

**THE MAIN GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF OUR TIME
AND INCREASING THE ECOLOGICAL CULTURE OF THE
POPULATION ARE THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY**

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Abstract in the article, the authors pay attention to the relevance of the study of environmental problems at the present stage. which has become an integral part of international relations. In the XXI century, among the most dangerous confrontations and conflicts, ecology and environmental problems on the planet are becoming more and more common. Today as a period of pandemic has proved that the coronavirus does not know the border is spreading around the world air pollution everywhere carries a deadly atmosphere. The global economic system has reached a critical point where the problems of environmental pollution have become so serious that they have forced us to think about the development of the entire earth's civilization. Ideas about international security are filled with new content: now the problem of ecology needs to be solved with new approaches and methods, which is the relevance of the article.

Keywords: ecology, problem, safety, air, nature, population, culture

Methodology: comparative legal analysis in the study of traditional and new concepts of environmental problems and ways to solve them

Discussion

One of the important trends in modern international relations is the change in security concepts, in which one of the main dimensions becomes environmental.

Most threats to environmental security are completely beyond the ability of any state to resist them alone. Since a thousand years before our era, people have been fighting for the purity of nature. Scientists of Ancient Greece, sages, and thinkers of the East in their works and teachings have always promoted the population for the purity of nature: for water and air, for the earth.. Have you ever wondered why myths talk about the sun God, moon God, etc ? We think this is the very first ideas of ecological culture...which has become relevant today.

If you remember Avicenna who once said: "If there were no dust and dirt, people could live a thousand years." What about today? Currently, scientific literature often uses such concepts as globalization, globalism, environmental consciousness, environmental crisis, and so on. Ecology in General has become a frequently used concept, the essence of which is interpreted ambiguously, but it includes many aspects-actually ecological, economic, social, spiritual, psychological; today, ecology is not just a science, but a strategy for the survival of mankind.

Attempts to resolve it, made in the early 70s of the twentieth century, showed that for society, the problem of the environmental crisis is primarily a social and political issue. Against the background of increasing importance of globalization processes, the discussion of pressing environmental problems in the ideology of globalism is replaced by their seeming removal. In reality, globalism often simply knocks out competitors in the struggle for sales markets, for dominance over the natural and human resources of the oikumene through an imaginary concern for the environment... Even today, when the population is fighting against the pandemic, drug crises and material deficiencies complicate the process, which is why much success has not yet been achieved. However, the modern market system was formed even before environmental threats became catastrophic. Therefore, the world system was not ready to solve environmental problems, which forces humanity to look for new ways to survive. Economic growth can provoke and encourage environmental imperialism, destruction of ecosystems, degradation of the environment of poor countries for economic development, etc.

It is no longer possible to solve problems related to the state of the environment based only on the development of engineering and the application of technological solutions. Environmental problems are not only natural-scientific, but also social and political in nature and legal culture. Social transformations, ecological and legal culture and will, and the involvement of many political institutions are required. This realization has led to the fact that environmental problems have become firmly political, giving rise to the formation of a separate branch of political science and legal science — ecopolitology and eco-jurisprudence. In this

paper, we focus on the environmental culture component of the problem of environmental safety.

When considering the problems associated with air pollution, most often they talk about the release of greenhouse gases. However, there are many other forms of negative impacts that affect our atmosphere. When burning fossil fuels, especially coal, many other compounds are formed, in addition to the well-known carbon dioxide (carbon dioxide). Sulfur and nitrogen are by-products of coal combustion and can cause significant environmental problems. Acid rain caused by these two compounds can cause damage to both living and artificial environments. Air pollution can also be caused by the release of dust or other substances into the atmosphere that affect animal and human health. Second, deforestation around the world has been going at an alarming rate since the colonization era. European settlers and Muslim invaders easily destroyed forests, developing new territories for urban construction, agriculture, and pastoral land use. Modern scientists believe that humanity is already living in a collapsing world in an increasingly severe environmental crisis, which is turning into a crisis of the entire civilization. Therefore, we can define an ecological crisis as a violation of the balance in ecological systems and in the relations of human society with nature. It is characterized, in particular, by the fact that people, society and the state are unable to reverse the trend of environmental degradation.

Environmental pollution is the most urgent problem of our time, because anthropogenic activity affects all the earth's spheres: the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere. At the same time, man, being the main culprit of the current environmental situation, becomes its main victim: according to some data, about 40% of people die from water, air and soil pollution in the world.

Model acts have a special place in the environmental cooperation of the CIS countries. These are standard legislative acts that contain regulatory recommendations, as well as options for possible legal solutions to certain issues in a particular area of public relations. The "model" of a norm consists in the fact that, being a model of the behavior of its participants, it contains at the same time a prototype of future domestic acts (or norms). The prerequisites for creating model acts in the field of environmental safety are the presence of a legislative "vacuum" and insufficient regulation. The fact is that the recommendations adopted within the CIS are clearly insufficient at present. The use of model legislation makes it possible to develop new standards that take into account the specifics of modern relations. The state, when adopting these norms, has the right to partially modify them, adapt them to the peculiarities of its legal system, and cancel them

unilaterally if they prove ineffective. The system model of legislation has the properties of flexibility, allowing to apply model rules to States with different historical and legal traditions. For example, as Article 2. Basic principles of environmental legislation

1. The principle of priority means: the supremacy of the constitutional rights of man and citizen to a favorable environment and ensuring environmental safety; attribution of activities in the environmental sphere to the strategic national interests of the state; priority of international law ensuring equal international cooperation of the state in the environmental sphere.
2. the principle of equality of participants in environmental relations means that citizens (individuals) and legal entities, regardless of their forms of ownership, have equal environmental rights and freely exercise them without violating the environmental rights and legitimate interests of others.
3. The principle of civil liability of participants in environmental relations means: - mandatory environmental insurance of civil liability of enterprises and organizations, regardless of ownership forms, which are a source of increased environmental hazard; - mandatory compensation for losses of individuals and legal entities incurred as a result of damage to the environment, human and civil health, property of individuals and legal entities – - full compensation for environmental damage. Further, legal confirmation of compliance with environmental legislation by participants in environmental relations is provided by compliance with the principle of guarantees: - environmental safety of planned and ongoing economic and other activities; - environmental safety of goods and services; - prevention and prevention of environmental crime – - inevitability of punishment for environmental crimes.
9. the State ensures compliance with the principle of transparency: - activities in the environmental sphere – - reliability of environmental information. In accordance with the state Constitution, environmental legislation is jointly administered by the state and the subjects of its administrative territorial division.

2. Environmental legislation consists of this Code and other national laws adopted in accordance with it that regulate environmental relations.
3. The norms of environmental law contained in other laws must comply with this Code.
4. on the basis of and in pursuance of this Code and other laws, decrees of the President of the state, the Government of the state has the right to adopt resolutions containing norms of environmental law. Crimes in the field of environmental protection (environmental crimes) are recognized as environmental offenses listed in article 124 if these acts have caused: - a threat of causing significant harm to the environment and human health; – significant deterioration of the quality of the environment or the condition of its objects, the elimination of which requires a long time and large financial and material costs; destruction of individual objects; land degradation and other negative changes in

the environment that prevent its conservation and lawful use; - diseases and death of aquatic animals and plants, other animals and vegetation on the banks of water bodies, destruction of fish stocks, spawning and feeding areas; - mass death of birds and animals, including aquatic ones, on a certain territory where the death rate exceeds the average by three or more times, or committed on specially protected natural territories or on the territories of world natural heritage sites. For harm caused to the environment and human health, the perpetrators are subject to administrative (natural and legal persons) or criminal (natural persons) penalties provided for by the legislation of the state on administrative and criminal liability.

2. Bringing individuals to responsibility for harm to the environment and human health does not exempt individuals from compensation for this harm and the implementation of measures to protect the environment and ensure environmental safety. Therefore, it is important to know that,

Article 127. Mandatory compensation for damage caused by violation of environmental legislation

1. Persons who have committed environmental offenses are obliged to compensate for the damage caused by them in accordance with this Code and other legislative acts of the state.
2. Compensation for harm to the health of individuals, damage to the property of individuals and legal entities, the state is made voluntarily or by court decision in accordance with the legislation of the state.
3. Legal entities and individuals whose activities are associated with an increased danger to the environment are obliged to compensate for the damage caused by the source of increased danger, unless they prove that the damage occurred as a result of force majeure or intent of the victim. The obligation to compensate for damage is imposed on a person who owns a source of increased danger on the right of ownership, the right of economic management or the right of operational management, or on any other legal basis.

Thus, international agreements of the state in the environmental sphere that do not require the publication of domestic legal acts for application are applied directly to the legal environmental relations regulated by them. In other cases, along with an international Treaty in the environmental sphere, the relevant legal act adopted to implement the provisions of the international Treaty of the state is applied. This process of evolution of the concept of security is probably permanent. Changes are taking place at the present stage, and will continue in the future. The environmental dimension of security is becoming more and more clearly visible, along with the civilizational dimension. Currently, the international community, represented by the UN, has officially adopted the concept of sustainable development as a model for the future development of mankind. Sustainable development is the managed balanced development of humanity, in which the needs of present generations must

be met by all countries without compromising future generations. Many countries of the world, including Uzbekistan, use this concept as a reference point for building the country's environmental policy. Uzbekistan is a rich country with natural resources. In order to preserve it and for the future, an environmental party has been created in the country today, and they are currently defending ecology and environmental safety in the Parliament. The format of "green" transformation of processes with an eye to respect for the environment, declared by the world community, set a benchmark for sustainable development. This is consistent with the Concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, which provides for the greening of the economy, the introduction of economic mechanisms for environmental management, priority use of materials, products, production and other facilities that pose the least environmental risk. The implementation of the set goals and objectives, including the development and adoption of the Environmental code, will ensure the sustainable development of the state in the interests of future generations. The State program for the implementation of the action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the "Year of development of science, education and the digital economy" in a number of other important issues identified the prevention of environmental problems that harm nature, public health and the gene pool. This provides for the implementation of an effective, sustainable environmental policy that combines global and environmental problems on the territory of the Republic.

In conclusion, we would like to note that it is necessary to increase eco-culture and environmental consciousness - a form of consciousness that is in the process of formation, which includes a set of ideas, theories, views, motivations that reflect the environmental side of social life, namely, the real practice of relations between man and his environment, between society and nature. When the society has a well-established ecological culture, then the problems in this area are less. Starting from pre-school age, schools, colleges and Universities need to pay more attention to teaching ecology and law. The environmental behavior of young people and students is formed again under the direct influence of the teaching staff. Motivation plays a Central and dominant role in this issue. Motives in their development go through the following stages: emergence, saturation with content, satisfaction. So the "saturation" of students 'motives with" environmental content " should be given special attention at the University. The personal example of an environmentally competent teacher will help to form the necessary motivation and consistently develop and build all stages of environmental behavior of the younger generation and students. Even during the quarantine period, educated people adhere to the

established requirements of quarantine, protecting both nature and themselves. So, it is obvious that the purpose of ecological culture is to ecologize not only the culture itself, but also all other areas of social life: science, Economics, education, the latest technologies, construction, and so on.

Thus, ecologization can be considered the process of changing, normalizing any named sphere in accordance with the environmental requirements that are imposed on society at the present time and are considered a norm, a pattern.

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CONCEPT of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030