



CONCEPTUAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF ENSURING THE ECOLOGICAL SAFETY OF THE SOCIETY

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| Article history: | Abstract: |
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| Received: March 1 st 2023 Accepted: April 6 th 2023 Published: May 6 th 2023 | In this article, based on the need to achieve stability in the context of globalization processes in the world, political directions for eliminating ecological risks and ensuring ecological safety in this process are revealed. |
| Keywords: globalization, integration, ecological crisis, international community, ecological risk, ecological safety | |

INTRODUCTION

The global space is becoming more and more integrated into the vortex of various contradictions, conflicts and various problems. As humanity pays more attention to solving the emerging global problems, instead of reducing and eliminating existing problems, their number and scale are increasing. This threatens the existence of humanity in the future and creates the need for more serious planning for the future. Undoubtedly, one of the global problems that are considered as a real threat to the life and activity of mankind is ecological problems. In fact, ecological problems have existed in all periods of history, but it is a fact that its current crisis has taken on a catastrophic form. This can be explained by the following factors:

Firstly, in the recent past, only experts in that field (ecologists) dealt with ecological protection and gave their opinions and recommendations on nature protection, but today these problems have occupied the center of attention of political scientists, economists, lawyers, sociologists and representatives of other fields; Secondly, sudden climate change has become the object of research not only by international organizations engaged in ecological activities, but also by international organizations and experts operating in various other directions;

Thirdly, the issue of ecological security was considered as a separate topic and was recognized by the international community as a component of general security. In other words, ecological problems were perceived as a specific direction of global risk from the point of view of urgency;

Fourthly, countries whose main goal is to ensure their future and security have begun to consider ecological security as a main task among the main issues to be solved;

Fifth, in recent years, the scope of scientific and practical research related to ecological safety has expanded, and this problem has become a subject of

constant discussion by the international community and international organizations.

From the mentioned factors, it can be understood that in the future, it is becoming clear that ecological protection should be one of the security-related strategic tasks of all countries. In this regard, the following comments of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev are noteworthy: "In order to achieve sustainable development in the long-term perspective, it is one of our urgent tasks to include the issues of biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use in the national development plans of all sectors of the economy, with the creation of the necessary organizational and financial resources" [1].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The analyzes show that the development of industry and the increase in production in a certain region will undoubtedly have a negative impact on the ecological balance. In any country or region that has achieved certain results in development, there is a deterioration of the ecology. To justify our opinion, it is appropriate to note that the USA and China are the leaders among the countries that emit the most waste into the atmosphere today. These two countries are the leaders of today's world industry and economy.

"Ecological security is one of the most important problems of human society today and tomorrow because it is very necessary. If these problems are solved in a practical way, it will make it possible to determine the condition and quality of life of the current and future generations in many ways"[1]. These conceptual ideas expressed at the end of the last century remain an urgent issue of the new century. In general, from the aspects mentioned above, it can be understood that reaching which stage of development, reaching the peak of development causes ecological danger, the negative significance of this development is greater than the positive aspects.



In order to ensure ecological security in a certain region, first of all, it is necessary to systematically study the general ecological situation, character, and problems of that region. First of all, studying the characteristics of the region where man-made phenomena can occur can be a preliminary approach to the solution. The global tasks of ensuring ecological balance are rather complex and require global attention. In both cases, ensuring ecological safety includes the following directions:

- To use natural resources wisely and take measures to leave them to future generations;
- Based on the ecological situation of the region or the world, make accurate predictions based on scientific research and, in turn, adopt appropriate programs;
- To be able to anticipate possible ecological consequences, to adapt the industry to the ecological situation on this basis;
- Increasing the activity of the organizations responsible for the sector in the process, and at the same time widely involving non-governmental and non-profit organizations.

The cited factors are somewhat general, and its systematized directions were recommended by A. Kirsas as follows:

- Use of innovative, state-of-the-art technologies to preserve the natural ecology;
- ecological education of the individual;
- development of international cooperation in the field of ecology;
- ecological measures [2].

It should be said that every country starts from its own internal capabilities in ensuring its ecological security, develops and implements its specific plans and programs depending on the impact of ecological problems on the country's development, citizens' health, and climate change. In this process, in addition to ratifying the legal documents adopted by international organizations, it makes changes to the national legal base in accordance with those documents and modernizes the current legislation. Implementation of such reforms with the participation of the general public will determine its effectiveness. In this regard, "subjects of ecological security are individuals, society, states and the international community as a whole. Ecological security objects can be considered as the legal and important rights, freedoms and interests of individuals, including their right to a comfortable ecology"[2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to O. Glushko, one of the specialists who researched the problems of ecological protection,

ensuring ecological safety in society requires working on the basis of clear rules and carrying out systematic activities. Its purpose is to prevent ecological crises, disasters and crises caused by natural and human factors, and to ensure that humanity lives in harmony with nature. According to the scientist, ecological safety is ensured according to the following rules:

- rules that have a specific form and content defined in official legal documents;
- rules on determining and determining the level of ecological safety in the country;
- the position of state bodies formed according to the will of the people;
- a combination of socio-political and regulatory aspects;
- consists of provisions aimed at the implementation of the country's policy in the field of ensuring ecological safety [3].

Most of the authors whose works were studied in the course of scientific research show that there is a need to have clear methods and means of ensuring ecological safety in society. Such tools should include:

- 1) separate areas or objects where ecological safety must be ensured;
- 2) ecological security entities and specific tasks assigned to them;
- 3) specific measures aimed at ensuring ecological safety and their implementation mechanisms;
- 4) nationwide ecological policy, legislative framework and practical actions aimed at its regular improvement;
- 5) consists of a set of scientific developments, practical projects and systematic actions.

It should be said that there is a situation of ecological crisis in almost all regions of our planet. A global threat cannot be ruled out even in non-existent areas. Based on this, A. Kirsas distinguishes three continuous stages of development, taking into account the concept of ecological crisis: 1) "Self-restoration of ecosystems; 2) the level of disturbance of the ecological balance that threatens the existence of ecosystems; 3) the level of initiation of changes that lead to the extinction of all or part of living organisms in a large or small geographical area"[2].

The factors causing ecological crises are increasing over time. Among them are military conflicts, increasing armed conflicts, ecological pollution, population growth, depletion of natural resources, unreasonable use of existing resources, and others.

Any reforms carried out in the country are carried out on the direct initiative of state bodies, in turn, organizations responsible for a specific field. Social and



political activity of citizens is undoubtedly an important factor in this process. Ensuring ecological security, which is the subject of our research, also requires the cooperation of state and public bodies. In order for the strategic reforms adopted by the state based on the scope of the existing problem to be brought directly to the attention of the citizens and to form a sense of involvement of the citizens in the reforms, it is necessary to have an effective propaganda system. It can be observed from the international experience that citizen's activity is of great importance from the point of view of effectiveness. Therefore, ensuring ecological safety begins with the correct communication of risks related to ecological protection to citizens.

There is no doubt that there is nothing more valuable than human life and health. Realizing that the health of citizens is fully dependent on the ecological situation, understanding that it is a matter of concern for the future is the first step towards ensuring ecological security. In this regard, state bodies have the following tasks:

First, to develop clear plans and programs with a deep understanding that ensuring ecological security is a component of ensuring national security;

Secondly, to create special mechanisms for regions with an unstable ecological situation, to provide additional benefits for the inhabitants of the region, to use various tools to prevent the ecological crisis from intensifying;

Thirdly, to master the aspects of the experience of countries that have achieved positive results in ensuring ecological stability and introduce them into national practice;

Fourthly, the wide use of ideological and spiritual means of propaganda aimed at the development of ecological awareness and culture of citizens, the widespread use of the system-compatible aspects of the rich social and spiritual heritage left by ancestors in propaganda and campaigning processes.

In turn, citizens also have responsibilities to ensure ecological safety in society, which, in our opinion, are as follows:

First of all, it begins with the realization that a healthy ecological ecology in the society is a necessary factor for the healthy living of the members of that society and for the healthy growth of the future generation. Any country relies on the support and support of the public to adopt its strategic reforms. In this regard, it is of primary importance for citizens to form a sense of belonging to the reforms carried out by state bodies, to realize that the processes related to the ecological situation are a guarantee for improving their living conditions. In addition, the organization of public control bodies and the unification around them serve as

an important factor for ensuring the stability of the ecological situation.

According to the general views of the international community, scientists and experts, the following factors are necessary for the systematic conduct of ecopolitics:

- Generalization of scientific developments, experiences and recommendations in the organization of ecological policy;

- Recognition of ecological security as a component of national security;

- Ensuring convergence between the international and domestic legal framework;

- International cooperation aimed at carrying out scientific research, announcement of international grants, financing of strategically important projects;

- Development of cooperation aimed at identifying, defining and eliminating areas of ecological security that directly affect international security.

Today, the world's most sought-after political aspects of ecological security can be interpreted in two different ways. The first is the behavior of political figures, which consists of various calls, and in practice, is aimed at bypassing ecological principles and regulations in order to increase economic indicators. The second is practical actions aimed at ensuring the implementation of specific programs and drawing the attention of the international community and citizens to these processes in order to achieve ecological stability. The real truth will be seen when ecological security is fully ensured in a particular region and country. If we interpret the processes as an example of the experience of Uzbekistan, it can be observed that specific goal-oriented projects of various formats are being developed.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, it should be noted that the scope and level of ecological danger in our country is high, and if timely measures are not taken, there are factors that cause a sharp ecological crisis. Among them, drinking water becomes unfit for consumption, waste water shortage, ecological situation in the Aral Bay areas, soil salinity and decreasing productivity, and a number of other ecological problems that are waiting for a solution. Solving these problems is a task of national strategic importance and requires the implementation of a number of systematic reforms in the country's ecological policy.

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