

DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND TOLERANCE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT

Adhamjon Solijonovich Azimov
Teacher of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Kamoliddin Najmiddinovich Yakubov
Teacher of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

ABSTRACT

The article details and highlights the negative impact of the environmental crisis, which is one of the global problems of the modern world on the life of society, the role and place of environmental education in the formation of youth, the legal foundations of environmental education, the development of pedagogical forms and methods of teaching it. The article also pays attention to such issues as ways and directions to increase environmental tolerance in society, the development of the phenomenon of tolerance in social and environmental activities, and the reflection in the state strategy for the development of environmental education problems.

Keywords: environmental education, globalization, anthropogenic factors, natural resources, regulatory framework, mahalla, environmental offenses.

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, we are witnessing the consequences of humanity's negative relationship with nature. Floods and earthquakes occur in one part of the world, while forest fires are observed in another. Such global problems began to escalate in the second half of the last century as a result of the use of natural resources without taking into account environmental factors.

It should be noted that the natural balance has been disturbed due to the impact on nature for many years. As of today, human civilization and its future destiny require solving such issues.

At the moment, the efforts to solve environmental problems by introducing cost-effective, environmentally friendly technologies, consistently conducting nature protection activities or improving the legislation related to the sector are not enough to solve them. Raising the ecological culture of the population, having a reasonable attitude to the environment, and forming a sense of preservation of natural resources for future generations are among the main factors in preventing anthropogenic effects. The importance of environmental education is extremely high.

After all, ecological education is the unity between nature and society is important in providing and maintaining natural stability. Also, ecological education helps young people to consciously use nature, to instill love for nature in their hearts, and to teach them to be thrifty. This, in turn, places a great responsibility on the pedagogic personnel.

2. METHODS AND LITERATURE REVIEW

During the years of independence, a complete legal and regulatory framework was created in the field of ecology, environmental protection and rational use of natural resources. In particular, the

Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws "On Nature Protection", "On Education" and the National Personnel Training Program, as well as a number of other documents form the legal basis of the environmental education system.

It is worth noting that in Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" to achieve the goals of nature protection, provision of mandatory teaching of ecology in all types of educational institutions has been strengthened [1.- p.4].

Undoubtedly, it is important to increase the environmental culture of the population, especially the young generation, in order to achieve environmental purity and prevent environmental problems. For this purpose, consistent work is being carried out in Uzbekistan within the framework of the UN decade of education for sustainable development (2005-2014). In 2005, on the basis of the joint decision of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the Ministry of Public Education and the State Committee for Nature Protection, the program and concept "Prospects for the development of environmental education in the Republic and the further improvement of the system of training, retraining and professional development of environmental personnel" were adopted. is the result. However, while special attention is paid to ecological safety and environmental protection, not everyone understands the essence of the concept of ecological culture. In order to effectively use natural resources, to consciously solve the issues of their protection, it is necessary to form the spirit of love for nature in children, starting from the family and preschool educational institutions, and inculcate ecological knowledge into their consciousness. This is an important condition for the formation of a future generation that can protect the environment and use nature wisely[CNOSKA]. After all, only when the growing young generation acquires knowledge about nature and can feel the subtlety of the surrounding environment, its beauty, will their love for the Motherland and its nature grow.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS

In the process of teaching in educational institutions, it is desirable to enrich the minds of students with knowledge that reveals the essence of current environmental problems and to strengthen this knowledge with their practical activities and social work. In order to solve such a responsible task, the teacher is required to have knowledge in this field, pedagogical skills, high ecological culture, as well as constant research and study.

In this regard, organization of "Ecological Center", "Ecological Circle" in educational institutions, regularly holding eco-festivals or contests, publication of teaching-methodical manuals, textbooks, and demonstration materials will undoubtedly have a good effect.

Another place that creates environmental education is the neighborhood. In fact, respect for nature in our people is as old as history. In this sense, it is important to hold national festivals, which are one of our ancient values, and to attract more young people to them.

In general, creating an effective system of continuous environmental education of young people in educational institutions, families, and self-government bodies of citizens is one of the most important tasks we have today.

In addition, it is important to increase the ecological culture of the population through regular broadcasts of a series of shows, broadcasts, social and environmental videos, and publishing articles in periodicals.

Uzbekistan's implementation of large-scale reforms in social, economic, political, cultural and other spheres in the process of building the foundations of a democratic state and civil society created the

foundations, motives, mechanisms for the development of ecological tolerance, and determined the conditions of stability and the directions of strategic tasks of development guarantees.

In particular, in the social, economic and political development strategy of the state:

- 1) Restoration of national historical values and national identity;
- 2) Formation of national statehood and strengthening of defense capabilities;
- 3) Formation of democratic institutions and foundations of civil society;
- 4) Determination of market economy relations and formation of the class of owners;
- 5) Development of internal and external socio-ecological policy and social activity of the population;
- 6) Rational use of the country's strategic capabilities and natural resources;
- 7) Development of human potential and improvement of social production infrastructure;
- 8) Creating large-scale changes and guarantees of cooperation; 9) the strategic tasks of creating opportunities for cooperation with the world community and guaranteeing sustainable development were put on the agenda [1].

Intensification of the process of globalization not only expands the possibilities of humanity, but also leads to the aggravation of conflicts and the growth of the gap between developed and backward countries. As a result of this, various acts of transnational character are being committed, which undermine peace and stability [2].

In such conditions, the results of the effective performance of the tasks defined in the "Strategy of Actions" for 2017-2021 of the state of Uzbekistan depend on its adherence to the principle of tolerance in its international relations in general, and in particular in its environmental relations, the logic of historical development shows. After all, the reality of the 21st century has turned the principle of tolerance into a vital necessity, a motive for socio-ecological sustainable development, and is concretizing them.

The mechanisms for ensuring cooperation and harmonization of national and universal environmental interests of the peoples of the world are a factor that creates wide opportunities in solving the system of other global problems in general, and requires an approach to them at the level of state policy. According to this demand, Islam Karimov, the First President of Uzbekistan, took the initiative in carrying out practical work in this direction in our region from the first years of independence.

In particular, the idea of "Turkestan - our common home" [3] was put forward at the suggestion of Islam Karimov and the Eternal Friendship Agreements between the Central Asian countries, which were adopted on this basis, are directly related to the international political activities of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Therefore, if we analyze the tasks defined in the "Strategy of Actions" of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 from the point of view of this research topic, it becomes clear that the rule of law is an important mechanism and condition for the development of the phenomenon of tolerance in ecological and social activities.

In particular, in the solution of environmental issues of the judiciary: 1) democratization and improvement to ensure the independence and increase the authority of the judicial system; 2) improving administrative, criminal, civil and economic legislation by specializing courts in limiting, prohibiting and punishing environmental violations, 3) taking all necessary measures to guarantee the protection of citizens' environmental rights and freedoms; 4) improving and liberalizing the process of consideration of environmental violations in criminal and criminal-procedural legislation; humanization of criminal punishments and the procedure for their execution; 5) coordinating the activities of state and civil institutions in the fight against environmental crime and crime prevention;

6) improvement of organizational and legal mechanisms for combating environmental terrorism, corruption, expansion and other forms of organized crime; 7) to organize effective cooperation with state structures, civil society institutions, and mass media in improving the system of combating environmental crime and prevention of violations; 8) increasing the effectiveness of public control mechanisms over the activities of environmental law-enforcement and control agencies in identifying environmental violations and eliminating the causes and conditions that create opportunities for them are identified as priority directions for the development of environmental tolerance in state policy [4]. In general, the use of the principle of tolerance in the implementation of the tasks defined in the "Strategy of Actions": the complex-systemic application of economic, administrative, political and other mechanisms increases its effectiveness. However, this factor does not exclude the differential approach to the tasks specified in the "Strategy of Actions" and the need to integrate the methods of greening of tolerance in achieving a certain goal. On the contrary, the development of motives and mechanisms of tolerance in environmental relations is the basis for achieving success in other social and economic spheres.

In solving global problems, states are based on the principle of tolerance, which requires them to give up certain national interests. In particular, the solution of problems related to natural environment protection requires a relatively large amount of technical, technological, intellectual resources and capital expenditure. That is, the increase in environmental spending of the states increases the economic value and price of goods and has a negative impact on their competitiveness, as a result, on the possibility of consumption.

However, the economic cooperation of the states in the use of transboundary natural resources based on the environmental needs of the region within their national administrative borders is the main direction for the elimination of international environmental disputes. For example, damage to Norwegian nature by Russian factories on the Kola Peninsula caused environmental disputes between these countries. Therefore, in 1996, a consensus was reached in international environmental relations according to the agreement on the financing of the installation of purification filters at the metallurgical combine of the Russian Federation on the Kola Peninsula at the expense of Norwegian financial resources [5].

Also, in Central Asia, Uzbekistan's financial and technical support for the construction of the Roghun hydroelectric power station in Tajikistan, ensuring the strength of the dam, and Kyrgyzstan's cooperation in the construction of a cascade of hydroelectric power stations on the SyrDarya River led to the mutual agreement of neighboring countries on the distribution of transboundary water resources [6]. However, one can cite any number of examples from history about how the attempts of some state leaders to absolutize their national interests and push their point of view led to the aggravation of regional and even global conflicts, and attempts to resolve them with the help of weapons.

Different pluralistic alternative opinions have emerged and are becoming more differentiated to eliminate the consequences of the acute environmental situation (or rather, the crisis) that has arisen in Uzbekistan, to prevent escalation. Tolerance for these ideas and practical activities depends on the restoration of the heritage of the Uzbek people's centuries-old historical values of protecting the natural environment and the improvement of creative development methods and technological processes. Because both the functional importance and the motive of the principle of ecological tolerance are to realize the dreams of the nation to live in a pure ecological environment, to meet its needs and to preserve the future of civilization.

4. CONCLUSIONS:

The harmony of the national and universal ecological interests of the peoples of Central Asia, their mutual spiritual and spiritual unity is one of the factors of stability in the region. Therefore, the President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his address to the Oliy Majlis: "The fact that specific measures have been taken to improve the environmental situation in the Aral Bay region, the Ministry of Finance has created a fund for the development of the Aral Bay region, and allocated 200 billion soums to it, and the water supply of the residents of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Khorezm region has been improved with these funds." He noted that it is improving." This is a specific form of protection of public interests and shows the importance of the researched issue.

In short, in our society there are many ways to raise ecological and legal education and ecological culture of young people. Most importantly, we will achieve our goals only if they serve to preserve the natural resources that are the basis of our lives.

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