

Institutionalization of the Department of Global and National- Ecological Policies and Possibility of Functional Harmony

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Abstract: This article discusses the organization and support of the regional ecological balance, which is the most urgent problem of our time, its development on the basis of modern technologies, management orientation based on the latest concepts and further improvement of the system.

Keywords: globalization, integration, institutionalization, environmental policy, international standard, constructive and rational model, geoecology, Greenpeace, international environmental responsibility, unification.

The effectiveness of rational use of non-renewable natural resources of humanity on Earth depends on the coordination of the activities of the subjects of the national and regional institutional management system of global geoecological policy. Therefore, this issue is being put at the center of global environmental policy. After all, the main goal of international geoecological policy management is to ensure global stability by improving national and regional environmental situations. In this regard, the alignment of the organizational framework of the institutional system of the national environmental policy of Uzbekistan with international standards is a condition for functional integration into the global political system and serves as the basis for the purposeful direction of their activities and the definition of prospects.

Another characteristic feature of the unification of the institutional system of global management of international environmental political relations according to the activities of subjects at the national and regional levels (mainly their needs and interests) is the stimulation of their functional orientation. That is, it is to provide material, technical and intellectual support for national policies aimed at preventing local and regional environmental risks that have the potential for globalization. The main issue here is to create a mechanism for ensuring national and regional ecological stability and to determine the direction of goals. The priority of these tasks, ultimately, determines both the content and character of the policy for managing international ecological relations.

The effectiveness of harmonizing global and national ecological policy depends on the creation of its constructive-rational model. After all, the correlation between the objective conditions of the existence of the model, its organizational foundations, structural elements, subjective factors, ensures its viability and prospects. The level of development of the human factor driving the model plays a decisive role in this. Because in the current era, as in all areas, the management of international ecological relations also depends on the object of political thought, its subjects: individuals, social groups, nations and other social units, on the awareness of their responsibility

to protect the natural environment and future generations. According to S. Mamashokirov and E. Usmanov, who have studied the problems of its manifestation on the international scale in particular, "the issue of international environmental responsibility in the socio-economic, political, and spiritual relations of different countries... is rising to the level of a criterion determining the prospects of these relations, or, conversely, international environmental irresponsibility is causing an aggravation of the country's internal and external conflicts." [1]

The coordination of geoecological policy management at different levels in horizontal and vertical directions is manifested in the elimination of ethno-egoism and ethno-egocentric stereotypes in the thinking of its subjects. However, the system of management of global ecological political relations (excluding some exceptions) in most cases requires the adaptation of the subject to the object. However, it has certain "technological difficulties". Therefore, the correspondence of the interests of the subjects organizing and managing international ecological political relations to global needs is a condition for the functional coordination of national and global policies.

The world community is realizing that indifference and negligence towards international political relations in eliminating the aggravating environmental situation on a global scale will lead to a global catastrophe. It is observed that the involvement of all states without exception in the system of global management of international ecological political relations and their transformation into active subjects is yielding certain results. The main factor in this is the formation of an institutional system of integrative management of international environmental political relations, based on national and universal environmental interests.

As a result of the formation of a global ecological mindset, certain common views of the world community on the management of national and universal environmental relations have been observed, and organizations have been established by type of activity. One such organization is Greenpeace. Greenpeace (English: greenpeace - "green world") is an international independent non-governmental organization, founded in 1971 in Canada. Its headquarters are in Amsterdam. It has 30 regional branches in 47 countries. Director Kumi Naidoo is an anti-apartheid fighter, public figure. Today, Greenpeace has more than 2,500 employees and 14,500 volunteers. The main administrative body is the Greenpeace Council. It includes representatives from all regional branches. The Council meets annually to define and define the organization's strategy and tasks, elect the Board. The Board elects the Chairman and is responsible for the financial direction of the organization and monitors the work being done.

The main goal of Greenpeace is to protect the environment, promote an ecological lifestyle, and increase the ecological culture of people. The organization seeks to prevent global environmental problems in the world and reduce their dangerous impact on human life. These include problems such as climate change, deforestation, overfishing, whaling, the development of genetic engineering, radiation hazards, and preservation of the Arctic. Greenpeace has general consultative status with the UN, together with the UN Economic and Social Council. Greenpeace conducts its activities based on the principles developed by its founders, David Fraser McTaggart, Bob Hunter, Dorothy & Irving Stowe.

The most urgent tasks of harmonizing the national environmental policy of Uzbekistan with the institutions governing international environmental political relations are: on the one hand, it is related to solving socio-ecological problems associated with the drying up of the Aral Sea, which began in the 1960s, and on the other hand, by the present time, problems have been added to them in the use of transboundary river waters flowing into the Aral Sea by the countries of Central Asia. Under the influence of regional environmental problems, an environmental political movement has matured in Uzbekistan, and an ecological party has appeared. The main goal of this new party, established in 2019, is to ensure the implementation of state policies aimed at achieving sustainable development, environmental security, preserving natural resources and creating a favorable environment for present and future generations, and to contribute to the fact that environmental protection and conservation of natural resources are the

duty of every citizen. [2] For your information, there are currently about 100 environmental political parties operating in countries around the world. These parties, usually known as "greens," advance environmental policy ideas through parliament.

The programmatic project of the Ecological Party, a new political movement in Uzbekistan, includes regional environmental problems and international environmental norms in national environmental policy. In particular, it emphasizes that "ensuring the ecological security of Central Asia is not only directly related to the lives and fate of the peoples living in this region, but also has global significance, and taking into account the need to address problems such as the drying up of the Aral Sea, climate change, land degradation, scarcity and pollution of water resources, reduction of biodiversity, and transboundary migration of pollution beyond the interests of each state and to solve them jointly, the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan comprehensively supports international projects in the following areas and intends to actively participate in them:

unifying international efforts to address these and other acute environmental problems and issues on a human scale;

studying advanced foreign experiences in introducing and using the principles of the "green economy" in Uzbekistan." [3]

To summarize: **firstly**, harmonizing environmental policy with the global governance system is a strategic task that has no alternative to improving the geoecological situation in the region. This requires improving the special legal framework for global governance of environmental political relations of the countries of the region and the institutional system for their implementation in practice; **secondly**, the results of the functional harmonization of the institutional system for governance of global and national environmental political relations depend on the organization and control of its targeted use of financial, technical, technological, intellectual assistance provided by international organizations; **thirdly**, the participation of the world community in coordinating and unifying the activities of institutions for governance of environmental political relations of the countries of the region should be the main direction of global policy; **fourthly**, the desire (at least, the tendency) to harmonize national environmental political institutions with the global governance system is becoming a factor in strengthening the position of states in international relations; **Fifth**, strengthening the status of environmental policy institutions in national states in international relations is an important indicator that demonstrates their democratic character and reformist role.

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