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SOCIOBIOECOCULTURAL EXPERIENCES AND FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF ECOJOURNALISM IN ASIAN COUNTRIES

Annotation

The article examines socio-bio-cultural experiences and the characteristics of the formation of eco-journalism in Asian countries. In particular, the peculiarities and similarities of sociobio-economic communities in the ecological journalism of Asian countries, the role of ecological journalism in the formation of early ecological social consciousness, the stages of transformation of ecological journalism into one of the most important areas of society are analyzed.

Key words: Sociobioecoproblems, ecological journalism, environmental policy, mass media, national program, sustainable development.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СОЦИОБИОКУЛЬТУРНОГО ОПЫТА И ЭКОЖУРНАЛИСТИКИ В АЗИАТСКИХ СТРАНАХ

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются социобиокультурный опыт и особенности формирования экожурналистики в азиатских странах. В частности, анализируются особенности и сходства социобиоэкообществ в экожурналистике азиатских стран, роль экожурналистики в формировании раннего экологического общественного сознания, этапы превращения экожурналистики в одну из важнейших сфер общества.

Ключевые слова: Социобиоэкопроблемы, экожурналистика, экологическая политика, масс-медиа, национальная программа, устойчивое развитие.

OSIYO DAVLATLARIDA SOTSIIOBIOEKOMADANIY TAJRIBALAR VA EKOJURNALISTIKANING SHAKLLANISH XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya

Maqolada Osiyo davlatlarida sotsiobioekomadaniy tajribalar va ekójurnalistikaning shakllanish xususiyatlari o'rganiladi. Jumladan, Osiyo davlatlari ekójurnalistikasida sotsiobioekomumomalar o'ziga xosliklari va o'xshash taraflari, dastlabki ekologik ijtimoiy ongning shakllanishidagi ekójurnalistikaning roli, ekójurnalistikani jamiyatning eng muhim sohalaridan biriga aylanish bosqichlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Sotsiobioekomumomalar, ekójurnalistika, ekologik siyosat, mass media, milliy dastur, barqaror taraqqiyot.

Introduction. Sociobioecocommunities have not only global characteristics, but also regional and local characteristics. According to the famous American political scientist and philosopher F.Fukuyama, in the 21st century, such a geopolitical situation has arisen due to globalization that existing political, economic, ecological and cultural problems cannot be solved from the perspective of the global center, and in order to effectively solve them, local national states must be strong [1].

Literature review. The idea of Americanism, the idea of a global government, state-building under the leadership of the United States (J.Soros, Zb.Brzezinski) was the result of the futurological imagination of some individuals, who believed that it was impossible to quickly, effectively and efficiently solve the problems that arise in those places. In addition, it was difficult for ethnocultural space and traditions to assimilate global governance. Asian countries that gained independence in the 20th century had accumulated experience in solving existing socio-economic problems, which determined their national development, and they could not hand this experience over to anyone else. The colonial policy of the West was in crisis, and it was clear that Asian countries would not link their independence, national identity and ethno-cultural traditions to living by the orders and instructions of the "global government". The socio-philosophical concept of "strong national state" envisaged by F.Fukuyama is notable for its focus on the independent solution of socio-economic problems of national states. Thus, national states occupy a special place in world history as active subjects of world development. This is consistent with the ethnopolitics of national states.

Research Methodology. Asia refers to the regions of Western, Eastern, Southern, Southeast and Central Asia. It includes 48 countries, including China, India, Singapore, Japan, South and North Korea, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Israel. It is difficult to cover their socio-bio-ecological experiences and traditions in one topic, so we will turn to their exemplary experiences that can serve as a model for New Uzbekistan.

Analysis and Results. Today, the whole world is looking with admiration at China, which is rapidly developing, continues to dominate the world market, and has become a leading, advanced country in a short period of time. The "Chinese miracle" is a universally recognized model of development. China's environmental policy is based on the concept of "soft power". It analyzes changes in six parameters - government, digital growth, culture, business, participation and education - according to the standards of the international consulting company Portland Communications Soft Power. According to the standards of the World Bank, 22 parameters are established, including an indicator of attitude to the environment. The "soft power" parameters were developed at the initiative of Scandinavian countries. Although China has not officially announced its accession to these initiatives, it has included ecology in its environmental policy, bringing their number to seven [2]. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the changing international parameters. In 2023, they were defined as business and trade, governance, international relations, culture and heritage, media and communication, education and science, people and values, to which China, based on its environmental policy, added sustainable development [2]. China

seeks to lead the Asia-Pacific region not only in economic development, but also in solving socio-bio-economic problems. Experts say that China has quickly moved from second place to the leading position in international initiatives on climate change, and has even managed to attract India to this movement [2]. China's concept of "soft power" has gained attention not only in international relations, but also in solving socio-bio-economic problems. This process has been controversial. At first, China focused on rapid economic development, and by 2000, the Hu Jintao government and leadership came to the conclusion that "rapid economic development has a devastating impact on the environment." At that time, the concept of harmonious development also included the task of protecting nature. However, in 2012, the Xi Jinping government and leadership realized the need to pay serious attention to environmental problems and included the strategic task of "building an ecological civilization" in the constitution. Based on this, the Chinese Communist Party developed the concept of "Building a Great China," which includes solving socio-bio-economic problems. The party and government held public referendums on the environmental situation and socio-bio-economic problems in 2013, 2015, and 2016. Public opinion indicated that environmental problems had accumulated in the country, and the number of materials on this issue in the media increased sharply. As a result, China was forced to join the Paris Communiqué. In 2021, China introduced a platform for achieving clean air and "green development" to the United Nations. In the "One Belt, One Road" concept, it called on all countries to adopt an eco-communal development strategy. In 2023, China spent 6.3 trillion yuan on clean energy, 1.5 trillion yuan on supporting the use of solar energy, and increased the production of electric vehicles by 32%. However, coal remains the leading fuel in China's economy. It continues to emit CO₂, which pollutes the environment. This is worrying the world's population.

China has established the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, which is the central agency implementing the environmental policy of the state and the Communist Party. Eco-journalism is supervised by this agency and the Communist Party. It serves to promote the concept of ecological civilization put forward by Xi Jinping, discuss existing environmental problems, form the ecological culture of the population, stimulate socio-bio-ecological activities aimed at sustainable development in the country, and popularize the "wisdom of the Chinese people aimed at solving global environmental problems" (Huang Junjie, Minister of Ecology and Environment of the PRC). Ecological civilization is a philosophical ecological concept of China. It embodies the centuries-old eco-cultural traditions of the Chinese people and national experiences aimed at solving modern socio-bio-ecological problems [3].

2,160 newspapers and 7,916 magazines are published in China. Among them, the "China Environmental Newspaper" (220 thousand copies), "China Environmental Journal" (200 thousand copies), and the English-language "Journal of Environmental Sciences" and "China Environmental Science" are published. These publications play an important role in promoting European views and environmental standards.

According to the research of the Chinese researcher Zhang Liang, the mass media in the People's Republic of China are not tools for criticizing eco-political movements, but for their spiritual, intellectual and cultural support. There is very little critical material in the mass media, and even then, it is given with the permission of the Communist Party. Zhang Liang considers this an expression of "soft power" [4]. Today, China remains the country that emits the most waste and gases into the atmosphere [5]. The formation of eco-journalism in it is closely related to the promotion of official instructions of the Communist Party. The freedom of speech and creativity of eco-journalists is within the framework of these instructions.

The environmental policy of the Indian government is to combat severe water and air pollution, protect plants and forests,

achieve carbon neutrality by 2070, ban the use of single-use plastics from 2022, develop the use of solar energy, and sharply reduce vehicle emissions. The use of 19 types of single-use plastics has been banned from 2022, a National Program for Clean Air has been adopted, the use of fossil fuels is being reduced, and pollution of rivers, especially the Indus and Ganges, is being combated. India is a country with a dense and rapidly growing population. This is a major demographic problem. According to international experts, there are 20 extremely polluted cities in the world, of which 11 are in India. Today, the country produces 60 million tons of garbage and waste annually, and 150 thousand tons per day, polluting the environment [6]. India's environmental policy is reflected in its laws "On Water Resources" (1974), "On Water Use Charges" (1977), "On Forests" (1980), "On Ambient Air" (1981), "On Environment, Forests and Air" (1986). In 1985, the Ministry of Environment and Forests was established, in 1995 the State Environmental Tribunal, in 1997 the State Environmental Appellate Commission, and in 2010 the State Green Tribunal was established instead of these institutions. In addition, the government adopted a state concept on agriculture, environmental protection, demography and ecological problems for 2000-2006. In 2014, the fight against garbage and waste announced the fifth anniversary of the "Swachh Bharat" (Clean India). It was attended by high-ranking citizens, primarily Prime Minister N.Modi. As is known, in India, street sweeping and garbage collection are mainly done by representatives of the lower classes. The government's initiative aroused discontent among the upper classes. However, garbage dumps and public toilets appeared on the streets of the city. Thanks to this environmental movement, India has clean territories. In 2021, N.Modi, based on national experience, called on the UN to adopt a ten-year program to protect the environment and clean air, and in 2022, he proposed to countries the concept of "One Earth, Many Actions", that is, a joint fight against environmental and air pollution [6].

In India, ecojournalism is much more active and freer than in China. The government does not control their activities, but they draw certain conclusions from their materials. It was thanks to the materials of ecojournalists that in 2015 the world community learned that Delhi was the most polluted city in the world. Ecojournalists, through their efforts, such as the fact that cars pollute the environment by 20 percent, and the cheap purchase of air quality measurement devices (the ecojournalists bought these devices for \$ 150-200, while government agencies spent \$ 15,000), urged the government to work rationally. Ecojournalists first started their investigations in large cities, and then moved on to covering the situation in remote towns. As a result, the government adopted a national action program against environmental pollution [7]. Journalists in India are trained at state universities, for example, Delhi University in New Delhi, Lovely Professional University in Phagwara, and the National Islamic Society in Noida. The profession of eco-journalist or the faculty of eco-journalism are not found in the sources, but this does not mean that journalists are not interested in socio-bio-eco-publications. Socio-bio-eco-publications are published in almost all newspapers and magazines, television and media centers, and digital media in India. At the same time, there are also specialized newspapers and magazines, although not many. They are "Eco India", "Indian Journal of Ecology", "Down To Earth", "Sanctuary Asia", "The Economic Times", etc. In India, 110 thousand newspapers are published in 120 languages, with a total circulation of 610 million copies, 17 thousand titles, which is the highest in the world [8]. However, India remains one of the most undesirable places in the world to live.

The environmental policy of the Turkish state envisages achieving carbon neutrality by 2053, preserving biodiversity, and ensuring sustainable development by combating climate change. The government created a "Zero Waste" production program in 2017, is striving to use solar and wind energy, preserve forests, and take decisive measures to reduce pollution of the environment and

water bodies. In 2021, it ratified the Turkey-Paris Communiqué and adopted a law "On the Environment". It pays special attention to the creation of "People's Gardens" based on popular initiatives. In recent years, 7.5 billion seedlings have been planted across the country, and it supports eco-tourism. Turkey seeks to harmonize its environmental policy with the requirements and standards of the European Union [9]. Urbanization has not only a positive but also a negative impact on life in Turkey. For example, Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir, which are cities with a population of millions, have environmental problems related to demography, weather, water, and transportation. Natural disasters such as floods, heat waves, droughts, forest fires, landslides, earthquakes, and strong winds have a negative impact on ecological life. The 2021 landslides and ecological disaster cost Turkey dearly [10]. Experts say that almost 90 percent of Turkey's territory is at risk of desertification, and more than 700 landslides and landslides have occurred today, causing a number of difficulties for farmers [11]. The biggest socio-bio-economic challenge for Turkey is global warming and climate change. In Turkey, eco-journalism is moving from episodic reporting to a more systematic and institutional approach. Episodic reporting is published by almost all publications, but the emergence of eco-journalism as a separate field and institution requires expanding traditional perceptions of the media.

Qatar is one of the world's leading countries in terms of civilizational and socio-economic development. Qatar's environmental policy is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 and reduce it by 25 percent by 2030. Preserving biodiversity, eliminating desertification, expanding the use of solar, wind and natural energy, and reducing emissions of various gases into the atmosphere through international standards are the main directions of Qatar's environmental policy. In 2016, the Qatari government launched a national program to "plant 10 million seedlings" and began to introduce "green technology". Qatar ranks third in the world in terms of natural gas reserves and is a leader in the export of liquefied natural gas [12].

Among Asian countries, Japan stands out for its uniqueness. It has more than 6 thousand islands. Being an island nation, Japan has problems with earthquakes, floods, land use due to its high population density (120 million), a large amount of industrial waste, and the negative impact of robotics and electronics on human psychophysiology, which has made socio-bioecological conditions extremely acute. More than 70 percent of the country is mountainous, and there is a tendency to compensate for food shortages with artificial means. Japan has a lot of volcanoes. An average of 1.5 thousand earthquakes are observed every year. Landslides and typhoons are common natural phenomena here. The environmental policy of the Japanese state is built on achieving

carbon neutrality by 2050, reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 80%, using efficient energy sources, and actively implementing biodiversity conservation. The country uses strict administrative measures to achieve ecological balance, and seeks to establish waste-free production based on innovative technologies. It sets the task of using low-carbon energy, halving consumer waste by 2030, eliminating household waste through the creation of highly efficient household appliances, developing international cooperation in environmental protection, and encouraging entrepreneurs and enterprises using modern technologies. By the 1990s, Japan had achieved great progress in the field of ecology, and the World Bank called it a "world model" in environmental culture [13]. Japanese ecojournalism focuses on environmental protection, sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, and combating climate change. Global warming, ozone depletion, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem degradation, ecotourism development (Fujiyoside Biodiversity Center), and adherence to the principles of integrity, enthusiasm, and fairness in collecting and reporting materials remain the main features of the work of journalists. According to experts, "commissioned articles" are almost non-existent in Japanese journalism [14]. This is extremely important for journalists' freedom of speech and creativity. However, Japanese journalism remains a highly formalized field, tied to ethnocultural traditions and ecopolitics [15]. Japan is the most literate country. There are 1-2 newspapers per family, and each Japanese person spends 44.1 minutes a day reading newspapers, 24.8 minutes reading books, and 16.8 minutes reading magazines. Only 3.6 percent of respondents do not read anything [15]. There are 122 daily newspapers and 15,500 magazines published in Japan. The circulation of newspapers exceeds 72.7 million. Of these, 5 are national [16].

The 2011 Fukushima nuclear power plant accident was a significant impetus for the development of eco-journalism into a separate field in Japan. Although there are non-governmental environmental publications in Japan today, the reporters working for them do not always have the courage and boldness. Going against eco-cultural traditions is not widely supported in Japanese journalism.

Conclusion. The institutional formation of eco-journalism depends primarily on the enthusiasm, initiative of representatives of this field and their raising of socio-bio-economic issues of interest to the population. These qualities are not always evident in representatives of eco-journalism in Asian countries, who in most cases strive to think and write within the framework of official institutions, and internal and external censorship has limited their freedom of speech and creativity.

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