

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN THE GLOBALIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the emergence of global environmental problems as a result of human impact on nature, the essence of the environmental policy pursued in our country in overcoming these problems.

Keywords: Globalization, ecological policy, industrial sivilization, social condition, specialization, in the standardization of the power earth, air, water, fire, nature, automation, computerization, robotization, agrarian revolution.

INTRODUCTION

The scope of human activity is expanding so rapidly that there is no area of consciousness and untouched nature left. At the same time, the active impact of man on nature has its opposite effect, as a result of which the scale of natural disasters and other negative effects on human health and lifestyle is expanding. It is obvious that it is unreasonable for scientists or experts to divide natural objects into social or non-social categories. After all, a particular object of nature can be social or non-social, depending on the degree of application or non-application in human activities, social development. If any object of nature serves the purpose of human beings as a means of their activity, it is certainly a condition of the activity of society. For example, the riches of the earth's crust cannot be a natural condition for human life. When a person applies it in his work, he acquires social qualities, that is, it becomes a product of human activity [1.60]. Today, this human activity has a universal meaning, and causing the effect.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The emergence of the global problem is that the distance between the essence of man and his way of life is widening day by day, and human activity is manifested in the saddle as an incomparably great geological force. It has the capacity to move millions of tons of natural resources, such as ore, oil, and coal, from one place to another, to process them, and to use them in various sectors of the economy. It is no secret that many of these natural resources are irreversible and are on the verge of extinction. If these reserves continue to be used in this way, it is estimated that oil reserves will be completely depleted in 40 years. But it will not be easy to change the current situation, because the current technological process is based on the fact that 50% of machines and equipment are used as fuel. [2.10-11]. It should be noted that as a result of human influence on nature, the harmony between society and nature is disrupted. At this stage of human development, the relationship between society and nature attracts everyone's attention. Nowadays, man has to change his attitude not only towards nature, but also a little bit. However, this approach should be based on the vital state of the biosphere, not on the nature of the technosphere [3.236].

As part of human nature, that is, people themselves, their relationships, and the environment as part of the environment, an environmental problem has arisen. This problem has arisen due to the negative changes in the natural environment as well as the social environment. There are many factors that affect the state of the social environment. A moderately created social environment is a stable spiritual climate that has a positive impact on every member of society, ensures its safety and contributes to the well-being of each individual. Negative factors create a favorable environment for the deterioration of mood and mood and the emergence of various diseases of the body. Negative environmental factors affect human health and its gradual development. The deterioration of the social environment has led to social change, as well as the goal of dominating nature in everything, making man himself secondary. As a result, human activity got out of hand and led to a global catastrophe. "We began to realize this danger only in the early 1970s," wrote our first president, IA Karimov. At the time, the issue was exacerbated in the early Western models of global development. It was as if a bomb had exploded. He clearly felt the dangers facing humanity and the consequences of human activities on the environment "[4.108].

This is a consequence of the fact that the social environment is fragmented, even at the micro level. Human health is the property of the state. The health of the population depends on the state of the natural and social environment. Although the proportion of total nuclear warfare has decreased today, the risk of environmental bipgenetic degradation remains high. In recent years, "the possibility of a gradual end to the Cold War has been realized, but the problem of environmental protection has come to the fore. On the other hand, the complex nature of anthropogenic, anthropogenic, anthropogenic, anthropological and other artificial influences on nature aggravates the economic-political, demographic-ethnographic situation in different regions, complicating human-nature relations. As a result, the health of the population is deteriorating and the incidence of diseases is increasing. According to researchers, 50 percent of the population's health depends on lifestyle, the rest on the environment and human genetics, as well as the health care system. [5.111-112]. This means that a person's conscious attitude to the world around him depends primarily on his level of knowledge and worldview. Therefore, along with the measures taken by the state and international organizations to improve the environmental situation in our region, it is necessary, first of all, to form in people a high level of environmental awareness, to develop every citizen. To this end, the President has repeatedly stated that the environmental policy pursued in the country is aimed at forming the basis of ecological outlook and education. "... Such problems cannot be solved only by administrative means, they can be achieved by cultivating in the hearts of the younger generation a love for Mother Nature, a sense of belonging to it [6.570].

At the same time, the legal framework for the formation of an ecological worldview in our country is constantly being improved, as well as the potential of our people. "We all know that Uzbekistan is rich in mineral and natural resources, with strong economic and human potential. But our greatest asset is the enormous intellectual and spiritual potential of our people "[7.13].

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Citizens are obliged to treat the natural environment with care" (Article 50). The land, subsoil resources, water, flora and fauna

and other natural resources are national resources, which must be used wisely, and their authority is defined as a “condition for the protection of the environment” (Article 100). It is characterized by the fact that the individual's ecological outlook is aimed at strengthening the legal framework. In addition, the December 9, 1992 “On Nature Protection The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Water and Water Use" of May 6, 1993 and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" of December 26, 1996 provide for the right to an ecological worldview. is a set of legal norms governing relations in the field of protection and rational use of natural resources. This means that these legal norms should be reflected in society as a whole. Consequently, in all civilized countries of the world, “the process of globalization of environmental relations has raised international cooperation to a qualitatively new level. All countries view environmental problems as a solution to important problems of their domestic and foreign policies, because environmental policy is based on the integration of globalization, the common environmental interests of all countries. It should be noted that the need to formulate environmental policy, on the one hand, the globalization of socio-economic relations at the international level is not only related to the overall development of environmental activities, but also the current importance of social development.

There is an inextricable link between the globalization of international environmental policy and other socio-economic processes, which are first integrated in the territories of certain nation-states, and then at the interstate level. In this sense, the globalization of the sovereign states of Central Asia in environmental policy can be called the first stages of their international and interstate relations. In the context of global environmental relations, international cooperation in the field of nature protection is needed. For example, the problem of nature protection cannot always be solved by the power of large countries with different 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 state borders. Problems of protection of such animals or general issues of protection of the environment are solved at the level of the agreement between the governments and the international agreements. In our opinion, there are two main forms of cooperation in the field of nature protection in the world today:

- 1) Bilateral conventions on the protection of the environment and the rational use of natural resources;
- 2) Participation in the activities of international nature protection organizations.

The first international conference on current environmental issues, the Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis of Rational Use of the Biosphere and the Protection of Resources, was another milestone in the use and protection of the world's natural resources. The conference opened at the UNESCO Nino and lasted from September 4 to September 16, 1968. The conference was very authoritative: it was attended by 238 delegates from 63 UNESCO member states, 6 from UN member states and 88 from other international organizations.

Delegates from Sweden, France, Germany, Hungary and the United States made particularly detailed presentations at the conference. The conference addressed all important issues of nature protection throughout the biosphere.

In 1948, UNESCO and UNEPO formed an alliance for the protection of nature and natural resources with the help of an international biological program. The alliance includes institutions and non-governmental organizations from many countries around the world. More than 120 international organizations include about 350 national organizations from many countries and many international organizations. The organization is headquartered on the shores of Lake Geneva in Switzerland. One of the greatest achievements of this international organization is the creation of a unique Red Book [8.262-261].

Its assemblies discuss a wide range of issues related to the protection of animals, plants and animals in specific regions of the globe (for example, Africa and Uzbekistan). The performance of specific tasks will be determined.

The fact that environmental policy goes beyond the borders of the nation-state, their globalization also plays an important role in other socio-economic relations. Accordingly, the need for international coordination of national environmental regulation programs; first, environmental activities organized at the level of individual states should be an integral part of the work being done in the field of nature protection worldwide. Second, the effectiveness of these measures should be seen as an opportunity to resolve economic and political conflicts between different countries. Third, the globalization of environmental political relations requires a combination of objective conditions and subjective factors.

CONCLUSIONS

The expansion and deepening of the globalization of environmental policy, in turn, requires the coordination of state environmental activities, with a differential approach to the characteristics of national development. It has laid the foundation for the sovereignty and environmental interests of different countries and the globalization of international socio-economic relations. Second, 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 conclusion, it should be noted that the globalization of environmental policy of states has a positive impact on the deepening and expansion of interethnic commonalities, strengthening socio-economic ties between international organizations. Most importantly, the globalization of environmental policy is determined by human and interstate socio-economic relations, which also expands the scope of activities in the "human-society-nature" system.

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