REGULATION OF ECOLOGICAL STABILITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF A CIVIL SOCIETY

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Abstract. In the article questions of regulation of ecological stability in the conditions of the further deepening of democratic reforms and formation of a civil society as one of major factors of maintenance of a sustainable development of the country are considered. Authors of the article explore the effects of the reforms in the field of ecology, environmental stability participation process government agencies. In the article summarizes the results of the international cooperation Uzbekistan in ecology. Interesting posts is about the flora and fauna of the country. The authors studied the relationship with the ecological stability of educating young people. Authors of the scientific article noted that the regulation of environmental sustainability comes to the fore in connection with the implementation of reforms in education and in other industries and education program harmoniously developed personality. It should be noted that in the context of civil society to ensure environmental sustainability is becoming an important component of regional security, exerting an increasing influence on well-being and health, as well as on the economic impact of all sectors of industry and agriculture.

In these circumstances, the strategic objectives of environmental sustainability placed the radical improvement of the environment, rehabilitation and prevention of degradation of natural systems, protect human health and the creation of conditions for improving the quality and life expectancy of the population.

Key words: Sustainable development, ecology, civil society, democratic reforms, ecological formation, education of harmoniously developed person.

In the conditions of the further deepening of democratic reforms and formation of the civil society one of the principal factor of the development is maintenance of a sustainable development of the country. Ecological stability is closely connected with social and economic questions and regulation of a sustainable development of a society. Ecological safety and stability in region is put in the forefront, in connection with providing with food security, preservation of a healthy lifestyle of members of a society. Regulation of ecological stability is put in the forefront also in connection with realization of reforms in the branches of economy and with the program of education of harmoniously developed person. The guaranteeing of ecological stability becomes the important component of regional safety, making the increasing impact on well-being and population health, as well as on an economic influence of all industries and agriculture. In these conditions strategic targets of ecological stability are radical improvement in a condition of environment, restoration and prevention of degradation of natural complexes, health protection of the person and creation of the conditions providing improvement in quality and increase of longevity of the population of the country.

Practical importance of the program is that in the conditions of modernization of economy and regulation of ecological stability a regular realization of monitoring of environment, carrying out of ecological inventory of all possible sources of pollution, creation of thematic layers, methodical and standard legal base for realization of uniform territorial system of ecological monitoring in the territory of the Republic become actual. It is necessary to notice, that the document has been accepted with a view of the further maintenance of a favorable condition of environment and rational use of natural resources, adoption of ecological bases of a sustainable development in economy branch.

The present Program is prepared on the basis of the national action plan for environmental protection of the republic of Uzbekistan and directed on realization of nature conservation actions regarding ecological support of economic reforms in Uzbekistan and creations of conditions for social and economic development and achievement of the purposes of a sustainable development of the country. Proceeding from positions of
the new Program the ecological policy of the republic is directed on realization of transition from protection of separate elements of the nature to general protection of ecological systems, warranting of optimum parameters of a habitat of the person and harmonization of interrelation with mechanisms of development of branches of economy by principles of "green economy".

The country has achieved reduction of anthropogenic impact on the environment from emissions and discharges of pollutants, waste production and consumption, the work on biodiversity conservation and sustainability of natural ecosystems, ecological security of the population and territory of the regions is carried out. The important factor in program performance on preservation of the environment is considered to be the financing of the actions provided by the present Program and realized at the expense of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are subject to annual specification at formation of its address part for relevant calendar year (Djuraev and Turdiqulov, 2005, p. 30).

The adopted program includes rational and integrated use of natural resources, including water, land, mineral and biological, phased reduction of air pollution, water and land resources through the introduction of cleaner technologies and improved processes for production, improvement of environmental monitoring mechanism environment for regular assessment and forecast of its social and ecological condition, implementation of measures for the rehabilitation and improvement of the ecological state in the ecological disaster region of Aral and other environmentally rugged areas of the country, provision of clean drinking water and improved sewerage networks and treatment facilities in major cities and towns, the development of scientific and technological capabilities and use of science and technology in the field of environmental protection.

Development and expansion of a network of protected natural territories, perfection of the nature protection legislation and standard-methodical base in the field of protection of a surrounding environment, ecological formation and formation with a view of a sustainable development, and also advocacy of ecological knowledge, the further development of regional and international cooperation in the decision of environmental problems become the major problem in performance of the provided measures.

Creation of the guaranteed and worthy conditions of an inhabitancy and level of ecological safety for the population and the state presupposes, ecological improvement of the region of Aral by carrying out forest-land reclamation actions on the drained bottom of Aral sea, provision of the population with qualitative potable water by development of water supply systems in large cities and settlements of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions, reduction of emissions of polluting substances in community air from cars and railway vehicles and dumps in water resources at the expense of reconstruction of sewer treatment facilities, expansion of the existing and development of new protected natural territories, carrying out of actions for preservation of the saiga population on a plateau Ustyurt, an estimation of a of the gene pool of flora of Uzbekistan, as the bases of conducting the state cadastre of flora (Aliqulova, 2007, p. 50).

Ecological approach to economy branches, perfection of technological processes and nature protection activity provides introduction ecologically proved low-waste process on mining and smelting manufacture, realization of a complex of measures on reduction of pollution of an environment, modernization of existing technology of reception of sulphur at the enterprises of a gas-chemical complex a method of direct oxidation, installation building on recycling of passing gases on objects on an oil recovery and gas, increase the effectiveness of energy processes of development of the electric power and reduction of emissions of polluting substances in atmosphere at the expense of introduction steam-gas installations on thermal power stations, introduction of renewed ecologically pure energy sources on the cotton-cleaning enterprises, in medical and educational institutions.

For prevention of environmental contamination by a waste industrial and economic activities the improvement of ecological conditions for territories of the former mines of the Namangan and Tashkent areas, rehabilitation tailing dump with a toxic waste on the objects of mining and smelting branch, improvement of ecological conditions by re-cultivation of the land in a burial place of special ranges of pesticides and toxic substances is planned.

In Uzbekistan, efforts on the development of legislation and regulatory basis for the protection of the environment and natural resources, improvement of teaching centers on education for sustainable development and improvement of the professional qualifications of employees of environmental services, preparation and publication of the next edition of "Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Book-album of
“Protected Natural Areas” are carried out. For the purpose of the further development of regional and international cooperation on perfection of nature protection activity and the prevention of transboundary pollution of an environment performance of actions for achievement by Uzbekistan of UN Millennium Development Goals is planned.

In the conditions of deepening of democratic reforms in the country regular work for scientific-technical and legal maintenance of protection of environment, system monitoring of environmental contamination are spent, in educational institutions of the country ecological education of the young generation is spent, mass media spend regular work on increase of ecological culture of the population.

As the basic directions of regulation of ecological stability in the conditions of a civil society the regulation of development of productive forces on principles of economic suitability and an ecological admissibility, acceptance of new administrative decisions taking into account the ecological factor are acting (Aliqulova, 2007, p. 46).

In the regions of the country actions for decrease in level of pollution of the air environment are carried out, introduction of modern ecologically pure technologies and the equipment in the industrial organizations, building of road interchanges and traffic intersections, development of ecologically safe types of transport and fuel for the purpose of achievement of maximum permissible parameters of emissions of harmful substances in atmosphere in the Republic territory proceeds.

The measures directed on preservation of a biodiversity and natural landscapes, influence minimization on a biodiversity and especially protected natural territories of various forms of economic activities, carrying out of a complex of measures on their protection and an improvement, realization of works on strengthening of material base, inventory of especially protected natural territories and development of perspective recreational zones, re-cultivation of the fulfilled open-cast mines and their use in the recreational purposes, definition of places of dwelling and number of kinds of animals rare and being under the threat of disappearance, the organization of their protection and performance of actions for their restoration play an important role.

Uzbekistan actively participates in the world actions for preservation and biodiversity augmentation on the Earth. In the country the Project of the Government of Uzbekistan, the Program of Development of the United Nations and Global Ecological Fund on national planning in the field of a biodiversity is carried out. The Project covers a time interval about 2011-2020 in which course of a number of scale actions for preservation of the environment, performance of the strategic plan of the Convention on a biological variety will be realized.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a member of the given convention since 1995, and for today the set of measures on biodiversity preservation in country territory is already accepted.

It is necessary to underline that, the world of flora and fauna of Uzbekistan is very rich. 105 kinds of mammals, 441 kind of birds, 60 kinds of reptiles, 76 kinds of fishes and 3 kinds of amphibians live here. Among them there are rare animals listed in Red Book - ibis, or snow leopard, Bukhara deer, antelope, markhor, ram of Severtsev, Menzbier, Turkestan lynx, large birds of prey and some other representatives of fauna (Hakimov et al., 2006, p. 82).

The flora also differs in a variety, and thus every tenth kind of plants grows exclusively in the Republic territory, being relic. According to the information given by Institute of Botany of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the country more than 4100 kinds of plants are available for today. From them more than 3000 are the higher wild-growing, and 9 % endemic plants (Hakimov et al., 2006, p. 62).

In the conditions of deepening of the democratic reforms a particular attention to the intensification of ecological formation and population education, perfection of system of regional general ecological formation, preparation and retraining in the field of ecology of pedagogical shots for all levels of system of obligatory and additional education, improvement of professional skill of heads of the industrial organizations, working out of educational-methodical grants in the field of ecology, guaranteeing of wide access of the population to the ecological information in order to create ecological worldview and culture should be paid.

The program makes provision for participation of the interested organizations in working out of the standard documents creating economic preconditions for introduction of low-wasted and resource-saving technologies and involving of a waste in economic circulation, forming an effective system of valuation on the quality of wastewater discharged into water bodies, involvement in articulating a set of measures of economic, legal, organizational and administrative measures on the development of protected areas, including
competence of various authorities, clarify the status and operation of reserves, making the foundation for determining the environmental risks in order to create a system of quality management of the environment, improvement of the methodology and methods of ecological and economic assessment in the field of environmental protection, study of biological systems and their environmental functions, definition of the limits of sustainability and environmental capacity of natural systems.

Creation of ecologically safe manufactures in the leading organizations of all industries, improvement of a condition of atmospheric air and superficial and underground waters, including sources of drinking water supply, maintenance of ecological safety of the reference with production wastes and consumption, prevention of technogenic failures and accidents with ecological consequences, preservation and augmentation of a biological and landscape variety becomes the result of realization of tasks in view (Hakimov et al., 2006, p. 83).

The successful decision of environmental problems presupposes continuity and sequence of actions on realizations of nature protection actions, reception of the maximum ecological efficiency, cooperation of all resources on achievement of overall aims, creation of conditions for participation of investors in ecological projects, stimulation of managing subjects of area on nature protection activity.

References