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Environmental in the Training Course "Safety of Life Activities" History of Pedagogical Teachings of Providing Education

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According to the existing teaching-methodical and regulatory documents, it can be seen that in the teaching of the subject "Safety of life activities" in universities, it is required to improve the ways of implementing education in the field of ecology and environmental protection.

The explanatory schemes developed by ancient people to assess their own safety, the safety of their loved ones, family, tribe, included, among other things, a pre-warning function. These schemes are mainly aimed at eliminating disasters and their causes, and were implemented as part of measures to mitigate the catastrophic consequences of these processes and events. In addition to the characteristics of their direct carriers (plants, animals, inanimate objects), supernatural beings, anthropomorphic by primitive people, have a human character, which is characteristic of human behavior. This allowed primitive people to experience a kinship with the surrounding nature, a sense of "belonging" to it¹.

The greatest achievement in the development of scientific ideas about existence occurred in ancient times (VIII century - V century BC). From the beginning, there was a departure from utilitarianism in the knowledge of nature. Especially in the emergence of new areas of study, it is not directed to receiving immediate financial support. The aspirations of people to create a coherent picture of the world and to take their place in it rose to the fore. One of the main problems that occupied the minds of ancient thinkers is the problem of the relationship between nature and man².

The ancient Greek historian Herodotus (c. BC.484-425) the process of forming characteristic features in people and was associated with the process of creating a political system with natural factors (climate, landscape functions, etc.). The ancient Greek physician Hippocrates (460-377 BC) taught that the patient should be treated taking into account the individual characteristics of the human body and its relationship with the environment.

According to the teachings of Hippocrates, the climate largely determines the characteristics of the national character. The famous philosopher-idealist Plato (428-348 BC) focused on the changes (mostly negative) that

¹ Мишин Б.И. Образование как фактор обеспечения личной, общественной и государственной безопасности // Образование и безопасность: проблемы, концепции, реальность: Материалы Всероссийской конференции. -М.: - С. 84.

² Кукин, П.П. Безопасность человека и его деятельность. // Основы безопасности жизни. — 2009. 43-44с.

occur in the human environment over time and how these changes affected people's lives. Plato did not connect the facts of human habitat degradation with the economic activity carried out by them, taking into account that restoration of objects and events of the natural environment is a sign of natural disasters.

Acquaintance with the content of the literature on the issue showed that the promotion of ecological and environmental views among the representatives of the social stratum serves as an important factor in the formation of educational ideas on this issue. Muhammad Ibn Musa al-Khorazmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Raikhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Muhammad Taragai Ulug'bek, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Abu Abdullah Rudaki, Abul Qasim Firdawsi, Omar Khayyam, Kaykovus, Muhammad Sadiq Koshifis, although in their works Although they did not use the concept of "ecology", as a human value, careful attitude towards nature, sparing use of its blessings, use of certain plants as medicine in the treatment of certain diseases, wasting of natural resources is a great sin, committing such a sin should not go unpunished, etc. They revealed the essence of views like³.

Until the 9th century, many elements played a major role in shaping the attitude of the Slavs belonging to the Orthodox culture to strong security. Since the 13th century, a change has taken place in the meaning of the concept of "danger". This was caused by the division of Russia through the constant pressure of its western neighbors (Germans, Swedes), Mongols. The duration and magnitude of the effects of the following factors have led to the perception of the risk not as a temporary threat, but as a possibility of long-term disruption of life throughout the world⁴.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the philosophical and social understanding of security problems was of particular interest in the works of Russian thinkers: Slavophiles - I.V. Kireevsky, A.S. Khomyakova, K.S. Aksakova; Westerners - P. Ya. Chaadaeva, V. G. Belinsky, A. I. Herzen; materialists - M.A. Bakunin, N.G. Chernyshevsky, D.I. Pisarev; positivists - P.L. Lavrova, N.K. Mikhailovsky, N.I. Kareeva, K.D. Kavelina, N.M. Korkunova and others⁵.

Security issues in the works created by representatives of Russian positivism (P.L. Lavrov, N.K. Mikhailovsky, N.I. Kareev, M.M. Kovalevsky, etc. This category is clearly expressed. Western science is events and ravines) he returned only after he was no longer familiar with Russian traditions. Categories such as "truth" and "justice" were analyzed by P.A. Lavrova, N.K. Mikhaylovsky, N.I. Kareeva, development, social cooperation, mutual relations between society and representatives of social strata, the role of representatives of the conscious stratum in the development of society.

In the history of the relationship between man and nature, the period that began at the beginning of the 20th century and continues for centuries and continues to this day is usually characterized by the increase of humanity in nature, the struggle for land between regions, the extreme growth of industrial and agrarian development, and the use of innovative methods and means of using energy resources. From this moment, in philosophy and sociology, the transfer of the vector of "destructive consciousness" from fear, to the actions of external forces against people, that is, to the attitude of man and humanity to their internal fear, takes place.

³ Беруний Абу Райхон. Тарвихалар ("Жавоҳирот китоби"дан). –Т.: Мерос, 1991, -476.; Кайковус. Қобуснома. –Т.: Мерос, 1992.-2186.; Форобий, Абу Наср. Фозил одамлар шахри. –Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1992.-2376.; Хос Ҳожиб, Юсуф. Қутадғу билиг. –Т.: Юлдузча, 1990.-1896.

⁴ Введение в философию: Учеб. для вузов в 2-х ч. — Ч. 1. / Под общ. ред. И.Т. Фролова. -М.: Политиздат, 1989. 367 с.

⁵ Гершунский, Б.С. Философия образования для XXI века. / -М., 1998. 344 с.

The main threats today are many hurricanes and makes epidemics a corrupting principle hidden in the depths of man himself, his personality⁶.

Ensuring human safety in the process of human activity is one of the urgent political issues today. Security is considered the foundation of development, and recently it has been studied as a separate object of research within philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, medicine, law, economics, military, technical sciences.

Environmental education - The importance of environmental education in today's modern world is not in doubt, and it is a priority area of education and training in many countries. Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" mentions "...the obligation of environmental studies in all types of educational institutions", and the main goal of environmental education is to educate all levels of the population, including general higher education institutions and students of colleges and higher education. consists in forming a conscious attitude to the problems of environmental protection.

The more ecological knowledge is formed from a young age, the more effective such education will be. Therefore, the scientific organization of this process is supported by the state.

Every year in many countries of the world April 15 is celebrated as the Day of Ecological Knowledge. Most of today's literature emphasizes the great importance of environmental education in the implementation of the strategy of sustainable development and lifestyle of the peoples of the world.

Environmental safety is a state of activity aimed at eliminating the occurrence of environmental hazards with a certain probability⁷. The concept of security is multifaceted and interpreted in different ways. Nevertheless, they also have a common idea, meaning protection and provision by legal and practical measures.

"Security" is not a new concept, it can be understood as the possibility and level of protection from the negative influence of the strong to the relatively weak or "weaker" in the conditions of the transformation of "priority" in the practice of all events, events, processes and relationships⁸.

The concept of "safety" is treated differently in the scientific community. For example, as noted in R. Ullman's article "Redefining Security" published in 1983, a narrow definition of security with an emphasis on direct military threats can divert people's attention from non-military threats that are likely to seriously damage national and international stability. According to the definition proposed by R. Ullman, a threat to security is an action or a sequence of events, which - in a relatively short period of time, with the possibility of a sharp decrease in the standard of living of the population, the government of the country or non-governmental organizations within the state (individuals, groups) will consider political alternatives. concerns the possibility of a serious reduction in choice.

A. Vozhenikov recommends considering safety from the point of view of "safety of life activity". Sociologist N. Danilova has shown that the concept of "security" was widespread in the USA in the late 40s and early 50s of the 20th century, and it was directly used in the Cold War in the context of military-civilian research: strategy, technology, and arms control⁹.

⁶ Гэлбрейт, Дж. Новое индустриальное общество: пер. с англ. -М., 2004. - 590 с.

⁷ Tojiev M.X., Ne'matov I., Ixamov M.X. "Hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi" ma'ruzalar matni to'plami. Toshkent-2009.159-b.

⁸ Отамуратов С. Миллий-маънавий хавфсизлик//Жамият ва бошқарув" журна. 4-сон, 2009. – Б. 24.

⁹ Данилова Н. Армия и общество: принципы и взаимодействия. – Санкт-Петербург, 2007. – С.49.

Analysis of historical sources shows that the need for security is one of the main motivations for the activities of people and communities. The desire for security led our ancient ancestors to unite into communities, the formation of power structures (army, police, numerous protection agencies, including natural disasters), many international organizations, and finally the United Nations. Therefore, the harmonious development of all directions, methods, and means of education remains relevant.

At the end of the XIX century and at the beginning of the XX century, the main ideas for understanding security problems are solidarity, collectives of the people in the way of social development and security, the final victory of the principles of fighting against the arbitrariness and violence of others, others are called by the name of all ideas for intellectual, moral and social development. All this is a necessary aspect of ensuring the safety of life for all sections of the population.

In conclusion, the positive attitude of university students towards the environment, the rational management of nature is a sign of ecological culture. It is the basis of concepts and ecological culture, which instills in every citizen a sense of responsibility towards nature. From this point of view, the highest level product of human thinking formed on the surface of the environment is ecological considerations.

It is desirable for a person to understand himself and to positivize his relationship with the natural environment, to understand in advance the consequences of all his actions that may have a destructive effect on nature in our daily life, and to act accordingly. For this reason, it is expedient to effectively improve the mechanisms of environmental education among students.

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