



ECOLOGICAL LITERACY AND ITS INTERACTION WITH THE PROCESS OF GLOBALISATION

Okhunov Javlonbek Iqboljon o'g'li

1st-year Master's Student in Public Administration,
National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the intersection of ecological literacy and globalization, examining how the globalized world influences environmental awareness, education, and action. Ecological literacy, defined as the understanding of ecosystems, environmental processes, and human impacts on the planet, plays a crucial role in fostering sustainable practices. As globalization intensifies interconnectedness, it presents both challenges and opportunities for enhancing ecological literacy. The article investigates how global economic, social, and technological forces shape ecological values, behaviors, and policies across diverse regions. It also considers the role of education systems in equipping individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate the complexities of environmental issues in a globalized context. Ultimately, this article argues for the importance of fostering ecological literacy at all levels of society to address the environmental challenges of a rapidly changing world, emphasizing the need for a more holistic and interconnected approach to sustainability in the face of globalization.

What is ecological literacy? The ecological literacy of an individual and society includes a responsible and conscious attitude towards the environment, which means people's acceptance of ecological knowledge, development of actions based on them, and a sense of social responsibility. It is not only individual actions, but also a system of environmental values and moral norms widespread in society, which expresses people's responsibility for the environment, an approach to preserving nature and ensuring sustainable development.

The ecological literacy of a person is aimed at the formation of ecological knowledge, skills, and responsibilities, and the basis of this process is environmental education and upbringing. In the development of it, a person's attitude to the environment, his approach to making environmental decisions, and the fulfillment of environmental responsibility in practice play a major role. The ecological literacy of a person requires a change in lifestyle based on the knowledge learned. This can include actions such as rational use of resources, waste reduction, energy and water conservation. In order for a person to have ecological



awareness, he must learn ecological knowledge, apply it in practice, and understand socio-psychological approaches. For example, the beginning and continuation of environmental education at the school level forms the person's green mindset, which subsequently has a positive effect on his daily life and social behavior. On top of that, is also important to increase the individual's sense of responsibility for himself, that is, to be ready to take the necessary measures to protect the environment. This includes not only acquiring ecological knowledge, but also applying it in practice. A person should strive to improve his lifestyle in an ecological way, to have a deeper understanding of ecological needs and environmental problems.

The formation of ecological literacy depends on several factors. First, it depends on the process of **environmental education and upbringing**. Ecological education should be implemented at all levels, from childhood, from school to higher education. This includes not only imparting ecological knowledge, but also the formation of ecological behavior. Secondly, the role of the media in the formation of the ecological literacy of society is great. Environmental awareness can be raised through **propaganda work and social advertising** on environmental topics. For example, conducting environmental education and propaganda through television, radio, the Internet and social networks serves to further develop the ecological knowledge in society. Thirdly, **state environmental policies** also play an important role. Environmental laws and regulations developed by the state, their implementation, and the development of environmental education contribute to the formation of ecological literacy in society. **Public organizations, environmental institutions, and initiative groups** also play an important role. Through these organizations, environmental awareness-raising activities, seminars, trainings, and events can be conducted, informing people about environmental problems and educating them about environmental responsibility.

The process of forming the ecological literacy of an individual and society is complex and multifaceted, requiring the integration of environmental education, advocacy, legal and practical developments, state policy and public initiatives. With the help of it, the practice of sustainable development, environmental protection and efficient use of resources in society changes. This process serves as the basis for increasing the environmental responsibility of the individual, disseminating environmental values in society and expanding environmental behavior in social life. One of the important stages in the process of forming the ecological literacy of an individual and society is the **acceptance of environmental ethical standards by the public** and their implementation in everyday life. Environmental problems, in particular, such as global climate change, the threat of resource depletion and pollution of nature, encourage the public to raise environmental awareness. In addition, the active participation of citizens within the framework of state governance, environmental laws and regulatory documents is important too. Understanding and complying with environmental legislation is of great importance in society. In this regard, in order to ensure the effective implementation of environmental laws, it is necessary to educate citizens and organizations to respect and comply with the laws. The formation of an ecological literacy requires the optimization of economic systems, production processes and resource use. For example, the establishment of the basic principles of ecological production, energy conservation, waste



recycling and the introduction of ecological technologies serve to develop an ecological literacy in society. This, in turn, also affects social and economic stability.

The expanded formation of ecological literacy includes all social groups and interstate cooperation. Exchange of experience with other countries, joint solutions to international issues of eco-development is of great help. By strengthening cooperation between international organizations and states in solving environmental problems and increasing social responsibility, it is possible to achieve the development of global environmental awareness. In addition, technological approaches also play an important role. Through new technologies and innovations, it is possible to ensure economic and social development without harming the environment. For example, environmental problems can be solved through the use of new **environmentally friendly energy sources**, increasing environmental efficiency in the automotive industry, and other innovative approaches. Creating green mindset in society is not limited to scientific and technical, economic and legal factors, but also psychological and cultural factors are important. In this sense, it is necessary to increase people's psychological approaches to making environmental decisions and emotional responsibility. People should accept environmental responsibility based not only on knowledge, but also on emotions. From this perspective, environmental education is not only about imparting knowledge, but also about teaching individuals to live with ecological awareness and to adapt their lifestyle to ecological balance. In the process, both the transformation of the individual and the development of the ecological values of society should be carried out. In this regard, it is important to educate society in socio-ecological responsibility, find effective ways to implement ecological values, develop ecological moral values, and change ecological relations between individuals. The interaction between individuals, society, and the state is the main factor in the formation of ecological literacy, and through the harmony and joint work of these factors, ecological literacy can be increasingly strengthened in society

The interaction of globalization and environmental literacy. The interaction of globalization and environmental literacy is an important factor in solving environmental problems on a global scale today. The globalization process covers all spheres of humanity, leading to social, economic, political, cultural and environmental changes. At the same time, globalization also changes environmental issues and environmental protection, requiring new views and solutions on these issues. The impact of globalization on environmental literacy and the role of environmental literacy in this process deserve separate study. The impact of globalization on environmental literacy occurs in two directions: on the one hand, globalization exacerbates environmental problems, and on the other hand, it helps to increase environmental awareness and responsibility. At the same time, globalization not only expands environmental problems, but also creates new opportunities for the dissemination of environmental knowledge and literacy. Today, environmentally friendly technologies, renewable energy sources, energy-saving technologies, and waste recycling systems have become popular around the world. All of this plays an important role in developing an ecological literacy and combating climate change. For example, developed European countries, economic giants such as China and the United States are implementing initiatives aimed at solving global environmental problems by mastering new ecological technologies.



Transferring these experiences to developing countries will allow us to disseminate environmental knowledge around the world and educate society about environmental responsibility. Another important aspect in understanding the impact of globalization on ecological literacy is the **connection between local and global environmental issues**. Local environmental problems often affect global environmental processes, such as the increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and pollution of the oceans. Such issues cannot be solved only at the local level, but require international cooperation and global responsibility. For example, increased use of natural resources in one country can have a negative impact on global ecological systems. Globalization encourages society to understand environmental problems on a global scale and seek common solutions to them. The impact of globalization on environmental literacy and environmental literacy not only creates new environmental problems, but also provides new opportunities and solutions for solving them. In the process of globalization, increasing environmental awareness, strengthening environmental responsibility, and developing environmental education and literacy are of great importance. These processes involve international cooperation and responsibility, and will play an important role in ensuring environmental sustainability in the future. Nowadays, environmental threats are increasing rapidly, which is making global environmental risks even more serious. Below is a detailed description of the most important environmental problems and their causes, with examples:

The increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, especially carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), is causing global temperatures to rise. For example, 2020 was the hottest year on record, which is an indicator of climate change. The main causes of climate change include emissions from energy production, transport and industry, especially the use of fuels such as coal and oil. Deforestation of the Amazon is contributing to global warming. The Amazon rainforest is the largest carbon sink ecosystem, and its deforestation leads to the accumulation of atmospheric gases and exacerbates climate change.

Deforestation also leads to the loss of wildlife and plants. The consequences of climate change can be very serious, including extreme weather events (storms, fires, droughts), rising sea levels, reduced agricultural yields and food security, loss of biodiversity, and other problems. The loss of biodiversity threatens the stability of ecological systems. The main causes of biodiversity loss can be deforestation, climate change, overfishing and fishing, as well as chemicals and pesticides. Forests are home to many animal and plant species, and their destruction leads to the extinction of species. Climate change has a negative impact on ecosystems, as a result of which many species lose their habitat. Biodiversity loss, in turn, weakens the stability of ecosystems, disrupts food chains, and disrupts the natural processes that ensure the availability of natural resources. As an example of biodiversity loss, worldwide, for example, in New Zealand, different birds and many other animals have died out due to hunting by humans or habitat loss. Such losses are not limited to specific species, but also have negative impacts on wider ecological systems. Biodiversity loss weakens the stability of ecosystems, disrupts food chains, and disrupts the natural processes that sustain natural resources.



Water pollution and scarcity are causing serious environmental and social problems in many regions. Water pollution and scarcity are caused by many factors. Industrial waste, agricultural activities, urban and human waste, and overuse of water resources are all contributing to water pollution and depletion. An example is the pollution of the Ganges River in India. The Ganges River is polluted mainly by sewage and industrial waste. Although the river is a source of drinking water for millions of people, its pollution is causing serious health problems. Water scarcity, in turn, makes it difficult to provide the necessary water sources for agriliteracy, which threatens food security.

Plastic pollution is also a major cause of environmental problems. Plastics are very slow to decompose naturally, making them difficult to dispose of. The most common causes of plastic waste are plastic packaging, plastic waste in water and oceans, and low levels of plastic recycling. Plastic pollution in the oceans kills millions of marine animals every year. For example, sea turtles mistake objects like plastic bags for food and eat them, resulting in them choking on plastic. In 2018, the problem of plastic in the oceans was discussed globally, and many countries are trying to reduce plastic packaging.

The depletion of land resources is also of great importance as an environmental problem. This situation is mainly associated with the expansion of agricultural activities and urban development. The limited amount of land and its inefficient use reduce land fertility, increase salinization and erosion processes. In some regions of Africa and Asia, the depletion of land resources leads to negative consequences such as drought and soil salinization. For example, Afghanistan, Somalia and other countries are losing land fertility due to long-term drought and improper agricultural activities. The problems of soil salinization and drought in these regions are seriously worsening the living conditions of the population. In addition, increasing desertification and drought are also problems that pose serious environmental threats worldwide. These processes are mainly caused by deforestation, agricultural activities and the impact of industry. As an example, desertification in Mexico and the countries of Central Asia can be cited. Deforestation and improper land use lead to the loss of soil fertility and salinization of the land in these regions. In particular, the drying up of the Aral Sea has caused major environmental disasters in Central Asia. Global environmental problems are mainly caused by human activities. Problems such as climate change, loss of biodiversity, water scarcity, plastic waste, and depletion of land resources are becoming more and more severe in the process of globalization.

In conclusion, increasing the environmental literacy of citizens is one of the most important steps towards alleviating or eliminating today's environmental problems. To solve these problems, it is necessary to strengthen environmental education on a global scale, ensure sustainable development, strengthen environmental laws and increase international cooperation. At the same time, it is important to strengthen environmental responsibility and introduce new technologies.

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