

**ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY CULTURE FORMATION: WORLDWIDE PROBLEMS
AND PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES****Mukhtarova Lobar Abdimannabovna**

associate professor Termez state pedagogical institute

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Annotation:

At the present stage of global development, the issue of ensuring an environmentally safe space for humanity is becoming increasingly urgent. Environmental pollution, along with the disruption of the "Nature–Society–Human" relationship, demands deeper reflection and systematic solutions. Raising the environmental safety culture of students through new interdisciplinary approaches is a necessity of the time. The article examines the essence of global environmental problems, emphasizing the concepts of "ecology," "security," "culture," and "environmental safety culture." It highlights the importance of studying the specific features of environmental safety and conducting scientific research based on a deep theoretical and methodological foundation.

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 raise 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.

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 first of all 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.

Literature review. Ecology as an independent field of science was formed at the beginning of the 20th century. The concept of ecology entered the national practice slowly. In science, at the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the English scientist John Bardon-Sanderson (England), S. Forbe, K. Schroeter (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), DN Kashkarov, VN Sukachev, VI Vernadsky, NF Reimers (Russia) conducted ecological research. To date, ecology has left the system of purely biological sciences and is expanding in terms of content. This situation is explained by the negative impact of modern science and technology development on the environment. Globalization of environmental problems has even led to the use of the term "human ecology" in science.

Ernst Ulrich von Weizsacker, director of the European Institute for Environmental Policy[10] (Germany) commented that "In the modern world, technology, which has become an integral part of culture, entrepreneurship, and development in general, is an unavoidable topic, " and it is said that in the future, the ecological paradigm will gain superiority over the economic paradigm and begin to control it. Accordingly, the 21st century has become the century of ecological security. The lectures of Abdel Hamed Silamon, a professor at Staffordshire University in Great Britain, explain the current problems of environmental security, including "the fact that human life is not eternal, knowing the limits, and the importance of living in harmony with nature and the universe, as well as the fact that human life cannot be imagined separately".

A review of the scientific-theoretical methods of training personnel in the field of environmental education, ecology and environmental protection in the leading research institutes and centers of 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 delivery, agriculture, social protection and sustainable development.

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, whether '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 be changed"[7; p. 322]. In this regard, there are views of many foreign scientists, in particular, the content and essence, structure of environmental education C.S Haugen[3], specific aspects of environmental protection Hsing Yun [4], Budding life on our planet and its duration Bastedo Jamie Shield[1], Bioregionalism, Global Issues in Culture and Ecology Brennan Andrew[2], methodological issues of conceptual ecological research R .Harding, integration of natural-scientific knowledge D.Coste and J.Trimlar[6; B-7] was studied scientifically and theoretically.

Analysis and results. 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 "to acquire modern knowledge, to be the owner of true enlightenment and high culture should become a continuous vital need".

H. Arthur Westing's environmental and social security of human [ecologyfrom reserves](#)"It is necessary to develop the ability of future generations not to harm the environment in meeting their

needs," saying the importance of rational use. According to [Pirages Dennis](#), Theresa Manley: "Environmental safety, the increasing trend of rational use of natural resources means that the issue of human safety is always relevant"[8]. [Stable](#) in this regard [development in the field international](#) the [institute states 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, consists of restoration of degraded ecosystems.

Primary education is aimed at forming the foundations of literacy, knowledge, competence and skills 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 education, opportunities for practical application of environmentally friendly technologies that allow reducing the level of environmental pollution are taught[5: 62].

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. 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.

Man is a unique creature, but it is a fact of life that in the last 100 years, he has been doing terrible things on the planet, causing ecological damage, plant and animal species extinction. Giving factual information that a toothbrush is more than 400 years old, a polyethylene bag is 700 years old, a paper cup looks like paper but contains plastic elements, and even an ordinary tea bag is made of thermoplastic fiber. It is emphasized that we are all responsible for forming a culture of conscious environmental behavior in students.

According to Robert's reference, the concept of "security" appeared in 1190. This concept represented the calm state of the human soul, which believed itself to be protected from any danger. In this sense, this term was used in the lexicon of Western European peoples until the 17th century. The concept of "security" was formed in the scientific and political circles of Western European countries in the 17th and 18th centuries based on the philosophical views of T. Hobbes, B. Spinoza, D. Locke, and J.J Russo. targeting is confirmed. Therefore, at present, the term "security" takes on a new meaning: a state of calmness, a state resulting from real danger. T. Hobbs sees security in two virtues: faith and law. In the work of the English philosopher F. Bacon, a new approach to ensuring security through culture was formed. Thus, at the stage of the historical genesis of a very important security phenomenon, its essence was determined as a specific state of equilibrium of the object under any conditions, and the content of the term has a certain institutional and instrumental character.

Chambers' dictionary defines "security" as "a state, means, or sense of security." This concept is explained in connection with the loss of "excitement, anxiety", "confidence", "stability".

In the literature of the last generation, "security" is clearly visible as a pedagogical factor and a system of conditions that changes on the basis of norms based on the object's limitation of its tasks and capabilities. Also, security is described as protection from conditions and factors that pose a threat to an individual or society. It should be emphasized that the main reason for the lack of clarity in many definitions given to the concept of "security" is due to the failure to take into account risk, which is the dialectical opposite of security, when defining the concept.

It is the study of the causes of the occurrence of danger that allows us to give a more precise definition of the concept of "security". As stated by G.A. Atamanov, security acquires meaning in connection with risk as its derivative. In the opinion of the author, security represents the state of the object in the presence of internal and external influences on the violation of the mechanism of vital existence of the system. It would not be appropriate for him to perceive any threat as a danger, safety comes from overcoming danger.

Conclusion. Despite the fact that the problem of environmental culture formation has been researched for many years, the issue of interdisciplinary improvement of environmental safety culture among elementary school students has not been investigated as a subject of special pedagogical research.

In primary education, it is desirable to build interdisciplinarity on the basis of combining disciplines that are relatively close to each other. In organizing lessons based on interdisciplinarity, it is important to define related topics, covering their common aspects, considering the curriculum of subjects. In this regard, interdisciplinary integrated trainings were launched on the example of primary school in mother tongue and reading literacy, education, natural sciences.

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