



EKOLOGIK MADANIYATNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA HUQUQIY QADRIYATLARNING O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ijtimoiy muhitda shahsning ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish jarayonida huquqiy qadriyatlarning o'rni va ahamiyati yoritilgan. Muallif ekologik muammolarga qarshi kurashishda fuqarolarning huquqiy ongini va huquqiy madaniyat darajasini oshirish, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishga oid qonunlar hamda boshqa qonun osti hujjatlarini samarali ishlashini ta'minlash hamda barqaror rivojlanishga erishishda Konstitutsiya va qonun normalarida huquqiy qadriyatlar asosiy vosita sifatida qaralishi lozimligini asoslab beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ekologik madaniyat, huquqiy ong, huquqiy qadriyatlar, barqaror rivojlanish, ekologik huquq, fuqarolik ong, atrof-muhit, tabiiy resurs, ekologik xavfsizlik.

Аннотация: В статье освещаются роль и значение правовых ценностей в процессе формирования экологической культуры личности в социальной среде. Автор утверждает, что правовые ценности следует рассматривать как основной инструмент в Конституции и правовых нормах в борьбе с экологическими проблемами, повышении правосознания и уровня правовой культуры граждан, обеспечении эффективного функционирования законов об охране окружающей среды и иных подзаконных правовых актов, достижении устойчивого развития.



Ключевые слова: Экологическая культура, правосознание, правовые ценности, устойчивое развитие, экологическое право, гражданственность, окружающая среда, природные ресурсы, экологическая безопасность.

Abstract: The article highlights the role and importance of legal values in the process of forming an individual's ecological culture in the social environment. The author argues that legal values should be considered as the main tool in the Constitution and legal norms in combating environmental problems, increasing legal awareness and the level of legal culture of citizens, effective functioning of environmental protection laws and other by-laws, achieving sustainable development.

Keywords: Ecological culture, legal awareness, legal values, sustainable development, environmental law, civic awareness, environment, natural resources, environmental security.

Today, among the global issues threatening the development of society, the growing tension in the relationship between nature and society — namely, the intensifying ecological problems — is urging humanity to be more vigilant. Ecological principles such as "showing a careful attitude toward the environment, using natural resources wisely, and maintaining the ecological health of the population" must be implemented not only through technological approaches or economic measures but also through cultural and legal concepts and approaches.

In this context, the Presidential Decree on “Approval of the Concept for Raising the Ecological Culture of the Population until 2030” is commendable. According to the Decree, priority goals to be achieved by 2030 have been identified[1]. The Concept for Raising Ecological Culture consists of five chapters and eighteen sections, defining the main goals



and tasks of the document, the development of the legal and methodological framework for improving the ecological culture of the population, the enhancement of systems for training, retraining, and improving the qualifications of personnel, the development of ecological education, the increased role of families and educational institutions in shaping and enhancing ecological culture, the improvement of activities of state bodies including local representative and executive authorities in promoting ecological culture, and the increased role of civil society institutions and mass media in improving ecological education.

Particularly, the strengthening of ecological education and upbringing in educational institutions and the rise of ecological culture among students have been outlined. “Ecological education — a form of activity aimed at shaping ecological culture and fostering a careful attitude toward the environment — is a guarantee of the future security of all humanity. A crucial form of ecological upbringing includes practical activities such as students improving their local areas, planting and caring for saplings and trees in a timely manner, building nests and shelters for birds and animals, cleaning springs, lakes, and canals from trash and waste, and carrying out improvement works in recreational areas near towns or villages.”

As a result of such activities, in addition to reinforcing the theoretical knowledge acquired, students also develop necessary ecological, legal, moral, and aesthetic views related to nature. Ecological culture is a system of universal, moral, socio-economic, and legal values aimed at maintaining a stable balance between humans and nature. Ecological culture is the use of the environment based on understanding the laws of nature’s development and considering the short- and long-term consequences of human activity[2].

Ecological culture is an integral part of universal culture, reflected in both the material and spiritual products of human labor. The development of ecological culture is closely linked with professional ecological education and upbringing, as well as the dissemination of accurate ecological information to the public. In shaping ecological



culture, acquiring field-related information and developing legal awareness as a value are of great importance.

Indeed, the Constitution states: “Everyone has the right to a favorable environment and to reliable information about its condition”[3]. Legal values are social norms and principles accepted by society and enshrined in laws that regulate human activity. In ecological culture, the following legal values are of great importance:

- Respect for constitutional and legal norms;
- Purposeful and wise use of natural resources;
- Careful attitude toward the environment;
- Achieving ecological safety;
- Application of sustainable development principles in the relationship between nature and society;
- Realizing the high responsibility before current and future generations;
- Fulfillment of personal ecological rights.

The educational importance of legal values in shaping ecological culture is also significant. Legal ecological values help form the following qualities in the younger generation:

- Instilling respect for the natural environment;
- Developing a responsible attitude toward environmental protection;
- Acquiring knowledge of ecological legislation and the skills to comply with it;
- Developing ecological legal awareness, ethics, and moral responsibility.

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev aptly put it, “Our people have always regarded soil, water, and nature as sacred. The wise proverb ‘If you cut one, plant ten’ was not said without reason. It is believed that those who plant trees are blessed. When a child is born in a family, a tree is planted for them”[4]. This, in turn, shows how attentive our people have traditionally been in protecting and preserving nature and the environment.



Indeed, as legal values take a central place in the formation of ecological culture, every citizen's possession of ecological legal knowledge, adherence to laws, and responsible attitude toward the environment contribute to achieving ecological sustainability.

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