



## PROSPECTS FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

*Quldoshev A.T.*

*Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Construction,*

*Doctor of Philosophy (Phd), Associate Professor*

*e-mail: asli-0708@mail.ru*

---

**ANNOTATION.** *This article discusses the creation of a mechanism for ensuring national and regional environmental security, as well as the definition of goals and further improvement of both the content and nature of the policy of management and international environmental relations in the system of new views.*

---

**KEY WORDS.** *globalization, integration, climate change, land degradation, water resources, institutionalization, environmental policy, international standard, constructive and rational model, geology*

*Date of Submission: 04-05-2021*

*Date Of Acceptance: 14-05-2021*

---

### INTRODUCTION

At present, another problem in the field of environmental sustainability, the harmonious implementation of national and international environmental policy is the issue of environmental security. The issue of environmental security as a modern problem is causing discussion among the general public. Four main forms of environmental security can be considered: social and environmental security, normative and environmental security, technical and natural security, and institutional security. This security has an international status, which leads to national, regional and global security. The anthropogenic, anthropotechnogenic impact of man on nature has in itself led to national-political security. The reason for considering this security as ensuring peace, stability is shifting to political relations at the state level.

There are five main approaches to determining universally recognized environmental safety [1].

1. Functional approach: according to this approach, the maximum allowable norms of anthropogenic impact on the environment have been developed and the safety of their installation has been reduced.

2. Systematic approach: this approach is based on the concept of sustainable development, the main focus is on adhering to the optimal state parameters.

3. Nosphere approach: According to this approach, the unity of the biosphere and humanity simultaneously occupies a key position. Threats, emergencies, crises are explained as a result of the violation of this unit. The concept of the nosphere addresses environmental security globally.

4. Synergistic approach: accordingly, safety is a balance in the ecological system. The use of a synergistic approach in the field of environmental safety allows us to turn the unpredictable consequences of human activities into those already mentioned.

5. Active approach: based on the fact

that man acts independently of the outside world and there is no risk in his activities in natural systems.

In the current context of escalating and globalizing environmental problems, the management of national and international environmental political relations, security issues and the development of principles and criteria for harmonizing the institutional system of environmental areas are of great importance. Because the reality of the globalization trend of local and national environmental problems:

1) to think more broadly and deeply about their "owners" (implying the environmental policy of certain countries) and to take into account the global geo-ecological reality;

2) search for ways, means and opportunities to harmonize national policy with international relations on the basis of knowledge of the nature and prospects of global environmental processes;

3) to create theoretical and methodological bases for improving the political mechanisms, "technologies" of integration into global environmental political relations (the institutional system is provided) and to create conditions for their implementation in the territory of nation-states, recognizing the priority of internationally accepted and applied legal norms ;

4) various advanced scientific ideas, theories, models, programs, plans for the harmonization of national and international environmental political relations force the transformation of initiatives into the general public. Because there is no alternative to the adaptation of the environmental policy of nation-states to international political relations.

The world community recognizes that indifference and indifference to international political relations will lead to a global catastrophe in overcoming the deteriorating environmental situation on a global scale. The most important factor in this is the formation of an institutional system of integrated management of international environmental political relations in accordance with national and universal environmental interests.

As a result of the formation of the global ecological way of thinking, there is a commonality of certain views of the world community on the management of national and universal environmental relations, and organizations have been established by type of activity. One such organization is Greenpeace. Greenpeace (greenpeace - "green world") is an international independent non-governmental organization founded in 1971 in Canada. The head office is located in Amsterdam. It has 30 regional offices in 47 countries. Director Kumi Naidu is an apartheid fighter and public figure. Today, Greenpeace has more than 2,500 employees and 14,500 volunteers. The main administrative body is the Greenpeace Council. It includes representatives from all regional branches. The Council meets annually to define and define the organization's strategy and priorities, and to elect management. The board elects the chairman and is responsible for the financial direction of the organization and oversees the work being done.

The main purpose of Greenpeace is to protect the environment, promote ecological lifestyles, and enhance people's ecological culture. The organization strives to prevent global environmental problems in the world and reduce their dangerous impact on human life. These include issues such as climate change, deforestation, unplanned fishing, whaling, the development of genetic engineering, radiation hazards, and conservation of the Arctic. Greenpeace operates on the principles developed by its founders, David Fraser McTaggart, Bob Hunter, Dorothy & Irving Stowe.

## CONCLUSION

*First, the harmonization of environmental policy with the global governance system is a strategic task that is not an alternative to improving the geo-ecological situation in the region. This requires the improvement of the special legal framework for the global management of environmental political relations of the countries of the region and the institutional system for their implementation; second - the results of the functional harmonization of the institutional system of management of global and national environmental political relations, depending on the organization and control of its targeted use of financial, technical, technological, intellectual assistance provided by international organizations; third - the participation of the world community in the coordination and unification of the institutions of management of environmental political relations of the countries of the region should be the main direction of global policy; fourth, the desire (at least, the inclination) to harmonize national environmental political institutions with the global system of governance is becoming a factor in strengthening the position of states in international relations; fifth, strengthening the status of environmental policy institutions in international relations in national states is an important indicator of its democratic nature and reformist role.*

## REFERENCES

1. Kochetkova E.V. Political problems of global environmental security. Aftoref. diss. kan.polit.nauk: Moscow, 2010.-p. 15.
2. Report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly.
3. Mirziyoev Sh. Together we will build a free and prosperous democratic state of Uzbekistan.- T .: Uzbekistan, 2018. 20 pages.
4. Mamashokirov S. Panic or reality. –T .: “Economy and Finance”, 2012. 65 pages.
5. Kuldoshev A. Democratic and humanistic principles of environmental management in Central Asia. Monograph. Tashkent: Fan, 2014. 143 pages.