ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN STABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The issues of ecological education in the context with its necessity in stable economic development of Uzbekistan in the modernization conditions have been considered in the article. This is due to the fact that in Central Asia and in Uzbekistan there is a sharp feeling of necessity to struggle with ecological challenges of up-to-dateness. The consequences of global, regional and local ecological cataclysms have been observed in the country. In the conditions of modernization of the social and economic development one can sharply feel the shortage of potable and irrigation water, effect of drought, the rational use of land resources linked with salinization of soil, erosion. One should mention the ecologic threat in connection with the desiccation of Aral Sea. In this connection a human factor is highlighted in the struggle with consequences of ecological cataclysms. Awareness, enlightenment, moral culture of a human are formed first of all via education. Therefore ecological upbringing of a person is an important factor in the solution of ecological problems.

MAIN PART

In modern conditions ecological education and morality of the population and especially of the youth is one of the important factors of environmental protection and prevention of ecological catastrophe. With this purpose the Strategy on ecological education for stable development has been adopted by European Economic Commission of the United Nations Organization. Purposeful work on its realization, and also the fulfillment of measures within the framework of declared Decade of UNO (2005-2014), is conducted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan there has been elaborated the Program and Concept “About the development of ecological education, training, and retraining of personnel, and also the perspectives of the perfection of professional training system in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, which was sanctioned by the joint resolution of Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, Ministry of National Education and State Committee on Protection of Nature. Mechanism of estimation in a wider sense – the integrated analysis of condition, impact and protection of nature, and also use of natural resources in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years of independence made a considerable way in its development.

Ecological education enlightens and helps the population of the country for the habitation and rational use of natural resources in the biosphere in the globalization conditions.

Intensification and perfection of the ecological education content is dictated by that more than a half of the population lives in environmentally unfavorable zones.

However, social and economic conditions demand of a person that he is to lead productive, economic and educational life. Everyone should be informed on an ecological situation of the terrain. The important element of person’s ecological education is his knowledge about the condition of land, water and atmospheric resources in residence. The educational process plays an important role in the solution of the given problem in modern conditions. One should note that especially the youth participates in state and public organizations in the process of deepening the person’s educational level. Mass media lead
regular programmes, publish actual materials about ecological condition of the region. Scientific centers with state bodies inform the population about the environmental problems on the territory of Uzbekistan including transboundary ecological issues. The Law «About closely guarded natural terrains» was adopted in 2010 in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It should be noted that in Uzbekistan there implemented the scientifically substantiated program for the formation of healthy life-style. Ecologists, medical workers, teachers and representatives of public organizations participate at implementing this program. In the curricula of schools, colleges, academic lyceums, and higher educational institutions a great attention is paid to the studying of Aral Sea problem. The desiccation of Aral Sea occurred in the result of anti ecological policy in Central Asia for the years of Soviet power. At present in the Aral Sea basin there live about 60 millions of people.

For the purposes of realization of the Strategy by European Economic Commission of the United Nations Organization and national programs in this sphere of ecological education and upbringing the state bodies assist the increase of the level of ecological education of various strata of society, organize the professional training of employees and render methodical and material assistance to the other establishments in these issues.

Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education elaborated curricula, practical textbooks taking into account modern nature-conservative legislation and distributed to all educational institutions. In all higher and specialized secondary educational institutions the "Ecology" and "Environmental protection" subjects are taught. A lot of specialists-ecologists graduate annually from the universities in the republic. Annually the State Committee for Nature Protection organizes and conducts training and work practice, and also preparation of students’ final qualification works of higher and specialized secondary educational institutions of the country - the future ecologists. The system of ecological education and training in Uzbekistan is implemented in direct accordance with the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan such as "On nature protection", "On education", Presidential Decree from May 21, 2004 "State nationwide program of school education development for 2004-2009" and National Program on Personnel training.

In order to solve environmental problems it is necessary to improve the training and retraining of personnel. Highly qualified staff plays an important role in solving the environmental issues. Environmental education starts form high schools. In this connection the tasks of regular renovation of scientific data in the curricula of secondary schools on the humanities and natural sciences, actual environmental issues and modern solutions of these problems are put before the institutions of public education. In particular, taking into account the students’ interest to ecological issues, there organized environmental circles and their activity has been improving at schools.

The youth takes an important place in social and political life of the country. It should be noted that today in Uzbekistan the youth under the age of 18 years is about 18.0% of the total population and up to 30 years respectively 64.0% of the population. Environmental education of the youth in the conditions of economy modernization facilitates the successful solution of environmental problems. In the Republic of Uzbekistan only in the framework of the Program of school education development during the last four years a great work has been made on construction and beautification at 8500 schools. To be precise, 351 new schools are built and 2470 ones are overhauled, at 3607 schools capital repairs are made, and current repairs at 2072 ones. In accordance with the national Program on personnel training from 1997 up to the present time, having drawn two trillion 368 billion 730 million soums the 1364 professional colleges have been built.

It is necessary to note that the criteria of younger generation in different periods were characterized in different ways. The great scholar of antiquity, Pythagor believed that "spring, covering childhood and adolescence, lasts up to 20 years, "summer" - 20-40 years, fruit-bearing maturity, "autumn" - from 40-60 years. Solon divides human life into ten "weeks", and according to him, youth begins from 14 years, the heyday of physical
power is for 21-28 years, the mind is matured between 28-42 years.

Simultaneously with the adoption of new laws, normative acts, organizational structures on the ecology, with the phased transition to the market economy and declaring the year of 2011 as the "The year of small business and private entrepreneurship" in the country the considerable efforts are made to create new environment management system, to conduct effective ecological policy and institutional reformations. In Uzbekistan there operates the Ecological movement, 15 deputies of which are elected to the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis. It is necessary that in this connection the important tasks stand before the deputies of the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis, elected from the Environmental Movement of Uzbekistan, which unites more than 100 specialized NGOs today.

Among the social ecological institutions a paramount place, undoubtedly, takes the system of education and training - school, academic lyceum, professional colleges and higher educational institutions. They are designed to lay the foundation for individual ecological culture, to give environmental knowledge, to foster love to nature. Without exaggeration we can say that it depends on their success or failure would they cope or not with the environmental problem of future generations.

In the conditions of democratization and formation of the civil society it is necessary:
- to activate the participation of young scientists in monitoring of the condition of water and land resources and development of complex measures on rational use of natural resources.
- to expand the participation of young scientists, master degree students, post-graduate students in development and realization of measures against salinization and pollution of land resources, to prevent the processes of desertification.
- young scientists who work at regional universities and scientific centers of Uzbekistan can make an important contribution to the elaboration of development of modern environmental problems.
- young scientists can make their worthy contribution to the inculcation of effective technologies for purifying superficial waters for water supply of rural communities in connection with the actuality of provision of the population with a pure potable water.
- young scientists leading research work in scientific institutions can make their worthy contribution to development and realization of measures of nature conservation of arrangements for mitigation of consequences of the Aral crisis.
- in the conditions of modernization it is necessary to take measures on activatization of the participation of young scientists in monitoring on conservation of biodiversity in country.
- to attract young scientists to the development of regional plan of actions on environmental protection.
- to attract young scientists in the development of international ecological projects.
- to expand participation of youth organizations with non-governmental and non-commercial ones in the solution of environmental problems of region.
- to support scientists in preparing and publishing analytical materials concerning on environmental protection issues.

REFERENCES


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