

The Role of International Institutions in the Development of Environmental Systems in Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the issue of studying the patterns of formation of an institutional system for the rational organization of international environmental relations and their implementation. The institutional system of global environmental control and future tasks of improving international environmental political relations from substantive and functional aspects are discussed. Also in the article, the effectiveness of international environmental control institutions depends on a differentiated approach to local, national and regional characteristics of the environmental situation, the use of optimal methods and tools.

Keywords: ecology, politics, globalization, integration, environmental problems, international environmental relations.

Introduction: In the world, the formation of an ecological worldview is recognized not only as a factor in preventing global problems, but also as a means of ensuring environmental safety, as well as a way to promote environmental culture. Because many of the problems that humanity suffers from are directly or indirectly related to environmental problems, and their solution is carried out with the participation of the human mind, thinking, intellect, intellectual potential and, most importantly, values that have been formed over the centuries. This, in turn, requires the active participation of states in the greening of international political relations and their globalization. Therefore, the formation of an ecological worldview based on national values and the preservation of national values related to ecology have become a problem on a global scale, not inferior in importance to other global problems.

As a result of the globalization of environmental problems and the structural and functional analysis of the institutional system for monitoring environmental activities, alternative theoretical and methodological issues of a comprehensive systemic, structural and functional approach to it are put on the agenda. as a current scientific problem. Interstate, international environmental political relations are the element that forms the structure of the international system of environmental control, or rather the global system.

Literature review and methodology: An analysis of scientific sources shows that the main problem is the study of the directions and features of environmental management. The legal, social and philosophical foundations of the environmental control system are presented by Zh.Kholmominov[1], Mirzaev T.R., Roziev R., Gulomov M.Yu., Joraev O.Yu., Fayziev Sh.Kh., Gabilov. Sh.R., Nazhimov M., N.B. Shoimov[2], E. Khoshimova[3], Y. Shodimetov[4], S. Mamashokirov[5], E. Usmonov[6], D. Rasilov, A.K. Berdymuradova, V.O. Levinskaya, Sh. Karimov, N.Ikromova, S.Koverd in the research works of K. Makhmudov, A.T. Umarov, U. Saidova. The mentioned studies study the role of international institutions in the rational organization of environmental political-social relations and certain aspects of the influence of ecological existence on human health, raising a healthy, physically strong generation, and the formation of a healthy lifestyle not done. However, the reality of the present time requires serious scientific research on fundamental research into the role and significance of national values in the formation of an individual's ecological worldview.

Analysis and discussion: Currently, in the context of the globalization of environmental problems, environmental relations have become a core integrating social, economic, political, spiritual and cultural relations, and have become an organizing factor in various systems of social management [7]. In other words, firstly, national environmental relations form the basis of the institutional structure of organizing and managing not only the system of environmental control on the territory of a particular state, but also international environmental relations. Secondly, the institutional system of control over international environmental relations is not always a legal norm that “regulates” the national system of environmental control. Thirdly, the integration of elements of the management system of international environmental relations does not exclude their relative independence, but determines their rich connections and complex relationships. Fourthly, international environmental relations can be the object of any government policy. In this case, national interests determine the nature of this policy. Some researchers deviate from these important methodological principles and focus only on the functional aspect of environmental management[8]. Indeed, the existing institutional system that controls international environmental relations has functional aspects. That is, subjects of international environmental relations implement their organizational, technological aspects, and functional relationships to perform certain operations in accordance with their interests. However, the nature of international environmental relations is determined by the compatibility of these functions with the interests of all humanity. Therefore, the more perfect environmental relations create conditions for the realization of the necessary human forces, the more cultural and civilized they are. The institutional structure of control over international environmental relations has a complex structure, that is, it may include functions related to the organization and management of environmental activities. At the same time, it is appropriate to divide them into technical-organizational managerial (functional) and managed-controlled (substantive) relations. Technical-organizational relations are functional relations that consist in combining various elements of the institutional management system into a “technological process” of nature conservation. That is why these relationships include functional activities in the field of organization and management of technological processes or production based on environmental requirements.

In meaningful international environmental relations, political, economic and legal issues occupy a central place. Because they determine the nature of other ecological relationships. For example, the institutional system of environmental control in the primitive communal system, based primarily on spiritual and moral norms, although to a certain extent was of an ideal nature, could not resist the trends of objective development. This, in turn, led to the decline of his position.

Private property, although it made certain “adjustments” to environmental relations during the period of slavery, was unable to produce fundamental changes in the institutional system of environmental control. Because slaves were private property, they had no interest in controlling the environment. Even in the Middle Ages, the institutional system of environmental control continued to have spiritual, moral, divine regulatory features. With the formation of private property based on large-scale industrial production and free wage labor, the need arose to change the attitude of owners to nature. The increasing development of private property and the development of large-scale machine production required international connections in the system of environmental control. Subsequently, developed industrial and post-industrial countries rose to a higher environmental level, setting a trend for the integration of an international system of environmental control.

Under the previous socialist system, private property was abolished, all material and natural resources were transferred to state ownership, the ideology of any management system and the declarative nature of public participation in management were proven by historical experience. The experience of post-independence countries, in particular multi-system production based on democratic principles and alternative forms of ownership, requires that their environmentally efficient operations not only be environmentally efficient, but also a high level of control system. Most importantly, it creates opportunities for people to take on new, promising directions and forms of environmental activity.

Discussion: To date, the creation of favorable environmental conditions for the normal existence of humanity on a planetary scale, the level of satisfaction of dynamically growing needs and desires is one of the important criteria for the effectiveness of the environmental control system. But the environmental relations that have developed in the administrative-command system were created and implemented artificially. As a result, selfish motives for preserving nature have lost importance. In modern times, in the system of criteria that determine the effectiveness of environmental control, priority is given to its compatibility with the interests of all humanity. That is, if national interests are considered an internal motive, then the interests of all humanity are considered an external motive. Their harmony shows the motivational unity and the level of development of the international environmental control system.

International exchange of environmental information is one of the important factors indicating the level of integration of the environmental control system. It is known that the exchange of information is a product of the social division of labor and acquires a special status in international market relations. After all, the market is not only the content of the economic category representing commodity-money relations, but also an important element of the institutional system of environmental control. That is, the market is the area of determining and assessing the relationship between the object of environmental control and the subject of the “economic space”. This is not only a means of organizing the exchange of environmentally competitive goods, but also a universal social phenomenon that directly controls the processes of production and consumption.

The universal control function of the market is characterized by its influence on the producer and consumer, supply and demand, the various needs and interests of different categories of people in general, social, economic, political, spiritual and other relations. With the formation of infrastructure and communications of the world market, these relations become global in nature and an institutional system of international control is formed. In the modern period, the quality and level of development of the exchange of environmental information in international market relations are

becoming the most important criterion determining the level of perfection of the environmental control system of society.

A special study of the international information market was not carried out until the beginning of the twentieth century. But growing competition for environmentally friendly products and the growing desire for maximum economic profit and a favorable environmental environment have given rise to environmental marketing. The main function of environmental marketing is to deeply analyze the needs and demands of various segments of the population for various goods and services, to arouse their interest in new modern goods, to harmonize producer and consumer, supply and demand based on an in-depth study of market laws, to achieve a constant increase in the economic profit of enterprises and improving the environmental situation. The level of development of this system indicates the quality and level of perfection of the environmental control system. However, it is necessary to limit government intervention in this process when controlling market relations. Indeed, in some countries, the internal environmental policy of states may not correspond to the principles of organizing and managing international environmental relations.

The level of development of the institutional system for monitoring environmental relations in any country fulfills tasks that are inextricably linked with the formation of consumer attitudes and passion for environmentally friendly products, i.e. firstly, it creates demand for environmentally friendly consumer goods and stimulates production. produce environmentally competitive products; secondly, it harmonizes consumer demands for environmentally friendly products with their incomes; thirdly, it is “mitigated” by the fact that “environmental value” and the price of a product strongly influence the consumption of environmentally friendly products. One of the tasks of the environmental control system is to show ways of rational, efficient use of funds in conditions of limited financial opportunities.

As international economic ties and integration strengthen, the trend toward globalization of the above environmental issues is clearly visible. In other words, the expanding system of social, economic, political and spiritual relations on a global scale indicates the organic development of international environmental relations in horizontal and vertical directions and, at the same time, the integration of the institutional system of environmental control.

International environmental relations manifest themselves in the form of relations of interests. As a result of combining interests of different directions and natures, a common system for managing international environmental relations is formed. It is known that each country itself determines the scope of political activity and methods of its implementation in order to meet its environmental needs. However, the need to eliminate the discrepancy between one's own interests and the interests of other countries gives rise to the need for an institutional system of international control. From this point of view, states serve the interests of all humanity in the process of realizing their national environmental interests. The level of the international system of environmental control depends on how consciously this process manifests itself in people's thinking.

Man is the main subject of the environmental control system. After all, since the system of conscious social relations of people forms society, any institution of its management is directly related to human activity. In other words, on the one hand, a person is at the center of the environmental control system, since environmental relations are managed by a person. On the other hand, any structural element of environmental control serves a specific person, a social unit (including the international community). In this process, the “ecological qualities” of a specific person and a specific social unit, the “contour” of international relations, are formed.

In order to become a subject of the international system of environmental control, each country must have a culture of environmental political views and an institutional system for their materialization. The culture of environmental political attitude of states depends on citizens'

awareness of their national environmental needs, intellectual knowledge, way of thinking, content of worldview, nature of faith, ideal vitality, political position, legal views, moral qualities, scientific attitude to reality, etc. It should be noted that although these qualities of a particular person do not directly affect environmental international relations, they have an indirect impact and ensure the direction, quality and effectiveness of environmental policy.

Currently, international environmental relations cannot be imagined without mutual cooperation, discipline in the execution of contracts and a culture of respect and treatment. Because the above-mentioned general conditions for the development of an international ecological worldview require “postulates of environmental ideology”[6] and help find solutions to other global problems. That is why developed countries are currently paying great attention to environmental international relations. Uzbekistan has also joined this process and has made significant progress in this regard.

Each state approaches the institutional system of international environmental control based on its own interests, assimilates it, that is, “eats” it, enriches it with new elements, and transforms it. If a particular country fully and comprehensively assimilates the principles and requirements of established international environmental control institutions and applies them in its national environmental life, the level of its adaptation to the international environmental control system will be higher. Each country's individual national environmental control system is the object of international environmental relations. Therefore, it is necessary to look at the national and international system of environmental control on a global scale, from the point of view of the individuality and universality of one phenomenon. In particular, at the national level, thoughts about the autonomous development of its general material and technical base and cultural system lead to absurd conclusions.

In international environmental relations, it is almost impossible to accurately determine the structure and functions of an individual state and the international system of environmental control due to objective and subjective reasons. That is, from the point of view of the institutional system, structure and functions of the environmental control system of some countries: it may lag behind, match or exceed the international environmental control system. If a particular country's environmental control system lags behind or conflicts with international organizational principles, it will undermine the integration process.

Conclusion: Globalization and worsening environmental problems require a fundamental change in humanity's attitude towards nature. Finding a solution to this problem requires, first of all, studying the historical genesis, nature and functional significance of the changes occurring in the ecological worldview and culture of people. From the above considerations, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- firstly, the universal and integrative nature of international environmental relations is characterized by the fact that they correspond to the interests of all humanity;
- The institutional system of international environmental control evaluates the nature of man's relationship with nature: beneficial or harmful, effective or ineffective directions.
- secondly, the institutional system for managing international environmental political relations adapts the technological management process to global goals from both the substantive and functional sides;
- thirdly, society's reliance on market relations creates a new system of environmental control and becomes an element of market infrastructure;
- Fourthly, the system of managing international environmental relations is normative in nature and is regulated and managed through various technical, technological, legal, ethical rules and principles, taking into account national characteristics.

In the development of society, human ecological activity constitutes its meaningful social essence and is aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of the process of organizing and managing the activities of change and development of nature based on the laws of biosphere balance.

Any socio-political activity, including the culture of management and control, largely depends on improving the social infrastructure. Especially during the period of transition from one socio-political system to a new one, this need intensifies. In the process of transition from a totalitarian system to a democratic rule of law state and a free civil society based on a market economy, the old system of management and control is being eliminated in Uzbekistan and a completely new system is being created that meets the needs of the national society. development. Deepening reforms in our country, including the processes of modernization and democratization, require new environmental thinking, worldview, faith, ideology and a high-quality management culture.

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