



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS

# **MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING**

# International Journal of Business, Management and Accounting

Volume 1, Issue 1, March 2021

**Internet address:** <http://www.ejournals.id/index.php/IJBMA/issue/archive>

**E-mail:** [info@ejournals.id](mailto:info@ejournals.id)

Published by ejournals PVT LTD

Issued Bimonthly

DOI prefix: 10.52325

Potsdamer Straße 170, 10784 Berlin, Germany

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## **THE IMPORTANCE AND ACTUALITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMICAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF STUDENTS**

*Abstract: The article is devoted to the development of environmental consciousness as a scientific solution of environmental tensions between the environment, nature and society in connection with the environmental imbalance in the world. The education system is the best leader in the nationwide process, and this can be achieved by minimizing the environmental- economical risks posed by the entire education system.*

*Keywords: ecological-economical balance, environment, ecological education, ecological-economical consciousness, environmental hazards*

The national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2030 were based on the priority of ensuring a healthy lifestyle and promoting the well-being of people of all ages, preserving and rational use of biological diversity and ecosystems, and ensuring environmental stability[1]. Society can solve environmental problems through a system of ecological and social education. Due to the professional activity and the nature of modern ecology, which fully penetrates into all spheres, in the satisfaction of human life preferences, environmental knowledge is widely covered in all sectors, regardless of the chosen professional activity.

In 2017-2021, the implementation of the tasks defined in the action strategy for the five priority areas of development of the republic of uzbekistan, the formation and development of environmental awareness and culture of the younger generation through the education system, summing up environmental issues in the republic, the concept of development of environmental education of the republic of uzbekistan[1] - environmental protection and sustainable development will become the basis and incentive for the development of himos law.]

As a result, problems arise that prevent radical changes in nature and humanity from global, regional and even local environmental hazards that undermine the sustainability of the biosphere. Therefore, the environmental, economic, political and cultural assessment of the way of life of countries and the world's population is marked by analytical results obtained with the help of leading institutes of statistical analysis. The data of the internationally recognized GELAPA Institute (AIPO - American Institute of public opinion) are among the statistical institutions that carry out such activities. A survey



conducted by the International GELAPA Institute to analyze the impact of ecology as a risk factor for human life worldwide found that Russia-89%, the United States-67%, Canada-51%, the Aegean-27% and Finland-21% have negative consequences. It is noted that the citizens of the above-mentioned countries themselves are not provided with environmental safety or the environment of their way of life - since it cannot fully respond to the negative impact of the environment, it can perceive the ecological literacy of the population at a lower level, the complete lack of protection of the state by nature authorities, and the development of environmental compartments among the population at the level of professional compartments.

As a result of the global analysis of the impact of Uzbekistan on the environment in 2018, the indicators were estimated as follows: 136th in terms of environmental efficiency Orlik, the previous position was 158th in terms of forests and their protection from the presence of forests from the territory of 180 states to 130 states, while Uzbekistan ranks 12th in terms of environmental efficiency Orlik. In particular, it is worth noting that this indicator is changing dramatically in a positive direction, which is more evident from the development of the nature protection system in the Republic. In the Man-Nature-society system, perfect ecological thinking and rational thinking in relation to nature, ecological competence (merit) can save the future biosphere. A sharp increase in the environmental burden requires not only professional compensation for future specialists studying in the higher education system, but also environmental compensation that can protect nature and its benefits.

The conference signed two international agreements and adopted two statements on printing and a basic plan of action for achieving all the sustainable development goals.


Over time, the concept of "sustainable development" was equated with sustainable environmental development. The concept of sustainable development was taken to a new level at the UN Millennium Summit in Johannesburg in September 2002. At the same summit, world leaders adopted the United Nations Millennium Development Declaration, aimed at eradicating poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Conservation of biological diversity is reflected in the "Program of action for environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2008-2012", adopted by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 19, 2008 as one of the main directions of environmental protection activities.

According to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures on realization of the Millennium development Goals in Uzbekistan" in 2011, 26 January 2011 approved the measures for the implementation of the Millennium development Goals in Uzbekistan for 2011-2015", aimed at raising the standard of living of the population in the framework of the Millennium development Goals in Uzbekistan for 2011-2015".

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