

Alternative socio-political strategies for solving environmental problems

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Abstract. This article on ecological problems and solutions to their potential showed one series alternative socio-political strategies to learn directed. It is this of strategies, main principles, mechanisms and effect learns and their environment of management wide in context role each bilaterally to understand provides. This research, through an article on global stability in pursuit of innovative and inclusive approaches, emphasizes the importance of emphasizing ecological problems as an efficient and fair solution to do according to the discussion contribution to add strives.

1 Introduction

Environmental problems are one of the most urgent problems facing the global community today. From climate change and biodiversity loss to pollution and resource depletion, the effects of human activity on the environment are deep and far-reaching. Traditionally, efforts to address these challenges have relied heavily on regulatory approaches, international agreements, and market-based solutions. However, these strategies, while crucial, often fail to achieve the necessary scale and urgency of change.

On September 11, 2023, in the "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy PF-158, the following main ideas were delivered: stable economic growth through income from the average high has been countries from the line place get population for comfortable ecological conditions create.

As the limitations of traditional methods become increasingly apparent, there is a growing need to explore alternative socio-political strategies for solving environmental problems. These strategies seek to complement and strengthen existing efforts by harnessing the power of grassroots movements, community initiatives, decentralized governance and innovative socio-economic models. Alternative approaches offer a promising path to a more sustainable and resilient future by empowering individuals and communities, promoting inclusive participation and promoting systemic change .

On May 18 of this year, at the next plenary session of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the initiative regarding the resolution on turning the Aral Bay region into a region of ecological innovations and technologies, put forward by the President

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of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, was unanimously approved by all the UN member states, which also determines the need to improve strategies in this direction. .

In fact, the disastrous consequences of the Aral Sea drying up have become a global problem and have had a negative impact on the ecology of the region. Negative changes in the environment and climate in the region, as well as water and air pollution, lead to the deterioration of the ecological situation in the region.

The Aral Bay region has become the center of an environmental tragedy, and in order to improve the current situation, the United Nations Multilateral Partnership Trust Fund for Human Security was established for the Aral Bay region at the initiative of our country. Unprecedented experiments are being used in our country to preserve the Aral Sea, and measures are being taken to turn the desert into a forest instead of the sea. In particular, relevant decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers were adopted, and the legal basis for the construction of "green covers" was created.

If we do not actively carry out work aimed at maintaining the ecological situation in the Aral Sea region, monitoring and analytical evaluation of the weather, water management, and ecological and economic indicators in the area, as well as carrying out scientific, practical and fundamental researches related to the elimination of the consequences of the construction of the Aral Sea, in cooperation with the UN member countries, environmental disasters in the region will increase the possibility of global problems that will aggravate the lives and health of our people.

At a time when humanity and its potential layer are striving to determine the optimal situation between man and nature, the activation of international cooperation on the prevention of environmental disasters will remain one of the vital necessities of human development, even in the next stages.

2 Material and methods

It is known that today ecological thought cannot be considered as a single movement of thought. There are many environmental ideas to talk about, from environmentalism to anarchism, from radical environmentalism to ecosocialism, from ecofeminism to some religion-centered movements.

Various natural and demographic, economic geographical to the circumstances have been village in places in the " nature - population - economy " system face giving mutually relationship, their time and in space change laws mutually in dependence analysis to do need Village in places is available uncomfortable geoeological the conditions of improvement innovative, market economy requirements suitable coming, less expensive, economy and population needs and ecological requirements attention receiver method and approaches work output necessary Village population of their dwellings territorial spread of the population marriage style, different services show fields A. I. Alekseev, E. A. Ahmedov, O. B. Father - Mirzaev, V. A. Pulyarkin, A.Soliev, Kh . Salimov, E. Safarov, A. A. Kayumov like scientists by learning to release villages in places economy territorial organize to achieve, naturally resources assessment and of them reasonable of use economic and social geographical features learning like issues O. Abdullaev, Z.M. Akramov, K. I. Ivanov, V. G. Kryuchkov, A. M.Nosonov, A. N. Rakitnikov, A. N. Roziev like of scientists in their work lit up . Market economy conditions are being increased scientifically in research village places stable development and market economy requirements answer giver aspects to learn main attention is being given. This is about A. I. Alekseev, Yu . I.hmadaliev, L.N.Gumilev, T. Jumaev, B. I. Kochurov, A. Nigmatov, T. G. Nefedova and A. A. Rafikov's' studies are important [1-8].

That is why, today, it is impossible to advance the single ideology of the environmental movement accepted by everyone (A. A. Kayumov, 2013: 99). Although the ecological

movement is not limited to these, Carolyn Merchant mainly divides it into three groups: Deep ecology, mental ecology and social ecology (O. B. Ota - Mirzam, 2015: 99). Deep ecology - or the biocentric approach - is an approach based on the belief that nature was not created to serve humans. Instead, he argues that humans are part of nature, one of its existing species. All species have the right to live, regardless of how they benefit people (A. N. Ro'ziev, 2018: 192). Deep ecology, as noted, argues that the basis of environmental problems lies from the human perspective that perceives nature as a tool. Therefore, this point of view must be completely changed. The approach embraces the holistic understanding that man is part of nature and promotes the process of reconstruction as a solution to the point that man must live in harmony with his environment. It should be noted that a deep ecological perspective does not reveal a political or social project in the structure of this whole process. It focuses on the transformation of individual consciousness and expects that this transformation will lead to social change.

And spiritual ecology is an ecological concept that puts metaphysics at the base of its discourse. According to him, the solution to environmental problems depends on humanity's acceptance of the religious or metaphysical thinking about the nature-human relationship and acting accordingly. Spiritual ecology is particularly critical of the Jewish and Christian traditions here. According to this approach, the tradition in question should not be ashamed of its "pagan" legacy, but rather embrace it. Because this heritage establishes a close relationship between man and nature. In addition, the roots of many symbols, rituals, names and holy days in the Christian and Jewish faiths go back to this ancient religion, the pagan faith that respects nature . [5]

The main basis of social ecology - we will discuss in detail later - is the view that the main problems facing society and nature do not arise between society and nature, but arise from social development itself. Although there are many different thought groups and movements within environmental thought, there are some core values that can be described as common to all environmental thought and groups. This cooperation can be expressed as follows:

- Current production and consumption relations form the basis of ecological problems.
- As long as the current production method (mass production) and related relations continue, it is impossible to establish an ecological society.
- Must-have technology is human-faced and compact, not heavy, inhuman and polluting.
- In order to maintain the ecological balance, it is necessary to prevent the destruction of nature and build medium-sized cities.

In general, ecology in action and socialstructure are about two main trends there are. One is self-governing, federal, individualist and libertarian; The second is collectivist and centrist.

The first tendency tries to reform the state; the second is in favor of standing against it and dominating the state administration. Although the common feature of the first direction is liberalism, the other direction can be said to be close to the socialist tradition. While socialist environmental thinking places capitalism at the root of today's environmental problems, liberal environmental movements limit their approach to lifestyle and content themselves with more environmentally sensitive environmental behavioral models.

In recent years, the rapid growth of political ecology in America and Europe has led to many "reds" joining the ranks of "greens". Given the collapse of the socialist experiment and the retreat of Marxist movements around the world, it is easy to understand that there is nothing surprising about such a development. In this context, although the debate about the boundaries and nature of social ecological thinking is still ongoing, some thinkers consider this approach to be ecosocialism, together with socialist and anarchist ecological thinking, and some consider it a separate movement of thought.

According to social ecology, the hierarchies, classes, property forms, and state institutions that emerged as a result of social dominance were conceptually transferred to humanity's

relationship with nature. As a result, nature brutally exploits commodities, as acceptance does. This important view, which forms the main point of the approach, is contrary to today's ecological thinking. Because today's ecological thought, with liberalism, Marxism and conservative thinking, has a firm historical belief that domination over nature leads to the domination of man over people. [3] If we are to find the origins of the current ecological crisis, instead of looking only at technology, demography, growth and abundance, we must look at the "dawn of civilization" itself, or we must look at institutional, economic, economic and social problems.

We have to make symbols of the moral and spiritual changes that lie at the bottom of society, that give rise to freedom and sovereignty. Therefore, in order to overcome this problem, it is necessary to create a completely new and non-hierarchical society, technologically, institutionally and culturally, which completely destroys the domination of man over nature, of men over women and of the state over society. The main distinguishing point of social ecology is expressed as follows:

Ecology, in our view, has always been social ecology: that is, the concept of domination over nature, the domination of men over women, the domination of the old over the young, the domination of one ethnic group.

Social ecology must preserve the concept of freedom not only in the factory, but also in the family, not only in the economy but also in the psyche, not only in the material living conditions, but also in the spiritual conditions. If we do not change the most molecular relationships in society, especially the relationships between men and women, adults and children, the project of dominating nature will continue and lead the planet to inevitable destructi

3 Results

As a result of global climate change, environmental pollution, increasing household and industrial waste, shortage of water resources, loss of biodiversity, the ecological situation in the world is becoming more and more acute.

In such circumstances, the adoption and implementation of a number of laws, statutory documents, and state programs aimed at environmental protection and the improvement of the ecological situation in our country, and the active participation of the general public in these activities are of incomparable importance.

that the head of our state, in his speech at the 78th session of the United Nations General Assembly, drew attention to the acute environmental situation in the world, in particular, three crises, i.e. climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental pollution are intensifying.

Of course, it is not for nothing that this issue has received so much attention. Because in the next 30 years in our region, the air temperature will rise by one half to degrees rose . This is in the world average from the heat two times, which means a lot . As a result, the glaciers common to the area almost from three one part disappeared. If this trend is preserved, if it stays, it's close twenty in in our region two big river - Amudarya and Syrdarya. With a flow reduction of 15 percent per liter of water and a supply level of 25 percent, rural farm crop productivity is expected.

Central Asia, the water thrifty technologies platform created in the process of" United Nations Organization-Water - water resources" mechanism to work put in the most advanced technologies' attraction reach and app to do offer done.

According to the analysis, according to 15 years inside, in our country, the population per head of water supply is 3048 cubic meters, or 1589 cubic meters per meter shortened. the world water resources institute by announcement done water from stress suffering smoking countries in the rating Uzbekistan is 164 countries ranks 25th among.

This respect, in our country, water resources are efficient to use provision, village farm crops are in cultivation, the water thrifty technologies have a wide current reach, and their state by support is also irrigated of lands, ameliorating the situation according to systematic measures done, which is increasing.

Country water until 2018 thrifty technologies current done areas are 28 thousand hectares organized did if so, today to the day come this indicator per 1 million hectares enough. If to numbers attention which looks in 2022, the republic according to a total of 398.4 thousand per hectare drop by drop, 31.0 thousand per hectare after raining, 16.3 thousand per hectare discrete irrigation technologies current done 451.9 thousand hectares fields while laser equipment using flattened. 73.0 thousand per hectare flexible pipes through, 36.0 thousand per hectare, while to the film bed irrigation works done increased.

This technology is currently being used in the fields to reduce 40–50% water, 25–30% mineral fertilizers, and fuel materials by 30-35 percent reduction, as well as productivity, including up to 30% in cotton cultivation.

"Uzbekistan - 2030" development strategy United Nations "Stable development goals". harmonious Uzbekistan owns, undertakes, and receives all obligations fully and strictly is doing Including, in Strategy in our country, from water reasonable use culture and water to use efficiency, increasing priority tasks as marked. Water to use efficiency by 25 percent increase, village farm crops in irrigation water thrifty technologies with cover received of lands common area up to 2 million hectares, that's it including drop by drop irrigation technology 600 thousand to hectares deliver with depends on tasks separately attention directed attention deserve.

To the industry about new the law projects create existing ones improvement, control-analysis activities at today's level of demand strengthening, continuous ecological education concept work output, environmental control public inspectors' system development, population ecological culture to upgrade directed systematic things done increase, to the environment harmful effect pointer objects and water cleaning facilities from inventory transfer according to adopt a program of measures done, to life consistent app is being done.

It's been a long time since the Eco-movement Deputies group's legislation initiative, based on one new law and 8 laws to improve directed the law projects, came out. For example, in the new edited "Forest about the World," animals in the world and plants in the world have protection to do, and they use the law documents to improve their relationship with the Uzbekistan Republic of some laws to change and add input about law acceptance done.

Also "Back recoverable energy sources about", "Waste about", "Atmosphere the air protection to do about", "Ecological the examination about". Uzbekistan Republic To the law to change and additions input about", "Water and from water use about". Uzbekistan Republic To the law to change and additions input about". the law projects Prepared, Legislation ward entered.

The industry belongs to laws, state programs, President Decree and decisions performance studies. More than 10 control-analysis events was conducted. That's it during our republic; all area cover received without mobile meetings is being done. An example for, Jizzakh in the region "Forest about". Law performance in Bukhara Disinfection chief physician of the station and "Agrochemical protection" regional shareholding society of the director to termites against struggle and prevention measures performance about information, Karakalpakstan in the Republic President of January 18, 2017 decision with approved" in 2017-2021 Islandside region development State program execution situation control analysis in order learning the end on the surface organized done mobile that's what the meeting is all about including.

In general Uzbekistan ecological movement in front standing current from tasks come come out, deputies group with in cooperation past one year during of our republic all more

than 111300 in the area activists participation about 2,500 practical-analytical events was conducted.

Environment problems solution of doing alternative socio-political strategies traditional state in order put and international from contracts out coming out different different approaches own into takes. These strategies can be divided into market-based, community-based, technological and political innovation approaches. Here this of strategies common including their appearance efficiency about some examples and statistics information present eat.

1. Market-based strategies

Carbon price:

Carbon Tax: Governments tax carbon emissions to encourage reductions. For example, Sweden's carbon tax introduced in 1991 has been effective in reducing emissions while maintaining economic growth. A World Bank report notes that carbon pricing initiatives cover about 22 percent of global emissions and have generated significant returns for green investments.

Cap-and-Trade Systems: These systems place limits on emissions and allow companies to buy and sell permits. A prime example is the European Union's Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), which contributed to a 21 percent reduction in emissions between 2005 and 2020.

Green Bonds:

These are financial instruments issued to finance environmentally beneficial projects. The global green bond market reached \$269.5 billion in issuance in 2020, up from \$3 billion in 2012, indicating a significant shift in investment in sustainable projects.

2. Community-based strategies

Local renewable energy initiatives:

Communities are increasingly launching local renewable energy projects. For example, the island of Samso in Denmark is now powered 100% by renewable energy through community-run wind and solar projects. This not only reduced emissions, but also boosted the local economy.

Urban agriculture:

Initiatives like urban farming in Detroit have transformed vacant lots into productive green spaces, reducing the city's carbon footprint and improving food security. Statistics show that urban agriculture can provide 20 percent of the city's fresh produce needs.

3. Technological strategies

Smart networks:

Smart grid technology helps optimize energy use and integrate renewable resources more effectively. The US Department of Energy estimates that smart grids could reduce energy consumption by up to 10 percent by 2030, which equates to a significant reduction in emissions.

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS):

CCS technology captures CO₂ emissions from industrial sources and stores them underground. According to the Global CCS Institute, there are currently 26 commercial CCS facilities sequestering 40 million tons of CO₂ annually.

4. Policy innovation strategies

Circular Economy Policy:

Policies promoting a circular economy aim to minimize waste through reuse, recycling and sustainable design. The 2020 EU Circular Economy Action Plan is expected to create 700,000 new jobs and boost EU GDP by an additional 0.5% by 2030.

Environmental tax reform:

Shifting tax burdens from labor to polluters can encourage greener behavior. In Germany, an environmental tax reform launched in 1999 helped reduce CO₂ emissions by 3 percent and increase employment by 250,000 jobs.

Results and statistics

Emission reduction: Various alternative strategies have contributed significantly to emission reduction. For example, renewable energy initiatives have led to a 40% reduction in CO₂ emissions from the UK energy sector since 2010.

Economic benefits: Green investments and technologies often lead to economic growth and job creation. The renewable energy sector employed 11.5 million people worldwide in 2019, and growth is expected to continue.

Health: Reducing pollution through green policies improves public health. The US Clean Air Act has prevented more than 200,000 premature deaths by reducing air pollutants and saving \$2 trillion in health benefits from 1970 to 2020.

The above thoughts were collected without a conceptual diagram to illustrate alternative socio-political strategies for solving environmental problems .

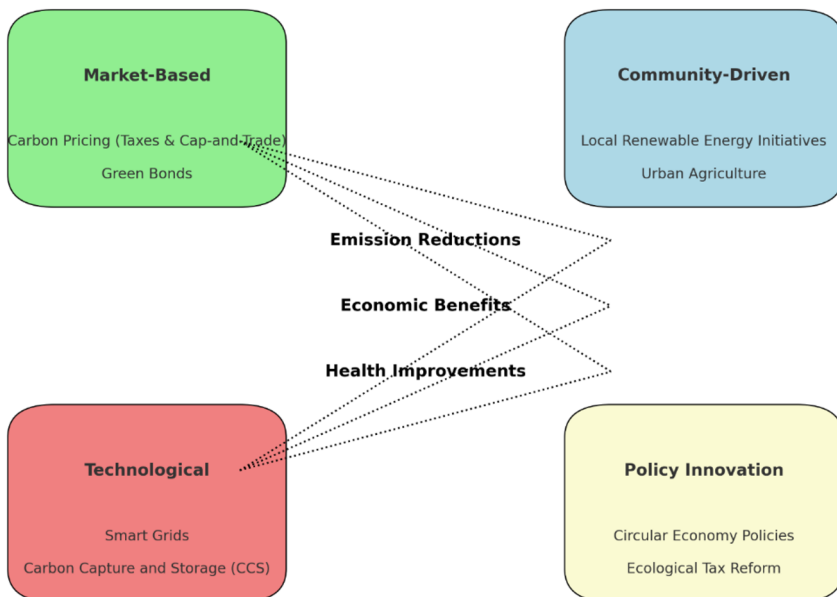


Fig. 1. Alternative Socio-Political Strategies for Solving Environmental Problems

Ecological problems and solutions to reaching alternative socio-political strategies are different and multi-edged. They are emissions reduction, economic growth encouragement, and population health improvement. This was a big promise they made. This of strategies efficiency most of the time local to context, political to the will, and public participation depends.

4 Discussion

Ecological stable to development focused "green" policy to life app rich idea before to the purpose of work. There are a number of priorities for the solution tasks. It is important to note:

- surroundings environment protection to do state of politics priority from directions one as set;

- surroundings natural environment from objects reasonable use and biological of resources again recovery provide;
- economic of activity surroundings to the environment and of the population to health negative effect reducing innovative technologies current reach at the expense of stable economic to development reach;
- of the economy all " green " economy principles based on to develop directed politics conduct;
- "green" technologies in the field of scientific studies and innovative projects financing volumes increase, entrepreneurship subjects to "green" technologies pass economic and financial encourage system current reach;
- business green to technologies redirect, new technologies current reach and surroundings to the environment damage carrier organizations for payments sharp increase means Catcher «Green to Tax Pull» system current reach;
- products in cultivation from pesticides from use complete give up to leave directed « Green Uzbekistan — 2030" program work output;
- As the economy's competitiveness increases and the country's highly qualified personnel and modern ecologically clean technologies come in for expansion, investment attractiveness increases in order to "Green Visa"s current reach;
- networks and "green" of regions to the economy transition index work output;
- "green" energy, "smart" village economy principles wide app of reaching legal the basics improvement, to the field energy and resource thrifty technologies wide app reach and this through main kind of village economy products productivity on average up to 30-40 percent increase provide.

2Ecological security to provide directed state policy done increase

Party of the population comfortable with the environment have to be the right to provide directed state policy done in raising to the following attention to focus not reached.

First, in the fields of ecology, legislation, document improvement, and international ratification of documents regarding:

- international right norms national implementation of legislation, country interests suitable coming international legal documents, in particular "International in trade some dangerous chemical substances and to pesticides relatively in advance based on agreement orderly Convention on", "Environment to the environment the effect cross-border point of view from the point of view assessment Convention on", "Air long to distances cross-border contamination about to the convention joining measures will be seen;
- state ecological and political priority directions to determine whether sustainable ecological development strategy development will be released;
- in the field of ecology, scattered legislation codifies documents through natural resources reasonable use order and requirements; the only industry codes, including the Ecological Code, Water Code, and Forest Code, in the codex are strengthened;
- ecological insurance system will be developed; ecological expertise, ecological assessment and environmental audit institutes internationally will be improved;
- master plans of cities in making in them green fields at least 30 percent organize coming, new stay place of buildings "green" in construction zones» population to the number proportionate respectively to build necessity about demand in legislation is determined;
- population with organic in cooperation beautification their work planned and available material resources and infrastructure of possibilities efficient and reasonable used;
- green in the regions, mountainside, the banks, the river and lakes on the beaches; each how constructions, of course, environmental expertise and public from control after done increase provided;

- dangerous waste, medicine, biological, and construction waste management, and again to work in order to protect the environment, carrier packing materials and to goods ecological of the fee legal mechanisms set "Waste" provider "about". The new law on editing acceptance will be done;

- energy consumption economy and again renewable energy sources current arrival for privilege and preferences of giving legal mechanisms simplified;

- biological diversity and ecosystems storage and of them reasonable use, protection to be done natural regions fields expansion, as well as Uzbekistan Republic of "Kyzil book". Included plants and animals, the world object protection strengthened in order to belong to legislation documents will be improved.

Secondly, ecological problems must be eliminated to achieve an increased amount of work on the environmental effect assessment, and this will widen the public's informed reach in the direction of:

- each what kind of investment project work on the way out, naturally resources with depends on projects done increasing, normative and legal documents acceptance in doing their to the environment effect assessment system current is done;

- in legislation to the environment, effect assessment demand to be done of circumstances basis and criteria, assessment mechanism, to the environment, the effect appraiser to subjects relatively to be placed requirements is determined;

- economy, networks, and regions development important strategic programs work on the way out ecological safety criteria mandatory in order is included;

- urban planning activity and project construction documents work at the output public control will be strengthened, illegal constructions taken is obtained, determined each how condition to responsibility pulling and punishment inevitability provided;

- population clean drink water with provision, discharge water networks development, and to the atmosphere discards reduce waste again to work to encourage directed consistent state policy done is increased;

- village" Smart" and resource-efficient technologies to practice app reach through food safety to provide is achieved;

- husband fertile layer protection makes efficient use, soil erosion prevention, and productivity save it again to restore targeted complex measures done is increased;

- in the country green fields more is expanded from them efficient use level is increased, green fields irrigation to the process modern automated systems current is done;

- careless animals and pets are controlled to do according to purposeful programs; acceptance will be done;

- in the country containing polyethylene and polyamide packing products, one once plastic is used and another from dishes from use will be phased out;

- of the country, ecological safety is provided according to promotion works;

- socio-economic and ecological problems solution to do strategy and programs done increase for state bodies, entrepreneurship subjects, citizens himself himself manage bodies, non-state non-profit organizations, mass media and citizenship of society another institutions representatives attraction is done;

- ecology and environment protection to do in the field; legislation documents requirements compliance to be done over parliament; and public control is strengthened;

- ecological to dangers against fighting them eliminated in reaching state and public participation and control efficiency increased, from electronic systems use through community environmentalists—inspectors activity of offenses prevention more is directed;

- environment protection to do and naturalresources reasonable use issues young people's activity to strengthen separately attention is directed.

5 Conclusions

It is nature to create an ecologically clean environment, and their wealth is reasonable to use in nature; a person's interests and eyes are conscious, respectively, to change, nature's wealth and in general nature, his beauty, purity save to stay, and more to get rich directed based on events.

Current at the time a person lives and never dies in relation to the coming natural environment during long geological periods (4.5–4.7 billion years). one how much of factors together in effect, that is. The sun, the light of the Earth mass, gravity power, size, turnover movements, tectonic movements, air and water of shells to the body coming and o ' change, exogenous processes effect, organic of the world appear to be and progress in ta ' secret content found. Natural of the environment status each other it's a secret reached standing many of factors complicated in the set content found natural to balance it depends. Because in one place climate, The sun of light falls to the corner, or ' no geographical latitude, land of the surface structure, oceans distance, flows and to others; plants cover while climate, earth on the face rocks, relief, soils it depends. This is a natural factor in any change' y; it is a natural balance it breaks while natural in the environment to changes reason will be Sometimes, nature someone to the component is indicated not worth if it's a secret never unexpected big to changes, in particular Dangerous to changes take coming can.

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