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Ecological Spiritual Culture Is The Basis Of Cleanliness

Isaxova Shaxlo Mukhtarovna

National University of Uzbekistan
basic doctoral student
shaxloisaxova55@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

This article is about environmental ethics, which is the direction of global bioethics, as well as the role of ecological culture in humans in nature conservation.

Keywords:

Bioethics, ecoethics, atmospheric pollution, environmental safety, biosphere, environmental laws.

Introduction

Global bioethics: includes a system of norms of medical ethics, bioethics, environmental ethics. Just as these complement each other, medical ethics and environmental ethics are complementary. The irrational use of nature and its natural resources has led to an ecological crisis in many countries around the world today, a process that is also being studied as a problem within the global bioethics system, as mentioned above.

In the second half of the twentieth century, environmental problems became more acute and set complex and important tasks for humanity. Uzbekistan is no exception. Ignoring the laws of nature, putting economic interests above environmental interests, unlimited use of natural resources have led to a negative change in the state of the environment. The tragedy of the Aral Sea is a clear example of this. The main reasons for such negative consequences are the unrestricted use of natural resources, non-compliance with the requirements of nature protection. In addition, water shortages, soil salinity, and declining flora and fauna have been repeatedly noted in

official documents on air pollution and water pollution. [1] Such situations require the promotion of an ecological culture among people in the first place. Ecological culture as a special manifestation of universal values has created new directions of attitude to nature. Changing nature in terms of ecological culture has become a criterion that determines the content of emotions, thinking, moral values. With the increasing anthropogenic and man-made impact on nature, the objective necessity for the development of ecological culture has matured. The internal driving mechanism of the development of any historical period depends on the contradictions between nature and society. The means of resolving these contradictions are reflected in the development of various forms of social consciousness, in particular, ecological culture.

Results.

Since the years of independence, great attention has been paid to environmental issues. The President made a number of valuable remarks on these issues. Its social, economic, political and legal aspects were

highlighted. "Ecology is one of the most pressing social problems on a large scale today," wrote the first president. A. Karimov, its solution is in the interests of all peoples, and the present and future of civilization largely depends on the solution of this problem"[2]. In our opinion, the country is more exposed to the environmental problems that nations face, in cases where economic interests are put forward. Environmental safety sources state: "Industrial fluorosis is a widespread disease among animals in industrialized areas, caused by fluoride accumulated in water and forage. Due to the toxic gases of the Tursunzade aluminum plant in Tajikistan, the productivity of livestock and agricultural crops in the surrounding areas, including in the border areas of Surkhandarya region, is declining"[3]. Based on the above, it can be said that the toxic gas emitted from the aluminum plant in Tajikistan has affected the nature of the oasis and human health. While the sovereign border state of Tajikistan is reaping high economic benefits from the plant, another sovereign state is suffering environmental damage. It turns out that environmental damage and problems know no bounds. States can set boundaries in terms of territory, but air, which is a gift of nature, cannot set boundaries in water. Atmospheric air pollution does not go unnoticed by the human body. A person breathes an average of 25 kg of air per day. As a result, harmful dust, dryness and toxic gases in the air accumulate in the human body. This gradually leads to the weakening of the human body, and as a result, the human body is not able to adequately resist various infections. As a result, the human body becomes unable to adequately resist various infections. As a result, it causes an increase in various diseases: asthma, eye disease, cirrhosis of the liver, high blood pressure, cancer, bronchitis, lung disease, cough.

Discussion Department.

Two aspects of environmental ethics are evident in nature change activities. First, man manifests his social essence in the process of mastering nature on the basis of certain interests and goals. Second, by "socializing" by

changing human nature, it also inevitably improves the moral relationship between people. Environmental moral values are manifested in the form of universal principles, norms, rules of law and ideals of society. The need to understand the set of environmental norms and principles determines the coherence of the ethical environmental code. Especially at a time when the current environmental situation is deteriorating, the management of human-nature relations requires a generalization of the above concepts within the framework of the "code of environmental ethics." In this regard, the following views of F. Khudushi are noteworthy. That is, the "code of environmental ethics" is a set of written laws that determine the relationship of man to the earth, water, biosphere and various resources. The implementation of these laws will affect the implementation of important practical goals: maintaining the cleanliness of the planet, ensuring the rational recycling of vital resources [4]. In our opinion, in order to fulfill these laws, people are required to have spiritual obligations and culture, first of all, in the upbringing of a person. There are 3 indicators in the quality standards of the environment. The medical indicator is that the natural environment takes into account the amount of harm to the human genetic fund and its health in anthropogenic impact.

Technological performance - this takes into account the ability to meet the standards set by the existing equipment and technology. Technical indicator is an opportunity to identify harmful effects on the environment using modern measuring and evaluation equipment with existing institutions in society (state control, monitoring, etc.) [5].

Legislation has been enacted to ensure that the scale of such indicators in environmental processes is good. According to Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" of December 27, 1996, the permissible levels of emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere from permanent sources of air pollution, biological organisms are developed by enterprises, institutions and organizations.

shall be approved by the bodies of the State Committee.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the first important condition for solving environmental problems in the Republic of Uzbekistan is that in environmental activity, each individual must understand the spiritual culture for the future of nature and society. This accelerates the alternation of subjective responsibility in humans with objective necessity. In this process, ecological culture serves as a social feature that regulates the needs of the individual and ensures positive activity.

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