

ADVANCED MECHANISMS FOR ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY BASED ON INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Abdimalikov Bekniyoz Ilyos ugli

Master's Student in Public Administration Law

Tashkent State University of Law

Annotation: This article analyzes the increasingly urgent issues of global environmental crisis and environmental security in the 21st century. It provides a scientific examination of how anthropogenic pressure, the limited availability of natural resources, and the threat of biospheric degradation are compelling modern states to reconsider their environmental policies. Furthermore, the necessity of noospheric evolution concepts, global cooperation, scientific research, and new methodological approaches in ensuring environmental security as proposed within the framework of the Sustainable Development Strategy through innovative governance models is substantiated.

Key words: environmental policy, ecosystem, environmental security, evolution, globalization, strategy, concept, demography.

The 20th century brought the issues of anthropogenic impact on the noosphere and the emerging need to develop global and national environmental security systems to the forefront of the global agenda. The scale of the problem was so vast that it spread across the entire world and affected all social and demographic hierarchies of the Earth's population from U.S. Vice President Al Gore to Swedish schoolgirl Greta Tintin Eleonora Ernman Thunberg. Environmental security has become an integral feature of the development of the modern state. This demands a profound transformation in the priorities and values of contemporary civilization, encouraging nations to deeply reconsider their traditional, nature-based perspective of the world. It calls for the recognition that the intelligent use, preservation, restoration, and enhancement of natural capital can ensure a safe way of life for human existence and health, enable the reproduction of future generations, and safeguard the survival of humanity. The exploitation of natural resources, coupled with population explosion, leads to poverty and creates a vicious cycle of degradation and decline affecting both local human settlements and ecosystems.

Recent events such as climate change, the looming pollution of the atmosphere and oceans, and the spread of pandemic factors that emerged at the beginning of 2020 are compelling most modern states to take urgent action in developing effective methodologies for implementing environmental security policies. As a result, as Professor T. Pishenina has noted, there are currently two methodologies for addressing environmental challenges.

The response of globalist policy is based on the reality that wealthy countries, with their immense capital, have the potential to destroy the entire world. Therefore, other nations must exercise greater caution in ensuring environmental security. The modern approach is grounded in the principle of national security prioritized through self-reliance, achieved via the sustainable development of each state's own system of environmental security production. This is implemented according to the principle of multifunctionality, which underpins the security of any state [1].

Many economists today believe that social and environmental problems are rooted in the economy. As the renowned researcher F. Capra has pointed out, capitalist globalization has made some countries' economies wealthier, but overall, its social and economic impact has been devastating [2]. This is because the new economy negatively affects the environment not only through its direct impact on global ecosystems, but also by violating environmental regulations across all sectors. In other words, the destruction of nature is not an unintended consequence, but rather an inherent feature of the global capitalist system [3].

In this context, studying the activities of modern states and governmental authorities within the system of protection against ecological and natural-technological hazards, as well as developing effective mechanisms for implementing state policy in the field of environmental security, are among the most pressing issues of our time. The works of world-renowned scholars such as D. Barker, J. Bell, J. Benyus, A. Brown, G. Brundtland, K. Hoffmann, F. Capra, M. Castells, P. Luisi, J. Mander, D. Meadows, G. Pauli, T. Piketty, D. Randers, N. Reimers, W. Sachs, T. Sandler, J. Stiglitz, V. Vernadsky, E. Weizsäcker, and others are dedicated to addressing issues of global governance and security, as well as solving the challenges of sustainable ecological and secure development [4].

In our view, the research conducted by these scholars has provided a solid methodological foundation for further studies in the aforementioned areas. However, from our perspective, the rapid changes that have taken place in the world in recent years affecting nearly all countries now require new approaches to effectively address the implementation of environmental security policies.

It is also possible to speak of an important interconnection between the global evolutionary process and the process of ensuring global environmental security an interconnection that, according to academician V. Vernadsky, defines the potential for the noospheric stage of evolution. In line with Vernadsky's idea, managing the transition to the noosphere is inseparable from the need to prevent ecological disasters and to establish environmental security at all hierarchical levels of the global socio-ecological system.

A scientific hypothesis can be formulated regarding the failure of the "Golden Billion" concept that is, a regressive approach to managing the global socio-ecological system. In our view, a sustainable civilization development strategy should be considered as an innovative governance model. Innovation, as a manageable organizational process, must be based on the integrated concept of sustainable and environmentally secure development. The principle of "backcasting from the future" is increasingly gaining popularity as a key methodological approach in both theoretical and practical activities of the 21st century.

A system for ensuring ecological and natural-technological security, along with new tools for preventing threats and mitigating their consequences, must be developed on the basis of fundamental ecological, social, and biospheric laws of a complex nature closely tied to various aspects of social activity. First and foremost, this requires abandoning archaic thinking and forming a new worldview and strategy for the development of the information society in a context of growing interdependence among states.

In this regard, the objective of this scientific work is to develop a scientific understanding of the challenge of finding more effective means to address the global ecological crisis. In this sense, we

consider it highly appropriate to attempt to formulate certain recommendations aimed at ensuring environmental security for all countries around the world. The issue of ensuring the security of national and global socio-ecological systems is an extremely complex and systemic problem for which there are no identical or even approximate algorithms for resolution. The experience of the world's most developed countries shows that measures aimed at preventing industrial accidents, natural and ecological disasters, climate change, and pandemic risks as well as mitigating their harmful effects and ensuring the sustainable environmental security of states and populations, and protecting them from external threats serve as strategic support for their survival.

At the same time, the resolution of this issue is governed by the highest priority the real threat of the extinction of all living beings on our planet. As O. Paliyenko accurately notes, humanity is endangering the Earth's natural life-support systems and the self-regulating biological processes of the biosphere through disruptions in self-organization and regeneration processes, ozone layer depletion, global environmental pollution, catastrophic scarcity of natural resources, the heat crisis, the spread of epidemic diseases, and the threat of genetic disruption. Thus, the primary goal of society and its sustainable development must be the achievement of environmental security. Environmental security should be a top priority in society's system of values [5].

Among the potential damages caused by human pressure on the planet's ecology is one described by French economist Thomas Piketty, author of the global bestseller *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. He emphasized that one of the most critical features of modern globalization is the potential depletion of natural capital over the course of the 21st century. According to experts, by the end of this century, the environmental damage may be estimated at a double-digit share of global GDP [3].

On this basis, it is advisable to pursue optimal decision-making in the implementation of state policy for economic, environmental, and social reasons. This approach enables economic growth, the creation of an effective system of public administration, and the fulfillment of people's social needs. Thus, given the close interconnection of all living organisms, the development of methodological frameworks for managing and safeguarding environmental security presents a promising path for systematically addressing urgent challenges in this field. Today, as we understand it, there is a pressing need to develop a universal concept for managing environmental security. Taking this issue into account allows us to identify the complex set of interrelated causes behind the global environmental crisis, select appropriate sets of parameters, and demonstrate that the global socio-ecological system (the object of governance) is in an almost unbalanced state due to the increasing anthropogenic load.

In conclusion, in the 21st century, humanity is being compelled to pay serious attention to the issues of environmental security and sustainable development. In the context of a global ecological crisis, the need to revise environmental policy at both national and international levels is becoming increasingly urgent. States are striving to ensure their national security by introducing mechanisms for the preservation and rational use of natural capital. Based on scientific sources and the views of leading researchers, it can be said that ensuring environmental security is not solely a matter of economic or technological solutions, but requires a new way of thinking, sustainable governance, and international cooperation. Therefore, deep and systematic methodological approaches are essential in this field.

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