



THE ROLE AND LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN THE PROTECTION AND RATIONAL USE OF GROUNDWATER

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Abstract: Today, there is a need to legally regulate relations related to groundwater. Pollution of groundwater, its unfitness for consumption, is a result of natural and human activities, which leads to environmental threats. In order to eliminate such deplorable situations, changing people's worldview and raising their culture towards groundwater play an important role.

Keywords: environmental law, green economy, environment, environmental awareness, drinking water.

Introduction. Today, it is noticeable that state and public control over the protection of groundwater resources is being strengthened, measures are being taken to prevent their quantitative reduction and pollution. Extensive propaganda is being carried out among citizens to increase the culture of rational use of water.

Indicators of compliance with legislation in states, their full compliance with them are reflected in the legal culture of citizens. Compliance with environmental regulations is reflected in the ecological legal culture of citizens. Increasing the ecological culture of citizens is a process of forming environmental awareness, careful treatment of natural resources, ensuring environmental safety and developing responsibility for environmental protection. Today, environmental problems, climate change and resource depletion are becoming increasingly serious on a global scale, therefore, increasing ecological culture is becoming a priority task not only for states and international organizations, but also for every citizen.

Materials And Methods. Improving ecological culture requires the formation of a responsible and conscious attitude of each citizen to the environment. For the effective implementation of this process, education, propaganda, legislation and active participation of the public are necessary. Improving ecological culture is important not only for nature protection, but also for ensuring sustainable development, strengthening social justice and



maintaining economic stability. Educating each citizen in environmental responsibility, educating them as environmentally conscious individuals is an important task. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 16 on the State Program for the Implementation of the Strategy “Uzbekistan — 2030” in the Year of Environmental Protection and “Green Economy” also included the task of approving the Concept of Improving the Ecological Culture of the Population for the Period Until 2030 as one of the measures provided for in the Decree [1].

On May 15, 2025, by Resolution No. 184 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a Resolution was adopted on approving the Concept of Improving the Ecological Culture of the Population for the Period Until 2030 [2]. It is expected that each task set forth therein will be a very important programmatic action in ensuring a stable ecological environment in our country and will create the basis for achieving high indicators.

The emergence of any violations and problems is primarily due to ignorance, and the lack of ecological culture is the cause of almost all problems in the field of ecology. We can acknowledge that the adopted resolution clearly defines all of these solutions, with responsibilities and implementation deadlines, which is evidence of the comprehensive and thorough development of this document.

Results. Groundwater is of great importance in its protection and rational use. It is our duty to pass it on to future generations. The expression “Water is the source of life” is not without reason. There is no life without water. Humanity is obliged to protect it like the apple of its eye. In order to draw the attention of humanity to urgent problems such as preserving the reserves of clean drinking water on our planet, using it rationally, establishing industrial and production processes in an environmentally friendly and innovative way that does not harm nature, and using various educational methods to raise the ecological culture of the population, March 22 is celebrated every year in almost all countries of the world as World Water Day. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 171 “On measures for the effective organization of the activities of the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change” also sets the tasks of celebrating this day in our republic, organizing conferences and events with the participation of experts from responsible ministries and departments on measures taken in our country to conserve and rationally use water on this day, as well as interviews; organizing speeches in the media on the culture of water use, water conservation and its rational use, paying attention to the creation of infographics and videos; organizing promotional and explanatory work in educational institutions with the participation of specialists.



At the level of state policy, we can see in the reforms that all ecosystems are interconnected and form a single chain[3]. Accordingly, through the interdependence of environmental elements, life on Earth is created and provides favorable conditions for living beings. As part of this, the conservation and rational use of groundwater is largely dependent on the rational use of other natural objects, their natural resources, and the environment as a whole.

Discussion. As one of the social problems, it is necessary to increase the ecological culture of groundwater users. The indicators of the implementation of legislation in states and their full compliance with them are reflected in the legal culture of citizens. Compliance with environmental regulations is reflected in the ecological legal culture of citizens. Increasing the ecological culture of citizens is the process of forming environmental awareness, careful treatment of natural resources, ensuring environmental safety and developing responsibility for environmental protection. Today, environmental problems, climate change and resource depletion are becoming increasingly serious on a global scale, therefore, increasing the ecological culture is becoming a priority task not only for states and international organizations, but also for every citizen.

Increasing the ecological culture requires the formation of a responsible and conscious attitude towards the environment of every citizen. For the effective implementation of this process, education, propaganda, legislation and active participation of the public are necessary. Increasing ecological culture is important not only for nature protection, but also for ensuring sustainable development, strengthening social justice and maintaining economic stability. In creating a civil society, it is an important task to educate every citizen in environmental responsibility, to educate them as environmentally conscious individuals. In particular, as the First President I.A. Karimov noted, “For us, civil society is a social space. In this space, the law prevails, and it does not hinder a person’s self-improvement, but rather helps. The interests of the individual contribute to the full realization of his rights and freedoms. At the same time, the rights and freedoms of other people are not allowed to be violated. That is, freedom and obedience to the law operate simultaneously”[4].

Conclusion. The importance of groundwater is not only for drinking water supply, but also for industry and agriculture. As the demand for groundwater is increasing in many regions, its protection and sustainable use have become an urgent issue. The efficiency of water allocation and resource management is a decisive factor in maintaining ecological balance.

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