



INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES INTO UZBEKISTAN'S SOCIAL POLICY

SHARIPOVA GUZAL USMANBEKOVNA

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) in historical sciences
department of “History and source studies of Islam – IRCICA”,
International islamic academy of Uzbekistan 11, A. Qodiriy ,
100011 , Tashkent, Uzbekistan
g.sharipova@iiu.uz
+998974622897

ABILQASIMOVA ZEBUNISO OLLOYOR QIZI

International islamic academy of Uzbekistan
2nd year student of History

Abstract. This article is devoted to issues of interdependence between social welfare and environmental sustainability in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the modern period, the state of the environment is considered a fundamental factor determining the conditions of human existence and the right to a favorable living environment, as enshrined in the country's updated Constitution. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of state policy and the Strategy for the transition to a ' green economy by 2030, aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the energy efficiency of industry. The article discusses practical mechanisms for implementing environmental initiatives such as the large-scale Yashil Makon greening project , the introduction of water-saving irrigation technologies , and the development of solar and wind energy . It substantiates the significant role of innovative start-up projects and digital technologies in solving local environmental problems and creating new jobs for young people based on statistical data , the article analyses the results of measures taken in the field of healthcare , expressed in increased life expectancy and improved access to clean drinking water for the population . The conclusion emphasises the importance of integrating international cooperation and environmental education to form a sustainable model of social development.

Keywords: social well-being, environment, Uzbekistan-2030, green economy, sustainable development, renewable energy sources, environmental law, green start-ups.



In the face of today's global challenges, maintaining ecological balance is becoming a fundamental condition for the sustainable development of humanity and each individual region. Today, our country is in a high-risk environmental zone. The country is experiencing global warming rates that are almost twice the global average, with a temperature increase of approximately 1.6°C ¹. This creates additional challenges related to water shortages and the consequences of the Aral Sea environmental disaster.

As a result, the social well-being of the population in modern realities is inextricably linked to the state of the biosphere and the quality of the environment. This right is reflected in the updated legislative framework of the country as Article 49 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: «Everyone has the right to a favorable environment and reliable information about its condition. The state creates conditions for public oversight in urban development activities to ensure the environmental rights of citizens and prevent harmful impacts on the environment. Urban development projects are subject to public discussion in the manner prescribed by law. In accordance with the principle of sustainable development, the state implements measures to improve, restore, and protect the environment, and maintain ecological balance. The state takes measures to protect and restore the ecological system and promote the social and economic development of the Aral Sea region»². As can be seen from this article, it guarantees every citizen the right to a favorable environment and access to reliable information about its condition. The state strategy in this area, enshrined in the program «Uzbekistan – 2030» and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-436 on measures to improve the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a «green» economy by 2030³, which defines the transition to a «green economy» as the highest priority, setting goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 35% and increase the share of renewable energy sources to 30%⁴.

The transition to a sustainable development model requires integrating environmental criteria into all areas of public life—from industrial modernization to the development of a new type of environmental awareness. Innovative mechanisms such as the introduction of water-saving technologies, the development of solar energy in desert zones, and support for youth-led green startups, such as those producing

¹ Nasirova V. D., Rasulova N. N. UZBEKISTAN ON THE WAY TO ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: GOALS, MEASURES AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS // *Economy and Society*. - 2025. - No. 6-2 (133). - P. 1661-1664.

²<https://lex.uz/docs/6445147>

³<https://lex.uz/docs/6303233>

⁴ Sirojiddinova F. Kh., Sobirzhonova M. SUPPORT FOR THE GREEN ECONOMY AND STARTUP PROJECTS IN UZBEKISTAN // *Journal of analytical synergy and scientific horizon*. – 2025. – T. 1. – No. 1.4.(A) SERIES. – P. 67-75.

biodegradable packaging or autonomous microhydroelectric power plants, play a special role in this process.

The purpose of this report is to analyze the relationship between environmental conservation measures and social well-being in Uzbekistan. The paper examines the legal framework for environmental policy and the practical results of the implementation of the national project «Yashil Macon»⁵, as well as the role of international cooperation and digital technologies in minimizing anthropogenic pressure on the region's ecosystems.

Based on the analysis of the presented materials, the following key areas of environmental conservation can be identified, providing the basis for social well-being and sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

Firstly, the transition to green energy and decarbonisation of the economy. Uzbekistan has set a strategic goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 35% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels. A key mechanism for achieving this goal is increasing the share of renewable energy sources (RES) in total generation to 30% or more⁶. Priority is given to the development of solar and wind energy in the Navoi, Bukhara, and Samarkand regions, driven by the region's high technical potential over 3,000 hours of sunshine per year and the need to reduce dependence on water resources for electricity generation.

Secondly, rational water resource management. In the face of growing water scarcity, the implementation of water-saving technologies, particularly drip irrigation, whose area of application has tripled since 2021, is of paramount importance. State policy is also aimed at modernizing drinking water infrastructure, which will provide access to clean water for over 2.5 million people between 2022 and 2023. 7Uzbekistan became the first country in Central Asia to join the UN Protocol on Water and Health, underscoring its commitment to international sanitation standards.

Thirdly, large -scale landscaping and the «Yashil project Macon». In the modern period, the national project «Yashil» is being implemented to combat desertification and improve the microclimate. The Mâcon project, which calls for the annual planting of 200 million trees, aims to increase the area of green space in cities to 30%. The project

⁵ Tukhtasinova N. I. QUESTIONS OF CLASSIFICATION OF ECOLOGICAL TERMS // O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti konferensiyalari . – 2025. – P. 207-212.

⁶ Zhukovskaya I. E., Dadabaeva R. A. Impact of information and communication technologies on the environmental situation: experience of Russia and the Republic of Uzbekistan // Bulletin of the St. Petersburg State University of Economics. - 2025. - No. 6 (156). - P. 27-37.

⁷ Zhukovskaya I. E., Dadabaeva R. A. Impact of information and communication technologies on the environmental situation: experience of Russia and the Republic of Uzbekistan // Bulletin of the St. Petersburg State University of Economics. - 2025. - No. 6 (156). - P. 27-37.

includes the creation of «shaded pedestrian streets» and recreational trails along riverbanks, which not only improves the ecological appearance of cities but also promotes public health.

Fourth, innovation and the development of green startups. In the modern era, support for eco-entrepreneurship is seen as a driver of sustainable growth. Green startups, such as Green, are actively developing in the country. Catalyst - biodegradable packaging, Solar Nature – solar panels for villages, and SmartAgro – AI-powered irrigation optimization. The established IT park infrastructure and innovation support fund provide young entrepreneurs with access to grants and acceleration programs.

Sixth, digitalization of environmental monitoring Green IT. The implementation of information and communications technologies allows for optimized environmental monitoring. An important area is the launch of intelligent air quality monitoring systems and the use of mobile apps, such as AirUz, to inform the public. Digital solutions are also being used to optimize energy consumption in data centers and manage supply chains while taking into account their carbon footprint.

In particular, it should be noted that long-term sustainable development is impossible without fostering environmental awareness. Since 2022, «Ecology» and «Green Economy» have been mandatory subjects in schools and universities. This is also enshrined in law, ensuring civic oversight of environmental conservation.

Particular attention is paid to ecosystem restoration and social protection of the population in the Aral Sea region. In the Republic of Uzbekistan's current system for ensuring environmental security and social well-being, international cooperation is a key tool for advancing national interests and fulfilling global commitments. Given that environmental problems such as climate change, air pollution, and water shortages do not respect national borders, the region's transboundary sustainability depends on Uzbekistan's integration into the global environmental agenda.

Currently, Uzbekistan is actively integrating into the international environmental legal system. A particularly significant step was the country's accession to the UN Paris Agreement on Climate Change⁸. Under this agreement, the country committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 35% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels. Our country is also a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention, and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

Uzbekistan's participation in the «UN Protocol on Water and Health», which it was the first Central Asian country to accede to, is of particular strategic importance.

⁸<https://www.un.org/ru/climatechange/paris-agreement>

This multilateral agreement, implemented under the auspices of the UNECE and WHO, aims to protect the population from waterborne diseases and strengthen sanitary standards in a resource-scarce environment. The «water-energy-food nexus» concept is actively applied in the regional context, enabling a comprehensive solution to the use of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers.

The analysis conducted allows us to conclude that in the modern Republic of Uzbekistan, the social well-being of the population is directly determined by the state of the environment and the effectiveness of state environmental policy. In the context of global climate change, the rate of which in the region exceeds the global average, the conservation of natural resources is becoming not only a matter of economic security but also a fundamental condition for the realization of citizens' rights to life and health.

The key instrument for ensuring sustainable development is the «Uzbekistan 2030» Strategy and the comprehensive state program for the transition to a «green economy». The implementation of large-scale initiatives such as the nationwide «Yashil» project, the implementation of water-saving technologies and the diversification of the energy mix through solar and wind generation in Macon is already demonstrating initial positive results in improving the quality of the urban environment and providing the population with safe drinking water.

Despite the progress achieved, a number of challenges remain that require long-term attention, including water shortages, the consequences of the Aral Sea disaster, and the need to modernize energy infrastructure. Achieving ambitious decarbonization goals requires further greening of all spheres of public life, from industrial production to fostering a high level of environmental awareness in families and the education system.

Ultimately, the success of environmental modernization in Uzbekistan is only possible through the synergy of government reforms, public activism, and technological innovation. Environmental conservation is not only a technical task but also an ethical obligation to future generations, guaranteeing the country's long-term social prosperity.