INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE EFFECTIVE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND CULTURE

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada tabiiy resurslardan samarali foydalanishda ekologik ta'lim va ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirishning xalqaro tajribasi tahlil qilinadi. Rivojlangan davlatlar amaliyoti asosida aholining ekologik savodxonligini oshirish, barqaror iste'mol va ishlab chiqarishni shakllantirish, ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda ta'lim tizimi va ijtimoiy institutlarning o'rni yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari ekologik ta'limning kuchaytirilishi barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlashda muhim omil ekanini ko'rsatadi va tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, chiqindilarni kamaytirish, energiya tejamkor texnologiyalarni joriy etish va barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlashda muhim omil hisoblanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ekologik ta'lim, ekologik madaniyat, ekologik xavfsizlik, tabiiy resurslar, xalqaro tajriba, barqaror rivojlanish, ekologik ong, resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, yashil iqtisodiyot.*

Annotation. *This article analyzes the international experience of environmental education and the development of ecological culture in the effective use of Natural Resources. On the basis of the practice of developed countries, the role of the educational system and social institutions in improving environmental literacy of the population, the formation of sustainable consumption and production, ensuring environmental safety is highlighted. The results of the study show that the strengthening of environmental education is an important factor in ensuring sustainable development and is an important factor in the rational use of natural resources, reduction of waste, introduction of energy-efficient technologies and ensuring sustainable development.*

Key words: *environmental education, environmental culture, environmental security, Natural Resources, international experience, sustainable development, environmental awareness, rational use of resources, green economy.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье анализируется международный опыт развития экологического образования и экологической культуры в эффективном использовании природных ресурсов. На основе практики развитых стран освещается роль системы образования и социальных институтов в повышении экологической грамотности населения, формировании устойчивого потребления и производства, обеспечении экологической безопасности. Результаты исследования показывают, что усиление экологического образования является важным фактором в обеспечении устойчивого развития и является важным фактором в обеспечении рационального использования природных ресурсов, сокращения отходов, внедрения энергоэффективных технологий и устойчивого развития.*

Ключевые слова: *экологическое образование, экологическая культура, экологическая безопасность, природные ресурсы, международный опыт, устойчивое развитие, экологическое сознание, рациональное использование ресурсов, зеленая экономика.*

Climate change is one of the main challenges of our time, which directly affects the quality of our lives. Today, the effects of climate change have become global and unprecedented. As a result of the Aral Sea disaster, climate change in Central Asia is twice as intense as the global average. Among the negative manifestations are an increase in the frequency and geography of dust storms, worsening problems of land degradation and reduction of water resources.

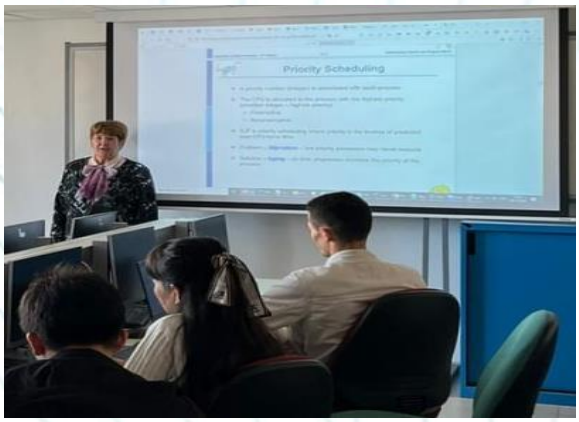
Currently, global environmental problems - climate change, biodiversity reduction, rapid depletion of resources, and increased waste - are forcing countries to seek new approaches. International experience shows that one of the most important factors in the effective use of natural resources is the development of environmental education and ecological culture of the population. Developed countries have placed the formation of environmental awareness at the center of sustainable development strategies. In the countries of the European Union, environmental education is included in curricula starting from preschool education. Children will practically learn the daily rules of nature conservation, waste sorting, and water and energy conservation. Schools actively involve students in the process through environmental laboratories, green areas, and environmental projects. Such a system forms the ecological literacy of the population from a young age and strengthens responsible behavior in society. In Japan and South Korea, the formation of ecological culture is considered as a national policy. In these countries, the ecological discipline and social responsibility of the population are very high. They widely use energy-saving technologies, the level of waste processing is high, and environmental management standards are strictly controlled at enterprises. Environmental education is provided not only in schools, but also in enterprises, universities, and community centers. The main task of environmental education in the USA is to expand the participation of citizens in environmental decision-making. Universities and research centers train young people as qualified specialists in environmental innovations, green technologies, and renewable energy. This approach contributes to the rapid development of "green" sectors of the economy. World experience shows that the development of ecological culture is one of the most effective mechanisms for the rational use of natural resources. Because environmental education affects processes from a person's daily habits to the level of decision-making. As a result, savings in the use of water, land, energy, and forest resources will

increase, waste will decrease, and the level of recycling will increase. Based on international experience, improving the system of environmental education, modernizing educational programs, raising the environmental awareness of the population, and transitioning enterprises to environmental management standards are important tasks for Uzbekistan. Digital technologies, environmental platforms, online courses, and interactive educational programs are becoming effective tools for increasing environmental literacy. Deep awareness of these processes, Uzbekistan pays the most serious attention to promoting the issues of the "green" agenda, ecology and biodiversity, conservation and careful use of natural resources, improving environmental education and culture with the transition from nature consumption to conservation, and ecology is a matter of developing an appropriate model of economic development, where it is time to think about what the current the generation will leave to future descendants. "This is our human duty to the present and future generations," President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized speaking at the 76th session of the UN General Assembly. In order to implement the tasks defined in the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, the main goal of which is to ensure a free, comfortable and prosperous life of our multinational people, a program for the development of renewable and hydrogen energy, resource conservation in all sectors of the economy, to ensure "green" and inclusive economic growth is being actively implemented at the national level. adopted on December 2, 2022 the year of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-436 "On measures to improve the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy until 2030". The main achievements, more than 500 million seedlings have been planted over the past two years. In comparison with the world practice, the countries of India and Uzbekistan are primarily new economic relations, new economic visions. Given that the number of sunny days per year in both

India and Uzbekistan is almost 300, and these countries have some of the best conditions in the world for capturing and using solar energy, it is quite obvious that the market agrees with this, as evidenced by a significant reduction in the cost of solar energy. Both in India and Uzbekistan, solar energy is beginning to displace coal as an energy source and by 2030 the energy efficiency of the economy will double, the share of renewable energy will be at least 25% and by 2040 it will be more than 66%. This means that in 2040, one dollar will be able to buy 2.5 times more solar energy than today. In his speech, the head of the delegation of Uzbekistan to the UN climate Summit in Glasgow, Aziz Abdukhakimov, noted that under the Paris Agreement, Uzbekistan undertakes an additional commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 35% by 2030 to the indicators of 2010. To achieve this goal, it is planned to develop a National Strategy for low-carbon development, through constant self-improvement, expansion of scientific research, introduction of innovative technologies, effective implementation of reforms.

The Green Economic Growth Program is primarily aimed at sustainable and efficient use of natural resources, strengthening the resilience of the national economy to natural disasters and climate change, ensuring green and low-carbon development of the national economy, in particular industry, introducing innovations and attracting effective green investments, developing a sustainable and inclusive green economy. urbanization, support of the

population and their places of residence, which are most affected during the transition to a "green" economy. Effective implementation of tasks in these priority areas is, first of all, capacity building and human capital development within the framework of "green" growth, increasing eco—awareness and eco-culture, creating a favorable political environment, effective institutions for the transition to a "green" economy, increasing external and internal flows of "green" financing. In the XXI century, when technology and industry are highly developed in the world, issues of sustainable and efficient use of natural resources, ecology are on the agenda of almost every state in the world, and ensuring the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of ecology, environmental protection, rational use and restoration of natural resources, as well as preventing the negative impact of human activities on nature, by increasing eco-awareness, eco-education and eco-culture, is relevant. The basis for the formation of an ecological worldview is directly related to the institutions of upbringing and education in the family.



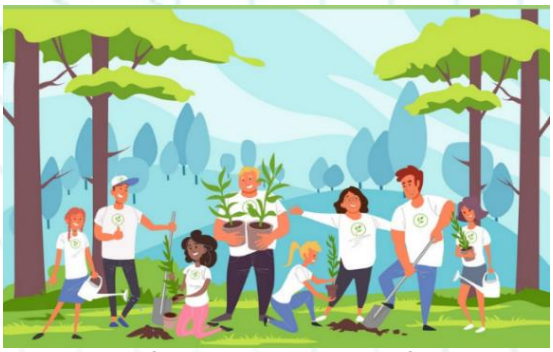
In order to improve environmental education aimed at forming the young generation's ideas about the environment, environmental and resource–saving technologies, and interest in ecology, it is necessary to introduce the formation of the development of ecological thinking that rational use, careful attitude and restoration of natural resources, as well as environmental protection, is a social necessity. At the same time, in order to improve the quality of education for further improvement of the sphere of ecology,

environmental protection, rational use and restoration of natural resources, as well as the formation of eco-awareness, eco-education and eco-culture, the introduction of new professions in the field of rational use and restoration of natural resources, ecology and environmental protection, as an eco-analyst, eco-auditor, ecologist, is in urgent demand - logistician.

Training of personnel in demanded specialties for the rational use and restoration of natural resources, ecology and environmental protection is a requirement of time. In 2021, the opening of the International Institute of Central Asia took place in Uzbekistan — the only state research institution in the region endowed with international status, which will study regional processes and international relations related to Central Asia.

The opening ceremony of the International Institute of Central Asia was attended by the heads of the foreign ministries of Central Asian countries, representatives of the UN, the CIS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia, who arrived in Tashkent to participate in the International Conference "Central and South Asia: Regional Interconnectedness. Challenges and opportunities".

Currently, Uzbekistan, together with partners from Central and South Asian countries, is taking decisive actions in the field of combating drought and water scarcity, mitigating the consequences of the Aral Sea tragedy and socio-economic development of adjacent territories. Over the past twenty years, concepts such as the environmental crisis, global warming and climate change have been on the agenda in almost all countries of the world. In the modern world, solving environmental problems is one of the key policy directions not only in developed but also in developing countries, and therefore such issues are the most urgent and need to be addressed, such as: How will economic and social transformations lead to changes in the environment by 2030? What policy measures are needed to address major environmental issues?



As for the prospects for the environment, according to the results of the presented analysis of economic and environmental trends until 2030, if new policy measures are not taken, we risk causing irreversible damage to the environment and basic natural resources necessary to maintain economic growth and well-being. Prospects show that finding solutions to key

environmental problems of today, including climate change, loss of biodiversity, water scarcity and the impact of pollution on health, is possible and affordable. In this regard, from the point of view of world experience, the American practice of combining socio-economic modernization and sustainable development priorities, which has existed as a cultural and civilizational component throughout the history of American development, is of considerable interest.

In the USA, the effective use of natural resources has been achieved through comprehensive environmental education and the formation of an environmental culture, which include educational activities, research and the formation of environmentally oriented behavior since the middle of the 20th century.

This has helped to solve many environmental problems and improve the quality of water and soil in the country. The key areas in the USA are: The systematic approach: In the United States, the formation of the basic principles of an environmental strategy, including environmental education, began in the middle of the 20th century.

• Education and awareness: Environmental education programs are aimed at developing an understanding of environmental problems and the human role in solving them, as well as at developing environmentally oriented behavior.

• Research: Schools and universities actively include environmental research in their programs, contributing to a deeper understanding of problems and the search for new solutions.

• Practical activities: In practice, this is reflected in improving water and soil quality indicators, as well as in solving specific environmental problems. Undoubtedly, along with all the countries of the world, America and the New Uzbekistan will become powerful, prosperous states that occupy a worthy place on the world stage. Active participation at the international level in promoting topical issues of the "green" agenda, curbing climate change, and making effective use of natural resources by improving environmental education and culture are necessary measures for the future of our planet.

In conclusion, the development of environmental education and ecological culture is the most important basis for the effective use of resources. International experience confirms that an environmentally responsible society creates the foundation for sustainable development.

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