

## FORMING THE BASIS OF SECURITY LIFE IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

Based on the installation of the National Program for Personnel Training, the article pays special attention to the most important issues of the development of a diverse personality of a citizen through a system of continuing education, and the main condition for realizing a person's creative potential is his health and life safety. The article assumes that this global problem can be solved by forming a culture of life safety, including the development of personal traits aimed at caring the environment, ensuring one's own safety, and the safety of society and the state.

**Keywords:** Safety, continuity, complexity, training, civil protection.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The state policy in the field of the National program on training of personnel provides formation of the versatile developed personality of the citizen through system of continuous education which is inseparably connected with intellectual and spiritually-moral education of the person. Here one of the main constitutional rights of the citizen is realized - the right to education, demonstration of creative abilities, intellectual development, professional work.

However, the main condition for the realization of a person's creative potential is his health and safety. The world community has realized that on the eve of the XXI century, humanity is entering a period of tremendous social, technical and cultural changes, called by scientists the global revolution. These are threats of ecological catastrophe from man-caused degradation of the natural environment, threats of planetary catastrophe from demographic explosion and internecine struggle of peoples for resources and survival.

The optimistic answer to the "challenge of the 21st century" - can a person (speaking generally) ensure the safety of his life from his own activity? - It is possible only with such a change in worldviews and principles of actions of all people, in which safety will be in the first place for them. Security is not only individual, but integral, complex: individuals, society, state, humanity [1].

Any activity to increase the reliability of technical objects, create algorithms for their safe management, develop perfect means and methods of protection against emergency situations of a natural, technogenic and biological-social nature is ineffective without taking into account the human factor.

It is obvious that the inclusion of this factor in the process of ensuring life safety cannot be reduced only to the formation of a simple set of knowledge and skills in people - it is necessary to create a new paradigm of education and upbringing - in the spirit of rational interaction with

the environment, to develop a new worldview that allows you to navigate in a wide variety of environment, analyze hazardous objects, phenomena in all relations and attitudes, assess risks, predict the immediate and long-term consequences of the implementation of dangerous situations.

Monitoring of the global dynamics of emergency situations (EM) shows the increasing dependence of mankind on dangerous technologies, natural phenomena, political and economic crises. Despite the implementation in recent years of a wide range of legislative, regulatory, organizational, engineering, technical and other measures in the field of life safety, reducing human losses and property damage from an accident, catastrophe, natural disaster, various dangerous situations in the home and social sphere, in production, etc. is not observed.

The foundation of both national and world development should be the harmony of man with the environment. The previous orientations, aimed exclusively at the development of the economy, should be replaced by a strategy in the center of which are people and the world around them. The modern way of life, the values formed in the era of industrial society, must undergo radical changes.

This global problem can only be solved by forming a culture of life safety, including the development of personality traits aimed at respecting the environment, ensuring own safety, the safety of society and the state, professionally significant qualities of specialists in the field of life safety, their erudition and competence, instilling the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities to prevent dangerous and emergency situations.

The safety culture in the content of education includes knowledge about safe life and actions, experience of safe living according to the model, experience in creatively solving safety problems, the values and meanings of safe living, self-improvement of safe living, implemented in material objects, information, and structural components of spiritual activity (science, art, ideology), public relations and organizations of schoolchildren, activities and personality of subjects of education [7]. Life safety culture is a social process aimed at the implementation of such conditions of existence and activity of people, social groups, society in accordance with their development level and behavior stereotype, in which possible risks do not exceed acceptable values. The main goal of a safety culture is the consistent reduction of risks due to the human factor, the proportion of which in the total number of emergencies is constantly growing.

For effective counteraction to dangers, it is necessary that a person possesses the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities, has the necessary information, and also has motivation, a desire for a conscious attitude to ensuring his own safety and the safety of others. The motivation for ensuring security should not be limited only by the instinct of self-preservation, but also spread to other people, to distant prospects. The tasks of instilling the necessary knowledge of skills and providing the necessary information are solved by training, informing the public, propaganda in the field of life safety, moral and psychological training. The motivation for ensuring security is formed in the process of education, as well as moral and psychological preparation, propaganda in this area. The main interrelated components of a culture of life safety should be education, upbringing, moral and psychological preparation, propaganda and public awareness. In accordance with the requirements of the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", "On the National Program for personnel training", the organizational principles of training in the field of civil protection against emergencies, fire safety and water safety are universality, continuity and comprehensiveness of training [2,3].

The principle of universality involves the training of all categories of the population, regardless of their age, nationality, occupation and other factors. Continuity of learning is associated with the gradual formation of knowledge, skills and abilities of students throughout life, starting in childhood. The complexity of training consists, on the one hand, in training people to protect themselves from the entire spectrum of possible dangers in the modern world, and on the other hand, in taking into account the tasks assigned to various groups of students in the field of civil protection against emergencies, fire safety and safety at water objects. The main purpose of education is the formation of personality traits aimed at safe behavior in the environment. It has been established by pedagogical practice that the process of educating the younger generation is most effective, since here the tasks of linking the education system and training the population with the transformations carried out in society and the construction of a developed democratic rule of law are most fully solved.

In this period, the main tasks of education are:

- for preschool children - inculcation of norms of safe behavior in the environment;
- for students of educational institutions - the formation of a responsible, respectful attitude to their own safety and the safety of others, respect for the environment, awareness of the priority of ensuring safety in all areas of activity;
- for students of lyceums and colleges - the formation of an understanding of the need to ensure safe working conditions, observance of ecological norms;
- for students of institutions of higher professional education - the development of the ability to make safety-conscious decisions in the management of production, the educational process, the organization of the team, the formation of professionally significant characteristics.

For older people engaged in the areas of production and services, upbringing is mainly associated with the development of conscious implementation of the norms and rules of labor and technological discipline, and for the non-working population - inculcation of a responsible attitude to the personal safety of their family and those around them [5].

Under the moral and psychological training is understood as the activity of forming the population's qualities that allow it to successfully transfer significant moral and physical stress while maintaining psychological stability in emergency situations. This training is carried out mainly in the learning process. Propaganda in the field of life safety is aimed at disseminating information, ideas, artistic values, data on the latest achievements of science and technology in this field in order to form certain knowledge, ideas and emotional states (and through them influencing the life position of people, social groups, society, their behavior in various situations).

Cultural and educational institutions, the mass media, and especially modern information and telecommunication technologies are essential in promoting a culture of life safety. For the latter, propaganda is carried out in the process of familiarization with sites, participation in virtual seminars, discussions, correspondence by e-mail with specialists. The republican system of informing and alerting the population should play a huge role in the formation of a culture of life safety. This system is designed to inform, alert and prepare the population for emergency situations of a natural and man-made nature, during terrorist acts, as well as to collect information and preventive video and audio surveillance in places of mass presence of people.

Thus, the conceptual category "culture of life safety" is introduced. To ensure life safety, the need is substantiated for creating a new strategy □ educating a person in the spirit of rational interaction with the environment, creating a new way of thinking, determining its components - such as education, upbringing, propaganda, moral and psychological preparation, and informing the population. Their integrated development will significantly increase the level of safety culture and will be a key factor in reducing risks and ensuring sustainable development in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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