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# DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF SYSTEMATIC ORGANIZATION OF NATURE PROTECTION

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**Abstract**
This article focuses on the analysis of anthropogenic impacts on the environment and their negative consequences in the context of globalization, as well as on the main directions of the systematic organization of environmental protection.

**Keywords**: Environment, ecology, protection, ecological degradation, values, ecological humanism.

## Introduction

The systematic organization of nature conservation requires the planned, consistent, and scientifically grounded implementation of environmental protection activities. This includes the development of clear plans for environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, coordinated actions among the state, organizations, and the population, establishment of control through laws and regulations, as well as prevention and elimination of environmental problems. In other words, it implies the organized, coordinated, and effective implementation of environmental protection measures.

At present, the integration of environmental policy aimed at ensuring global sustainable security is considered one of the important directions in the humanization of international socio-political relations. This is because the ultimate goal of social and economic reforms and political transformations at any level is to satisfy human needs and protect human interests. In this regard, the President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speech dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the Constitution, emphasized that: "In order to ensure human interests, first of all, it is necessary to communicate with people, to understand their concerns, aspirations, life problems, and needs." [1]

## Materials and Methods

Environmental protection and the prevention of ecological crises remain pressing issues worldwide, and scientific research in this field continues to grow. In Uzbekistan as well, philosophical research on the reforms implemented to protect nature and their impact on human and societal interests is of great importance.

Numerous scientific studies have been conducted in this area, and research continues today. In particular, environmental and ecological protection issues have been widely analyzed in the works of scholars such as E.S. Khashimova, S. Mamashakirov, S. Sanginova, N. Khakimov,



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In the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the works of prominent scholars of the twentieth century, including V.I. Vernadsky, E.V. Girusov, F.D. Demidov, V.A. Losev, K.S. Losev, V.V. Mantatov, N.G. Oldak, G.V. Platonov, A.L. Romanovich, and A.D. Ursul, are particularly noteworthy.

**Main Part**

The problem of environmental security has gone beyond national and regional boundaries and has become a common concern for all humanity. With the development of socio-political relations on a global scale, people's attitudes toward natural resources have become increasingly significant. In the countries of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, environmental legislation is being developed and improved, and integration into international conventions, agreements, and documents aimed at ensuring sustainable development of the gene pool and rational use of natural resources continues.

Uzbekistan's environmental security strategy demonstrates the necessity of an approach based on humanistic and democratic principles, taking into account the traditional ecological lifestyles of peoples around the world, as well as their national security and sovereignty interests.

Today, it can be observed that environmental problems pose serious threats to human life, and unfortunately, these problems are largely created by humanity itself. In recent years, our country has accumulated certain experience in addressing environmental issues and preventing their negative consequences. However, the scale of tasks at the local level requires comprehensive solutions to improve the environmental situation in our country and region, as well as the unification of efforts by state bodies, public organizations, civil society institutions, and citizens in this direction.

First, it is necessary to utilize historical traditions that provide national values with a clear ecological content. In particular, historically formed foundations of national upbringing that encourage people to protect nature play an important role. Our people possess a number of historical traditions with deep ecological meaning. For example, the concept of "uvol" (wastefulness or misuse) is a good illustration. Any wasteful use of material goods, as well as the destruction of natural resources—such as underground resources, water, land, plants, and animals—has traditionally been considered both a crime and a moral wrongdoing. In a narrow sense, "uvol" refers to the careful use of bread, water, and salt, while in a broader sense, it reflects the rational use of all natural resources.

Another example is the tradition known as "taganak." According to this tradition, residents of mountainous areas gather in early spring to clean irrigation channels and streams from branches and debris carried by floods, as well as to remove dried tree branches. Today, such traditions should be revived not only in mountainous and rural areas but also in urban environments. Although urban sanitation and landscaping services exist, it is essential to increase the sense of responsibility among residents for maintaining the cleanliness and beautification of their neighborhoods and for preserving trees and green spaces. Nowadays, when we observe citizens



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voluntarily collecting plastic bottles and waste, each of us should take such initiatives as an example. This is an activity that everyone can participate in, thereby contributing to environmental protection. After all, nature and humanity are closely interconnected; humans cannot live without the plant and animal world. Nature should not be viewed solely as something created for human use but should be respected as a universal value beyond society itself.

Second, the dominance of consumerist psychology today and the weakening of ecological thinking are closely related to neglect in environmental education and upbringing. The superficial level of ecological awareness among the population indicates the limited effectiveness of the environmental education system. Not everyone fully understands environmental problems, as many people obtain their knowledge about ecology only from mass media or from information heard in their surroundings. Therefore, environmental education and knowledge should be organized on a continuous basis, closely linked to ethical development. This implies the need to include special environmental topics in ethics curricula.

Unless a person develops a genuine love for nature, he or she will continue to treat it merely as a consumer, prioritizing temporary economic and material benefits. Even when the environment is polluted and people become ill due to toxic waste, owners of factories, workshops, or firms may continue activities that harm nature. Nature, as an integrated system, requires a rational attitude toward itself. Only living in harmony with nature and acting in accordance with its laws can ensure sustainable development in the future through the dialectical unity of humanity and nature.

Third, within the education system, it is necessary to establish "living corners" in preschool institutions, where children can learn to dispose of waste in designated containers and develop compassionate attitudes toward animals. In schools, special environmental topics should be introduced into natural science and biology classes. Educational excursions to natural environments, zoological parks, and botanical gardens should be organized, and activities such as cleaning school surroundings and collecting plastic bottles should be conducted.

At the higher education level, competitions for academic articles on environmental protection should be organized, visits to shelters for homeless animals should be arranged, and support should be provided to such institutions. Additionally, traditional clean-up campaigns around university territories should be regularly conducted.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, the systematic organization of environmental protection is one of the most important conditions for ensuring sustainable development and ecological security in the modern world. The growing scale of anthropogenic impacts on nature necessitates the integration of national traditions, modern scientific approaches, and international experience in environmental policy.

The effective solution of environmental problems depends not only on state-level measures but also on the ecological awareness, responsibility, and active participation of citizens. The formation of ecological culture through education, the revival of environmentally oriented



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national traditions, and the strengthening of cooperation among governmental institutions, civil society, and international organizations are essential components of environmental protection. Ultimately, the development of ecological humanism and the establishment of harmonious relations between humanity and nature will serve as a fundamental basis for ensuring environmental sustainability and the well-being of future generations.

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