
TENDENCIES OF STUDYING ECOLOGICAL SECURITY ISSUES IN WORLD SCIENCE

Lobar Mukhtarova

Head of the Department of Primary Education

Methodology of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute, pffd, Associate Professor Vb

Abstract

This article focuses on the trends in the study of environmental security issues in world science and environmental problems have become a global problem in world science. Therefore, not only one or two countries, but also many countries that are thinking about the balance of the world around us, have focused on solving this problem. The environmental crisis and problems that are spreading around the world today mean that it is necessary to treat nature correctly and pay more attention to it. In particular, it was written that solving this problem has risen to the level of state policy in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: culture, cognitive, acmeological, axiological factors, students, natural sciences, natural literacy.

Introduction

At the current stage of the development of the nations of the world, the issue of living in an environmentally safe space for mankind is becoming an increasingly urgent problem. The environmental danger polluting the environment of the mother planet, the violation of the "Nature-Society-Human" relationship forces all the peoples of the earth to think about it more deeply. From this point of view, today it is the demand of the time to improve the environmental safety culture of every student through new interdisciplinary trends. It is important to study security as one of the global environmental problems, to analyze its essence, to show its specific features, and to conduct scientific research[1].

Analysis and Result

Since environmental problems, in general, have a complex, comprehensive description that covers all areas of human life, it is necessary to systematically solve them on a deep scientific basis. In order for the task defined in this direction to express its effectiveness, it is necessary to look at the essence of concepts such as "ecology", "security", "culture", "environmental safety culture".

The word ecology is derived from the Greek words oikos - "home, home" and logos - "science, teaching" and refers to the interaction of living organisms with each other and the environment, as well as the universe. and the science that studies the relationships between organisms in the biosphere. This term was introduced to science by the German biologist Ernst Haeckel (1834 - 1919) in 1866-1869.

Ecological awareness, simple standards of ecological culture have existed since ancient times, in historical written sources, for example, in the sacred book of Zoroastrian religion "Avesta", in the sources of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions, as well as in the Eastern Renaissance. Abu Nasr Farabi ("Kitab al-mabodi al-insonia" who is considered a mature thinker); Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khorazmi ("Kitab surat al-arz" "Image of the Earth" or "Geography"); Abu Rayhan Beruni[2]

("Monuments left from ancient peoples"); ibn Sina ("Classification of Mental Sciences") and in the middle ages, we can see information about the world of the human psyche in works such as "Farhad and Shirin", "Sab'ai S ayyar" by Alisher Navoi]. In "Avesta", the main source of Islamic teaching is "Qur'an", Sufism philosophy, folklore, works of Eastern and Western thinkers are reflected in important scientific heritages related to nature protection and ecological education[2].

ecology entered the national practice slowly. In science, at the end of the 19th century - at the beginning of the 20th century, the English scientist John Bardon-Sanderson (England), S. Forbe, K. Shreter (USA), E. Haeckel (Germany), G. Spencer (England), E. Zuess (Austria), K. Mebius (Germany), E. Warming (Denmark), H. Game (Switzerland), E. Leroy, (France), K. Troll (Germany), A. Tensley, F. Clemente, W. Shelford, R. Lindeman, Yu. Odum, Dj. It is known that Forrester, D. Meadows, B. Commoner (USA), DNKashkarov, VNSukachev, VIVernadsky, NFReimers (Russia) conducted ecological research[3].

To date, ecology has left the system of purely biological sciences and is expanding in content: this situation is explained by the negative impact of modern science and technology development on the environment. Even the globalization of environmental problems caused the use of the term "human ecology" in science .

, commented that "In the modern world, technology, which has become an integral part of culture, entrepreneurship, and development in general, is an inescapable topic ." it is said to start controlling it . Accordingly, the 21st century has become the century of ecological security. Abdel Hamed Silamon, Professor of Staffordshire University of Great Britain, explains current ecological security problems, including "The importance of human life not being eternal, knowing the limits, human life cannot be imagined separately from nature and the universe, and living in harmony with it[4]."

A review of the scientific-theoretical methods of training personnel in the field of environmental education, ecology and environmental protection in leading research institutes and centers in Switzerland, Iceland, USA, Japan, South Korea. Plab research is being conducted. As a result, in many developed countries, the principles of environmental culture are being introduced in all areas of environmental protection, as well as service provision, agriculture, social protection and sustainable development[5].

The concept of "coevolution of man and the biosphere" was defined by NN Moiseev: "The biosphere is a unique object that exists in one copy. Today is not the same as yesterday, and tomorrow will not be the same as today. "Any experiments with the biosphere are unacceptable," he scientifically justifies. Therefore, sustainable development shows the importance of taking into account the degree of impact of the environment directly on humanity[6].

In the context of "Ecology" environmental degradation and human-caused damage in this process are taken into account, while in recent years "sustainable development" has been intended to ensure the stability of human life. In the West, environmental protection means, first of all, a set of measures to prevent the negative impact of human activity on nature. In the USA, Great Britain, European Community countries, Australia, New Zealand, the term "environmental-mentology" (environmentalism is actually derived from the word environment - environment, nature) is used, and this term in Uzbek is "the science of environmental protection" " corresponds to the meaning[7].

University of Oviedo, Spain, in the field of "European Union experience of natural disasters and emergencies and their response" Epidemiology of natural disasters and emergencies, their

assessment and management, calculation of their economic value, study of their impact on public health, prevention of natural disasters and emergencies getting to know the strategy and studying issues such as the organization of rescue and emergency medical services and sustainable security in natural disasters and emergencies.

At the current stage of the development of the nations of the world, the issue of living in an ecologically safe space for mankind is becoming an increasingly urgent problem, and at the same time, the ecological danger polluting the environment of our mother Earth, the breakdown of the "nature-society-human" relationship forces us all to think about it more deeply[8].

The integration of world science allows the exchange of experiences in the stabilization of environmental security in the world. For example, educational centers dedicated to various environmental problems operate in the USA, and dozens of monographic works are published every year. Among them, Stewart Frances examines the relationship between development and security both in developing countries and globally. He interprets security as human security, and in this category political violence is emphasized as an important source of security. In this process, three related hypotheses are mainly shown: human security is an important part of human well-being. Therefore, the goal of development; lack of human security adversely affects economic growth and poverty, while development; lack of development or disproportionate development, including sharp horizontal inequalities, is an important cause of conflicts[9].

John Pezzey commented on human and environmental security: "In recent years, there has been a wave of widespread concern about the ability of environmental resources to support human civilization, 'sustainable development', 'sustainable growth' or simply "sustainability" issues have become a global problem. It shows how deep some of the forces driving human social and environmental behavior are, and forces us to think realistically about how much it can and should change." . In this regard, there are views of many foreign scientists, in particular, the content and essence, structure of environmental education CSHaugen, specific aspects of environmental protection Hsing Yun, Buds of life on our planet and its continuity Bastedo Jamie Shield, Bioregionalism, global problems related to culture and ecology are studied scientifically and theoretically by Andrew Brennan, methodological issues of conceptual ecological research by R. Harding, integration of natural and scientific knowledge by D. Coste and J. Trimlar[10].

The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, IAKarimov, expressed the following comments on the problem of ecological security: "The problem of ecological security has already gone beyond the national and regional framework and has become a common problem of all humanity. Nature and man interact on the basis of certain laws. Violation of these laws will lead to irreparable environmental disasters."

According to VNKuznetsov, "the basis of the global strategy of the 21st century is the culture of peace and security. The first step towards globalization and development was taken, and a culture of peace was formed. Now, in the second step, it is necessary to form a security culture in the synthesis of peace and security culture as an independent global humanitarian event of the 21st century[11]."

Design of modern educational materials, connection with the environment and certification were carried out (Stiftung Digitale Chancen, Germany); PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) methodology was developed for the development of interdisciplinary integration (Institute of Educational Development Strategies of the Russian Academy of Education); the main

strategic criteria for the development, implementation, standardization of modern educational technologies have been improved (European Information Technologies Certification Institute), a modern approach to improving the quality of education and educational programs (Total Quality Management).

In the system of world eco-research works, the interaction of national and universal values of the ecological worldview, the attitude of humanity to the world of flora gives an opportunity to develop creative criteria for the development of the ecological consciousness and culture of the population. In most developed countries, environmental education is classified as an "interdisciplinary topic" through three main concepts - system, worldview, future, and students' aesthetic attitude to nature and practical skills are formed[12].

All over the world, mankind is trying to extract as much as possible from nature in order to ease and improve its way of life. It is interesting that people violate nature, but they dream of a clean atmosphere, clean running water, and a long life. In fact, he does not think that he is polluting the environment and acting against his wishes and dreams, and he does not understand that he is gradually becoming a biological victim of economic development.

Diseases related to the respiratory tract and lungs are developing due to environmental degradation and atmospheric pollution. Continuous human intervention in the oceans and seas is causing the destruction of living organisms there. The waters become dead water due to the instant death of all the organisms in the water due to the dumping of chemicals into the water, the spilling of oil and other substances due to the accident of large tankers.

Theoretical foundations of environmental education in world science Academician IDZverev, AN Zakhlebniy, the content of ecological education ITSuravegina, ATTerletskaaya, theory of ecology Academician VIVernadsky, Academician NNMoiseev, issues of forming the ecological culture of students through environmental education AMRYabov, environmental knowledge to students various aspects of improving the scientific-methodical preparation of delivery were studied in the research works of NMMamedov, environmental culture and its uniqueness VADubrovin, environmental awareness and cultural relationship SNGlazachev, interdisciplinary ecological culture issues Ch.M.Alirzaev, DADanilov[13].

The issue of ecological culture is firstly inextricably linked with the concept of ecological education. Already, the lack of environmental knowledge in people has caused serious attacks on the security of mankind for centuries. Therefore, from the first days of independence in our country, attention was paid to this issue at the state level, and many decrees and decisions were adopted.

As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IAKarimov noted, "Ecology is one of the large-scale social problems of our time. Its solution is in the interests of all nations, and the present day and future of civilization largely depends on the solution of this problem." Researcher M. Farmonova notes that the concern of environmental problems has gone beyond the scope of natural sciences and has become an interdisciplinary problem: "The tragic impoverishment of the earth, the environmental stress caused by clinging to nature like a leech and the unreasonable use of its resources has put the fate of society in a desperate situation. A person who understands the consequences of his actions knows that nature will take revenge, therefore, as they say, it is better to be late, so he tries to pat nature on the head and treat it with love[14].

In the speech of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the Second International Summit "Green Growth and Cooperation for Global Goals-2030" (P4G): "Prosperity of our Motherland, raising the scientific environment in our country, especially strengthening the desire for science among young people, scientific and technical , we will do a lot of good work in the future for the further development of innovative industries" shows the validity of their positive comments. Because based on these ideas, it is important to create teaching mechanisms based on an interdisciplinary integrated approach in the primary education system, to increase the ability to apply scientific knowledge in everyday life, and to improve the system of preparing young students for the formation of natural science literacy[15].

Article 55 of our Constitution states that "Land, underground resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, they must be used wisely and are under state protection." There are serious deficiencies in nature protection and preservation of ecological balance, use and protection of land, water, terrestrial resources - forest, air, flora and fauna, medicinal plants. The most important issue in this is "forming the ecological culture of the society and population." Of course, such a large-scale problem cannot be solved only by administrative means; this can be achieved by cultivating love for mother nature and a sense of courage in the hearts of the young generation."

As a result of serious changes in the relationship between man and nature, man's desire to dominate nature, the concept of "balance stability" is out of circulation, the crisis situation on our planet and the threat to the world civilization are increasing more and more. Today, "ecological education" and "ecological culture" are one of the factors that can be developed to preserve civilization on earth. This requires mobilization of "ecological education" to the problem of environmental crisis, revision of state and society's legislative projects in this field and coordination with the interests of humanity[16].

In its resolution, the UN Human Rights Council for the first time recognized the human right to a clean environment. Michelle Bachelet spoke about three global threats: climate change, pollution and environmental degradation, and justified the importance of maintaining a clean natural environment without environmental risks for health and future generations.

From the second half of the 20th century, skeptical and pessimistic attitudes toward the solution of environmental problems were formed in the USA and developed Western countries. Although conflicting views have been formed in this regard , it is of practical importance to warn humanity of the threat of existing global problems[17].

The German philosopher E. Hanke emphasized that for the first time in the history of mankind, he had the power to destroy the signs of life on earth: "The escalation of environmental problems is the existence of two alternative possibilities: "or destruction", "or salvation" consists of, therefore, it is a matter of to what extent we understand the problem". Forrester, Jay W. (USA), Meadows Donella (USA), Falk R. (USA), J. Tinbergen (Netherlands), King Alexander (Britain), Peccei A. (Italy) are also members of the Club of Rome. who expressed their reaction to this opinion.

Therefore, in the face of global environmental problems, people should be taught to protect nature from childhood, because many problems related to the environment do not escape any person. Creating a culture of environmental safety to understand the environmental catastrophes caused by human error, air and water pollution, global warming, discharge of household waste, acid rain and greenhouse effect, deforestation and "acquiring modern knowledge, becoming the owner of true enlightenment and high culture should become a continuous vital need[18]."

Ongoing global warming and accompanying climatological changes are likely to have serious negative environmental consequences in the near future. The increasing number of warm periods is changing water storage cycles, leading to more extreme weather events, longer droughts, and heavier precipitation, affecting glaciers and snowpacks that play a role in the natural moderate management of water flow in ecosystems. It is expected that destruction will occur due to the negative effects of temperature increase.

The solution to this problem should be sought directly from changing the attitude of a person to the environment. In particular, Will McCallum, Greenpeace UK's Oceans Program Manager, "Save the World" has an important message about the dire state of our planet. In this, first of all, it is important to refer to the world of nature studies and follow its laws, changes in nature should not have a negative impact on the living environment of living organisms[19].

's opinion that it is important for people to use environmental resources rationally to ensure environmental and social security : "It is necessary to develop the ability of future generations not to harm the environment in meeting their needs." According to Pirages Dennis , Theresa Manley: "Environmental security, the trends of rational use of natural resources are becoming more and more powerful, which means that the issue of human security is always relevant." In this regard , the international institute in the field of sustainable development stated that the goal of stabilizing security is "it is necessary to bring human security to the global level through the rational use of the environment and natural resources." Because although the discovery of modern energy-saving technologies and alternative energy sources, the introduction of innovative technologies have a positive meaning, there are thousands of negative consequences behind it, and unauthorized interference with natural processes has caused serious concern for the environment.

The essence of the trinity of ecological education, upbringing and practice is reflected in the subject of research, teaching and implementation in three directions: protection of ecosystems (natural and anthropogenically changed), rational use of natural resources of ecosystems, restoration of damaged ecosystems[20].

Primary education is aimed at forming the foundations of literacy, knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for students to continue general secondary education. It is necessary to carry out ecological safety culture in a coherent manner at all stages of continuous education. After all, elementary school students perform tasks related to safe environmental protection in accordance with their age, including knowledge, skills, competences related to the rational use of drinking water and other natural resources important for human health. competences are improved in the course of classroom and extracurricular training, the possibilities of practical application of environmentally friendly technologies that allow reducing the level of environmental pollution are taught.

Ensuring ecological safety and enriching ecological culture, not harming the flora and fauna, protecting it as the apple of an eye, and using nature's gifts effectively are seen in mastering, fulfilling and evaluating these established normative requirements. In particular, it is necessary to be careful about the amount of consumption of natural gas, water and electricity, developing internal prohibitions for the disposal and distribution of hazardous pollutants and wastes that are unsuitable for consumption for human life. These will be the first steps towards ensuring ecological safety and preserving the natural environment.

Today, the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a full-fledged subject of international law, conducts a consistent environmental policy aimed at ensuring environmental safety. After all, "When we consider hidden threats against national security, the problem of environmental safety and environmental protection is of special attention."

Resolution No. 541 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 07.09.2020 on the further improvement of the mechanism of environmental impact assessment "From environmental safety requirements: to rational use of nature's gifts, environment and citizens' health It consists of measures aimed at preventing negative impact on the environment, the expected composition and volume of emissions and wastewater, the morphology and volume of generated waste, as well as their negative impact on the environment and ways to reduce them. 'shown. The essence of the decision is the importance of forming an ecological culture starting from primary education, ensuring the use of materials, products, and chemicals that pose the least ecological risk and improving a safe ecological system for performing work related to environmental protection . 'shown .

Conclusion

Based on the above considerations, it is necessary to introduce cost-effective, environmentally friendly technologies in solving environmental problems, to raise the ecological culture in the student, to have a reasonable attitude to the environment, to form a sense of preserving natural resources for future generations, and to prevent anthropogenic effects. is one of the main factors in prevention, in which the importance of environmental education is incomparable, because it occupies an important place in maintaining stability based on ensuring the harmony of environment and social life through the effective use of nature's gifts.

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