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SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: During the years of independence, the country has analyzed the increased attention of the public to the issues of environmental protection and sanitation, as well as the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations in all regions in accordance with the reforms in the country.

Key words: Organization, Society, Environment, Population, Ecological Movement, Water, Government, Reform, Conservation, Project.

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Introduction

In the early years of independence, public attention has been steadily increasing in matters of environmental protection and health promotion. In this regard, the movement for the creation of the Green People's Party was established in 1992[1]. The party's charter and program projects have also been cited[2] by relevant authorities, but issues that have to be resolved in terms of environmental protection practices and organizational-legal mechanisms have not allowed forming a separate party at that time.

Materials and Methods

At the same time, the activities of NGOs in Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Bukhara,

Ferghana, Andijan, Samarkand, Tashkent region and Tashkent were strengthened in parallel with reforms in the country. NGOs work primarily in cooperation with government agencies to carry out a number of environmental studies, cultural studies, awareness raising, improvement of ecological situation, environmental monitoring and implementation of various projects and activities, as well as public participation and decision-making on these issues.

Based on targeted education programs for environmental education and sustainable development, NGOs collaborated on continuous environmental education programs at educational

institutions, higher education institutions. In this regard, NGOs and initiative groups have been actively involved in the work of the Eco-Cleaner, Ekomaktab, Rodnichok, and the Young Ecoparlament Association, the ShansEcoPlus, the Association of Children's Ecotourism Clubs and other school ecological clubs.

Based on the long-standing experience gained by the initiative of more than 150 non-governmental non-profit organizations in all regions of the country in 2005, the National Association of Nongovernmental Nonprofit Organizations of Uzbekistan was established [3]. Today, the Association has become one of the most promising mechanisms for implementing various projects by uniting more than 500 of the most active non-governmental sector in the country. The activity of the Association is carried out in four directions: the direction of women and youth; Legal direction; Ecology, Economics and Direction of Education; Social-humanitarian direction.

Within the framework of the NNMTA's environmental orientation, a number of projects aimed at addressing the ecological problems and needs of the population and improving the environmental safety have been implemented. For example, in Tashkent and Khorezm provinces the project "Recycling of Waste" was implemented.

In December 2001, at seminar, environmental NGOs initiated a joint initiative on forming an ecological forum - a working group on voluntary associations of non-governmental non-profit organizations. The goals and objectives of the Eco forum to be established during the meetings and seminars held in different regions of Uzbekistan in 2002-2004, the electoral structure of the Ecumenical Committees, targeted programs were discussed.

Implementation of the Eco Forum targeted programs has contributed to the public's involvement in solving important social issues. A number of projects have been implemented in Fergana, Samarkand, Surkhandarya and Tashkent regions within the framework of targeted water management programs. Uzbekistan has participated in the international conference of environmental and water management organizations on "Participation of the public in the prevention of water scarcity in Central Asia" (May 2003, Tashkent).

The Association of nurses from the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the field of healthcare and ecology, "Healthy Plus", "Ecologically clean Fergana" from Fergana region, "Live nature" from Navoi region, "Barhayotsayyora" from Namangan region, Samarkand region "Zarafshan river basin protection" NGO "Rodnichok" actively worked.

NGOs operating in the field of biodiversity include the Uzbek Zoological Society, Biostan,

Chongul, Uzbekistan Bird Society. The "Bird Society of Uzbekistan", established in 2007, is actively working with the youth. The main activities of the community include: co-operation in the design and implementation of programs and projects for the protection of birds and their habitat, study and protection of birds, arrangements for housing and migration routes; studying and protecting the most important areas of birds and promoting their protection and cautiousness.

In May-September 2017, the activities of environmental public organizations in Uzbekistan were analyzed within the Sustainable Development and Environmental Partnership for Central Asiaproject. According to the results of the analysis, the number of ecological public organizations in 2012-2016 has been reduced from 129 to 92. The main reason for this is the fact that some public organizations do not plan specifically promising plans, and that they are connected with their work[4].

In 2017, non-government and non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions were involved in implementation of the Action Strategy for five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, supporting the need of population, upbringing harmoniously developed generation, promoting a healthy lifestyle, and more than 5,700 different activities aimed at raising the legal culture in society[5].

Results

In August 2008, the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan was established based on the demand of the time. It unites citizens who support the idea of protecting the environment and public health. In order to ensure the practical implementation of the idea of "healthy environment - human health", the Ecological Movement has set seven programmatic tasks[5]. By 2016, an effective mechanism for co-operation with government authorities, institutions and civil society institutions had been set up to achieve these objectives. More than 40 memorandums and 10 agreements were signed during this period, and close partnerships were established with more than 260 environmental NGOs and medical nongovernmental nonprofit organizations[7].

Today, the focus of the Ecological Movement is focused on the protection of the environment and health of the public. Over the past nine years, more than 7.7 thousand analytical and practical events have been held in the regions of Uzbekistan, with more than 2.5 million active participants[8]. For the past period, the group of deputies of the Ecological Movement has developed and adopted nine laws aimed at the development of civil society institutions, improving the state and public construction in the country[9].

Conclusion

In particular, the Ecological

Movement conducted a series of public environmental monitoring activities in the field of environmental protection, and public hearings in that direction have begun to give positive results. Ten years of experience gained during the environmental movement enabled the establishment of a new political party - the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan.

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