw materials in the process of prospects for solving future ecological problems, could reduce the amount of waste produced by mankind by 80%.

Its main areas include:

- sorting and processing waste using subsequently recycled materials;
- prolonging and distributing the service life of products;
- development of environmentally friendly products;
- responsible consumption - avoiding excesses, including food supply, some of which should be discarded.
- Destruction of coal and petroleum products will help reduce the amount of harmful emissions into the atmosphere.

- the energy of alternative water (small GES), the sun, wind, underground, etc. Atomic power plants are also used.

Changes will also affect transport. Thus, starting in 2035, new cars with internal combustion engines will not be sold in the European Union. They will be replaced by electric cars and are planned to allocate up to 120 billion euros to create a network of gas stations for them. According to a sustainable development scenario proposed by the International Energy Agency, about 70 million battery-powered vehicles will be driving on world roads by 2025. By 2030, the number will reach 230 million.

To solve the global ecological problem of the world ocean, it is necessary to restore marine ecosystems, in particular, saline marshes, seaweed, mangroves, coral reefs, megafauna (sharks, kites and other large animal populations). We also need to more actively collect floating garbage in the ocean and limit fishing. Scientists estimate that to achieve this goal, governments will have to spend about \$ 20 billion a year.

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