

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL PROJECT "GREEN SPACE" IN NEW UZBEKISTAN IN NATURE PROTECTION

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*OʻzMU tayanch doktoranti*

**Abstract.** *In this article, the issue of raising the environmental awareness and culture of young people is becoming more urgent today, when environmental problems are becoming more acute, and the fact that the nationwide project of President Shavkat Mirziyoev "Green Space" is not a one-year event, and the laws that are marked in this direction are analyzed.*

**Key words:** *Ecological value, nature, youth, ecological culture, environment, ecological safety, ecology, methods and tools.*

The analysis of the current state of the environment, global and regional environmental problems, new environmental risks, which is considered an integral part of the socio-economic process of improving the quality of life of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan, is the basis of the Concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 (hereinafter - the Concept). created the need for development.

The concept defines the priority directions of the state policy in the field of environmental protection in the specified period, and their implementation allows to ensure the sustainable development of the state for the benefit of future generations.

The following objectives of the Concept:

Ensuring a favorable environment as a necessary condition for improving the life and health of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Sustainable economic development due to the introduction of innovative technologies that reduce the negative impact on the environment and the health of the population;

Ensuring rational use of environmental objects and restoration of biological resources.

-The followings are the tasks of the Concept:

-To ensure preservation and protection of environmental objects (land, water, atmospheric air, subsoil, flora and fauna);

-Expansion of protected natural areas;

Greening of the economy, introduction of economic mechanisms for the use of nature, priority use of materials, products, production facilities and other facilities that pose the least ecological risk;

-Improvement of state control in the field of environmental protection and rational use of nature, as well as the system of ecological monitoring of the environment;

-Scientific provision of environmental protection;

- Taking into account environmental safety, improving the system of waste management, ensuring environmentally safe use of toxic chemicals and radioactive substances;

- Increase the environmental culture of the population, increase the level of transparency of the activities of state bodies in the field of environmental protection, and strengthen the role of civil society;

- Formation of a society that ensures sustainable development with minimal impact on the environment;

- Expansion of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

- The following approaches are used in the implementation of the concept:

- Formation of environmental culture and education - organization of a complex system of continuous environmental education of the population, involving the institutions of civil society, participation of the population in making decisions on environmental issues;

In September 2020, the UN representative office in Uzbekistan presented the final model of the agreement on the next period of cooperation on sustainable development (2021-2025). It was also supported and signed by the country's government. The cooperation agreement defined actions to support Uzbekistan in achieving the National Sustainable Development Goals, leaving no one behind. This document is the basis of UN projects and programs aimed at sustainable development of the country until 2030. It was formed in cooperation with the government of Uzbekistan, parliament and civil society, and covers three strategic goals. 1. Ensuring effective governance and justice for all. 2. Inclusive development of human capital for health, well-being and development.

3. Achieving sustainable, climate-responsible and inclusive development.

Objectives in the field of sustainable development in Uzbekistan. It is a call to global action to end poverty on Earth, protect the environment and climate, and ensure that all people in the world enjoy peace and prosperity. Goals that the UN is trying to achieve in Uzbekistan. These include combating climate change, protecting marine ecosystems, protecting terrestrial ecosystems, and clean water and sanitation.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's decree No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 adopted "Development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026". 100 goals have been developed for this. Then the fifth section was devoted to "Ensuring Spiritual Development and Bringing the Industry to a New Level".

Goal 80: Protection of ecology and the environment, improvement of the ecological situation in cities and districts, implementation of the nationwide project "Green Space".

Planting of at least 200 million trees every year as part of the "Green Space" nationwide project.

Establishing an aerobiological monitoring system in 10 regions of the republic in accordance with the initiatives of the nationwide project "Green Space".

Collection of household waste to 100%, increase the rate of recycling from 21% to 50% by 2026.

Completion of the work of defining the sanitary protection zones and coastal regions of 51 surface natural water bodies (rivers, small rivers and natural lakes) across the Republic.

To make the city of Tashkent a friendly, ecologically clean area with all possibilities for living, to increase the level of greening to 30%.

Construction of additional 500,000 hectares of land on the dry bottom of the Aral Sea, bringing their total area to 2.5 million hectares or 78 percent of the area by the end of 2026.

Implementation of projects worth 300 million US dollars on the basis of international "Green Climate" and Global Environmental Funds programs aimed at preventing biodiversity, climate change and soil erosion.

Establishment of "public parks" for every 50-100 thousand inhabitants in city and district centers.

Further strengthening of social support for the population living in the Aral Bay region.

Goal 81: Expansion of forest area.

Expansion of the forest area and effective use of forest fund lands in the territories of the republic.

Establishment of plantations in mountain and sub-mountain areas of the Forest Fund. Planting of desert areas, establishment of protective forests in the areas.

Establishment of tree groves to protect irrigated lands from erosion and sand migration from land reclamation facilities.

Regulation of the use of forests on the lands of the state forest fund, expansion of the forest fund.

Fundamental revision of the mechanism of protection and conservation of forests.

In the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 in order to implement the set tasks, to increase the efficiency of the measures implemented to ensure "green" and inclusive economic growth within the framework of the strategy of the transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to further expand the use of renewable energy sources and resource saving in all sectors of the economy:

Chapter 2. "Green" growth priorities

2.6. Supporting the population and their habitats that may be greatly affected during the transition to a "green" economy

Priority tasks:

in order to create stable jobs in the long-term perspective, to carry out a comprehensive policy on retraining and development of skills, supporting the increase of labor force mobility in the period of transition to a "green" economy for the vulnerable and at risk of unemployment due to climate change;

improvement of the system of permanent training of the workforce on new skills for the created and existing jobs for the effective transition to the "green" economy.

Priority directions:

a) development of inclusive and stable human capital - creation of jobs among the population, especially young people and women, and creation of a favorable environment for entrepreneurship, to increase the standard of living of the population, to reduce poverty, to ensure macroeconomic stability and inclusive economic growth;

b) elimination of the gap in the quality of life between the city and the countryside - developing programs to reduce the gap between the poor, at risk of poverty and urban and rural areas with a high impact of climate change;

v) support of youth innovative "start-up" projects - improvement of innovation and start-up support mechanisms to diversify the economy and encourage youth employment;

g) to increase the quality and effectiveness of education - in order to support children, youth and women, to ensure their inclusive education, increase its quality and coverage;

d) increase the coverage and effectiveness of the social protection system:

increase people's well-being and strengthen their social protection;

development and improvement of the quality of healthcare services;

e) support and encouragement of small and medium-sized businesses in transitional conditions - support the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as support their legalization to create decent and safe jobs.

2.7. Interdisciplinary thematic directions.

2.7.1. Capacity building for green growth and human capital development

Priority directions:

a) improvement of management and planning powers of management staff of state bodies and organizations - conducting trainings on sustainable management issues for management staff of interested ministries and agencies;

b) strengthening the technological capabilities of state and private organizations in planning, implementation, and evaluation of the actions and measures for the transition to a "green" economy - training for middle and technical staff of interested state bodies and private organizations;

v) training of trainers on "green" growth, resilience to climate change - developing and conducting short-term courses for training instructors for capacity building education, research and other institutions;

g) support the provision of training and consulting services in private commercial and non-profit organizations by providing small grants - providing small grants aimed at covering the costs of public lectures, conferences and seminars on "green" economy issues for private commercial and non-commercial organizations;

d) inclusion of "green" economy topics in relevant curricula of educational organizations - inclusion of topics related to "green" economy practices and principles within the existing disciplines of relevant educational organizations;

e) establishment of an online center of the "green" economy - creation of an electronic platform containing information on the "green" economy, its legislative framework, past and future activities, international best practices and other aspects of "green" growth;

j) training specialists in "green" economy and sustainable business directions at the Tashkent State University of Economics - opening the faculty (department) of "Green" Economy and Sustainable Business" at the Tashkent State University of Economics;

z) introduction of "green" development research funds - launching a public fund aimed at supporting research in the field of "green" growth in Uzbekistan.

2.7.2. Creating a favorable political environment for the transition to a "green" economy, introducing effective institutions

Priority directions:

a) by combining experience, information and resources on the "green" economy, improving coordination between governments, creating an effective institutional structure - integrating information on the environment and the economy into a single base in order to improve the opportunities for analysis and monitoring based on real data;

b) coordination of industry strategies with the goals of "green" development - coordination of industry strategies, which cover cost estimates or investment plans that determine the main "green" infrastructures for financing, with the goals and strategic frameworks of the "green" economy and "green" development;

c) harmonization of economic activity with environmental regulation:

integration of environmental regulatory measures aimed at supporting the main principles necessary for the transition to a "green" economy (access to information, public participation, the "polluter pays" principle, environmental justice, etc.);

development of a strategic environmental assessment system for the main sectors whose impact on the economy may be harmful to the environment;

g) development of tools for modeling and forecasting of the "green" economy - creation of an economic model for forecasting long-term interactions between the economy and the environment;

d) improving the collection and management of information on the "green" economy;

e) Implementation of a modern system of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) in the field of climate change - modernization and improvement of the monitoring, reporting and verification system (MRV) of Uzbekistan covering all greenhouse gases, adaptation and support of the state's climate policy by the international community. support measures;

j) facilitating the use of information about the "green" economy by citizens and civil society institutions - facilitating the use of information about environmental issues in order to facilitate the publication of their information about the environment by many enterprises;

z) evaluation of the state policy on "green" development - systematic evaluation of the policy of "green" development and transition to a "green" economy;

i) regular reporting to the parliament and citizens on the implementation of the transition to the "green" economy - regular reporting to the parliament and citizens on the progress of the transition to the "green" economy, the risks associated with inaction, the main measures implemented by the executive state bodies to give

k) strengthening the capacity of local government bodies and communities to solve future problems - increasing energy security by identifying, developing and implementing QTE technologies, finding opportunities for financing QTE investments in the fields of solar, wind and hydropower;

l) strengthening the participation of the private sector and civil society - improving and encouraging the exchange of ideas on the issues of "green" development among all interested parties of the society.

Nature itself is like a jewellery. Each plant, each tree, forest, and animal world that sprouts from his bosom is a unique world. Prevention and protection of this natural wealth is not only the work of the employees of this field, but everyone's duty. Because the cleanliness and ecological balance of the area we live in are equally important to all of us. In short, let's be kind to mother nature. Let's strengthen environmental education in families, neighborhoods and villages. It is necessary to observe mediocrity, to take care of the place of flowers and trees. If we make a habit of not harming the natural beauty, we will be more concerned about the future of generations and the continuity of life.

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