

Article

Ecological Culture – A Guarantee of Green Economic Development

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Abstract: This article discusses the importance and role of ecological culture in the development of a green economy. The term green economy was introduced into science by British environmental economists in 1989, and is sometimes used together with the term Green Growth. Green economy is a methodology of the economy that supports the harmonious interaction between humanity and nature and tries to satisfy both needs at the same time. After all, ecology is a science. Science is dialectically related to production, that's for sure. But in our opinion, a huge and significant foundation of a green economy is healthy nature and its high-quality eco-components.

Keywords: ecology, economy, methodology, dialectics, nature, green space, environment, education, water, atmosphere.

1. Introduction

At the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, new concepts such as “green economy”, “green space”, “green chemistry” entered scientific circulation. [5] This is not without reason. One of such concepts is “green chemistry”, a practical process that directly has a positive impact on the formation of ecological culture. One of the most effective factors in increasing the ecological culture of young people is to create opportunities for them to master the achievements of modern science and gain a broad and in-depth knowledge in all areas.

“The term ‘green economy’ refers to a new direction of economic activity based on the further development of the economy related to production and service sectors, while preserving the resources necessary for human life and health, the environment and ecology as a whole,” [2] - defined Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor Mamayunus Pardaev. We have a slight objection to this classification, it would be appropriate to remove the word ecology from the phrase or replace it with the phrase “nature”. In fact, Professor Pardaev also had this in mind. Healthy living and inanimate nature, natural water, soil ecosystems, eco-components that have preserved their biological indicators, the world of forests-green leaves that convert the constantly increasing carbon dioxide into oxygen, clean water flowing from rivers, all natural resources can be the basis of a green economy.

2. Material and Method

In our opinion, the “Green Economy” is an extremely diverse and complex system. It includes the following:

1. Economic development is determined by ecological components (biota, abiota, ecosystems, etc.), their quality indicators, reserves, natural processes of formation;

Citation: Abduraximovich, M. A. Ecological Culture – A Guarantee of Green Economic Development. Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education 2026, 5(3), 42-46.

Received: 23rd Feb 2026
Revised: 26th Feb 2026
Accepted: 28th Feb 2026
Published: 19th Mar 2026



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2. The criterion in economic activity must be the laws of nature. Therefore, all natural laws and all information about their practical significance must be communicated to every resident of Uzbekistan. These laws define the red lines of the "ecological corridor" necessary for humanity.
3. Taking into account the time of formation and self-recovery of natural components when conducting the economy;
4. Efficient and effective use of all natural resources, solving the problems of low-waste and "transformation of waste into income";
5. Identify not only the economic values of natural resources, but also their ecological values, and use them as a criterion and lever to derive market prices; In this regard, the market valuation of natural resources and ecosystem products is based on their use in accordance with their scarcity.

To take measures to preserve and increase the biodiversity of each region of Uzbekistan; A variety of fruits are grown in the Kuva district of the Fergana region. Apricots, peaches, plums, pears, cherries, figs, pomegranates, strawberries and other fruits grown here are exported to many countries of the world. The steppes and hills of Kuva are a suitable area for pomegranate growing, in other words, the ecological niche of all varieties of pomegranate is precisely the steppes and hills of Kuva. That is why for 50 years in these latitudes, such varieties of pomegranate as "Qoradon Shirin", "Tuyatish", "Javdari", "Qayum", "Qazoqi", "Qizilpo'chok" have been known for their incomparable taste. The cherry varieties grown in the Kuva orchards have become a favorite and beautiful fruit of foreign tables. Kuva is not only a place of delicious pomegranates and cherries, but also a place where millionaires are becoming a reality thanks to seedlings. About five and a half thousand residents of the Karakumli neighborhood alone sell more than 4 million seedlings every year, thanks to which each Karakumli resident earns from 30 million to 300 million soums per year. There are a total of 82 hectares of land in the neighborhood, of which 75 hectares are used for growing seedlings throughout the year. It is gratifying that seedlings grown in this neighborhood are delivered not only to various cities of Uzbekistan, but also to Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. The people of Kuva, which are a place of fruit and ornamental seedlings, rose-flowering, gardening, are very gratifying in their activities to improve the ecological situation of Uzbekistan and improve their economic lifestyle.[5]

1. Pay serious attention to the quality indicators of protected ecosystems in the regions of Uzbekistan: reserves, botanical gardens, gazelle nurseries, lakes, mountain ecosystems, etc.
2. Identify limiting and limiting standards in the ecosystem that serve as a criterion for the standard of anthropogenic impact on the ecosystems of Uzbekistan and develop their monitoring, etc.
3. Determine the levels of ecological validity of technologies.

All of the above areas constitute the essence of the "green economy".

In 2019, Uzbekistan adopted the "Strategy for Transition to a Green Economy". In the next ten years, the country plans to sharply reduce carbon consumption, introduce environmentally friendly and resource-saving technologies in all sectors of the economy, and widely use renewable, efficient energy sources

3. Results and Discussions

Environmental problems are related to economics and public policy. We want simple answers to complex questions. Environmental problems are complex. The global temperature is warming much more than usual, the bioproductivity of ecosystems is decreasing, species diversity is decreasing, soil humus is decreasing, etc.

For example, climate problems are closely related to the political and economic life of countries. The problem of climate change in the world is not only an ecological problem, but also a very acute one - a political problem. According to the World Resources Institute, in 2011 the amount of SO₂ emitted into the atmosphere increased by 150 times compared to 1850 (that is, the middle of the nineteenth century). According to Professor J. Beatty, it is precisely the emission of

SO₂ into the atmosphere that can pose a huge threat to humanity. According to Rosgidromet reports for 2018, the average annual air temperature in Russia has increased by 30C over the past 30 years. This was especially noticeable in Chukotka.[3] We have witnessed that the summer in Russia itself has been warmer than ever, and a similar phenomenon has occurred in Uzbekistan.

The 26th International Conference on Climate Change was held in Glasgow, Scotland, from October 31 to November 12, 2021. More than 25,000 people from 200 countries and leaders from 120 countries participated in this International Conference. Representatives of more than 40 countries announced their intention to phase out coal. Leaders of more than 100 countries decided to end deforestation by 2030, which corresponds to 85% of the world's forests. They decided to limit methane emissions by 30%. The United States stood at the forefront of these decisions. This is a real practice of the "green economy". Such practices should be increased.

On November 22, Shavkat Mirziyoyev held a meeting on measures to increase public-private partnership projects in the field of renewable energy use in 2021. "At the Climate Summit, Uzbekistan took the initiative to reduce the share of greenhouse gases in GDP (gross domestic product) by 35% by 2030. As a result, work has begun on the construction of 10 solar and wind power plants with a capacity of 2.9 thousand megawatts at the expense of foreign investments in the amount of \$ 3 billion," President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted. In our view, the green economy is an extremely multifaceted system that includes economic, social, environmental policy directions, theoretical and practical activities, and international activities. On the one hand, it covers the integrity of universal, and on the other hand, national problems. Note that in the green economy system:

In recent years, expressions such as "Green Space", "Green Belt" have become increasingly common in our social life. One of the organizational measures to form and improve ecological culture is the implementation of the "Green Space" project. The essence of the "Green Space" – Green Belt Movement is as follows:

*Protecting nature through planting trees, i.e. restoring forests, reducing soil erosion, preserving water sources, and combating desertification;

*Regulating the balance of O₂ and SO₂ cycles through planting and caring for trees;

In 1977, Wangari Maatai founded the "Green Belt" organization. The main tasks of this organization are:

- Planting trees, protecting the environment and combating desertification;
- Women's rights: Providing rural women with the opportunity to earn an income by planting trees;
- Explaining to people the connection between ecology and democracy.

Wangari Maathai's philosophy is very simple: "If we protect the environment. The environment will protect us." Her contribution to social philosophy: she was one of the first people to link environmental problems with peace and democracy, because the struggle for resources (natural resources - water, land, forests, etc.) often causes wars. Protecting nature means preventing war. "Planting a tree means planting hope for the future," Maathai says. Wangari Maathai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004. This 64-year-old zoologist and conservationist, as the leader of the "Golden Belt" movement, planted more than 30 million trees in Africa over 10 years. Wangari Maathai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004. "I know that this award is not just for me, but for hundreds of people in my country who are fighting against deforestation," said Wangari Maathai. "There are wars in the world and thousands of people are dying. I am grateful that there are so many people who are working against this atrocity."

The first African Nobel laureate, Wangari Maathai, was honored by all participants. After all, the possibility that a selfless woman who has served so incredibly for good will try to create a forest in the waterless deserts of Africa may have caused some to laugh at first. However, her hard work in the cause of good was not in vain. King Harald V of Norway solemnly presented her with the highest award in the world. Wangari Maathai died in 2011, and after her death, the Great Green Wall project in Africa gained momentum.

In her speeches, she often told the parable of the little hummingbird. When the forest is on fire, all the animals run away, but the smallest hummingbird carries water in its beak and tries to put out the fire. Maathai says: "I, like that hummingbird, do the best I can." Today, the "Green

Belt" movement he founded is considered a model for environmental activism not only in Kenya, but also throughout the world.

In Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Ecology, together with the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, the Ministry of Preschool and School Education, the Association of Neighborhoods of Uzbekistan, the Agency for Youth Affairs, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city khokimiyats, have been implementing the following annually since 2025:

1. the republican eco-championship "New Tree - New Breath" among different segments of the population, students and schoolchildren as part of the nationwide project "Green Space";
2. once a month, they organize campaigns and awareness-raising events under the slogans "We will turn the neighborhood into a waste-free area" and "Create a green space in the neighborhood".

Discussion

Within the framework of the national project "Green Space", the greening of the territory of each country and republic is carried out - for example, in Uzbekistan, at least 200 million trees are planted annually, their germination is monitored through aerobiological monitoring in 10 areas that should be established on a republican scale, and Uzbekistan is to achieve the status of a green country; it is planned to increase the level of greening of Tashkent by 30%. It is also necessary to popularize this event in other cities and villages of our republic. In each city and district center, it is mandatory to organize "public parks" for 50-100 thousand inhabitants.

One of the current parts of the national project "Green Space" is the creation of an additional 500,000 hectares of green spaces on the dried-up bottom of the Aral Sea, bringing their total area to 2.5 million hectares or 78% of the territory by the end of 2026.

The bioecological essence of the national project "Green Space" is that it embodies a number of natural laws, and it is also emphasized that the violation of these laws is under strict state control. The bioecological essence of the national project "Green Space" reflects the following:

Firstly, it includes the ecological balance between the plant world and the animal world; (This balance is often about 4:1)

Secondly, the average amount of oxygen in the atmosphere on a global scale has decreased (from the natural-ecological norm);

Third, protecting land from erosion; preserving the humus layer of the soil;

Fourth, increasing the forest fund - thereby maintaining the balance between primary and secondary natural ecosystems.

4. Conclusion

It includes activities to expand forest areas in the territories of Uzbekistan, find factors for the effective use of the forest fund, and protect and preserve forests.

1. Prevent the extinction of the republic's gene pool. Each plant, bird, and creature is unique, a part of a single chain that performs a certain function in the necessary interdependence of nature. Bees pollinate flowers, and plants produce fruits after pollination. The diverse interconnectedness of nature forms the invisible material foundation of the economy.
2. Study the problems of sanitary protection of 51 surface natural water bodies (i.e. rivers, small rivers, and natural lakes - S.Kh.) and secondary water bodies existing in the republic, and plan work in this regard;
3. Increasing the efficiency of state ecological expertise to determine the compliance or non-compliance of economic and other activities operating in the territory of the republic with environmental requirements; bringing cooperation in Central Asia in the field of preserving natural quality indicators of the environment, preventing environmental pollution and protecting nature to a new - qualitative level;

In order to preserve the health of the population, it is necessary to foresee the impact of each seedling, fruit tree, and shrub planted in the territories of the Republic on the health of the population, and to pay strict attention to the ecological purity of all products grown. In this regard, it is planned to establish surrounding tree groves to protect irrigated lands from erosion and land reclamation facilities from sand drift.

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