THE IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY OF THE SUBJECT "SAFETY OF LIFE" IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SAFETY CULTURE IN STUDENTS

Abdurakhmanov Jahongir Sherali ugli

Senior Lecturer of the Department of Technological Education of Termez State University

jahongirabduraxmonov13@gmail.com

Abstract: This article analyzes the role, importance, and necessity of the subject "Life Safety" in the formation and development of a safety culture among students from a scientific-theoretical and practical point of view. It is substantiated that the development of safety competencies of future specialists is an urgent issue in the context of the complication of modern production processes, the increase in technological risks, and the presence of the threat of emergencies.

Keywords: safety culture, life safety, safety competence, risk factors, industrial safety, labor protection, emergencies.

TALABALARDA TEXNIKA XAVFSIZLIGI MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA “HAYOT FAOLIYATI XAVFSIZLIGI” FANINING AHAMIYATI VA ZARURATI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada talabalarda texnika xavfsizligi madaniyatini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishda “Hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi” fanining o‘rni, ahamiyati hamda zarurati ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy jihatdan tahlil etilgan. Zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining murakkablashuvi, texnologik xavflarning ortishi hamda favqulodda vaziyatlar xavfining mavjudligi sharoitida bo‘lajak mutaxassislarning

xavfsizlikka oid kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish dolzarb masala ekanligi asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: texnika xavfsizligi madaniyati, hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi, xavfsizlik kompetensiyasi, xavf omillari, sanoat xavfsizligi, mehnatni muhofaza qilish, favqulodda vaziyatlar.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ПРЕДМЕТА "БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ЖИЗНЕДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ" В РАЗВИТИИ КУЛЬТУРЫ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ У СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация: В данной статье научно-теоретически и практически проанализированы роль, значение и необходимость предмета "Безопасность жизнедеятельности" в формировании и развитии культуры техники безопасности у студентов. Обоснована актуальность развития компетенций будущих специалистов в области безопасности в условиях усложнения современных производственных процессов, повышения технологических рисков и угрозы возникновения чрезвычайных ситуаций.

Ключевые слова: культура техники безопасности, безопасность жизнедеятельности, компетенция безопасности, факторы риска, промышленная безопасность, охрана труда, чрезвычайные ситуации.

In the context of today's globalization and accelerated scientific and technological progress, the scale of risks associated with human life and activity is significantly expanding. The intensive development of industry, the introduction of modern technologies, the growth of transport flows, environmental problems, and the emergence of natural and man-made emergencies make security a priority for the development of the state and society. In such conditions, it is not enough to ensure security only through technical means or control mechanisms, but the formation of a sustainable security culture among members of society is an important strategic task.

Safety culture is a socio-pedagogical phenomenon that expresses the level of a person's awareness of dangers, their prevention, mitigation of consequences, and readiness to act consciously and responsibly in emergency situations. It includes such structural components as knowledge, skills, qualifications, values, motivation, and responsibility. It is the education system that manifests itself as the most effective institution for the consistent and systematic formation of these components.

Issues of ensuring security and protecting the life and health of citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan are defined as one of the priority areas of state policy. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" defines the main goal of education as the formation of a comprehensively developed, socially active, and responsible personality, which is directly related to the development of a culture of security. Also, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 22, 2016 No. ЗРУ-410 "On Labor Protection," the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2025 No. ПП-311 "On Measures for the Digitalization of the Sphere of Protection from Emergency Situations and the Development of Scientific and Innovation Activities," the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2025 No. ПП-310 "On Organizational Measures for Further Improvement of the Activities of Emergency Situations Bodies," the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2025 No. УП-185 "On Raising the Sphere of Reliable Protection of the Population and Territories from Emergency Situations to a Qualitatively New Level," resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 24, 2025 No. 819 "On Approval of Certain Regulations in the Field of Labor Protection" and resolution No. 454 "On the Introduction of a Labor Protection Management System," as well as relevant regulatory legal acts, determine the need to improve the knowledge and skills of citizens in the field of safety.

It should be noted that in the decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at modernizing the education system and ensuring public safety, special attention is paid to the formation of life safety competencies in the younger generation. In particular, the tasks of improving the quality of education, improving curricula based on modern requirements, increasing the share of practical classes, and developing a culture of safety through the introduction of innovative pedagogical technologies have been defined. This further strengthens the content and significance of the subject "Life Safety."

The subject "Life Safety" forms in students such important practical competencies as identifying, assessing, and preventing risks, correctly acting in emergency situations, providing first aid, and complying with labor and environmental safety rules. This subject, along with theoretical knowledge, provides practical training and serves to develop a culture of responsibility, vigilance, and safe behavior in the individual. In this respect, it is not only a subject of study, but also an important factor in the sustainable development of society.

Today, issues of sustainable development of society, protection of human life and health are one of the priority areas of state policy. Along with the growth of modern technologies, vehicles, production processes, and the level of urbanization, the number of various anthropogenic and social risks is also increasing. Therefore, the formation of a culture of safety among the population, especially among young people and students, is becoming a pressing issue.

Statistical data show that security problems have a significant impact on the life of society. For example, in 2024, 9,364 road accidents occurred in Uzbekistan, resulting in 8,901 injuries and 2,203 fatalities. In 2025, 2,188 people died in road accidents. According to the World Health Organization, about 3 thousand people die annually as a result of road accidents, which is about 1.9% of the total number of

deaths in the country. From January to November 2025, a total of 10,222 fires were registered in Uzbekistan, which is 17% more than in the same period last year. In 2025, a total of 849 workplace accidents occurred across Uzbekistan, resulting in 248 fatalities and 680 serious injuries. According to UN data, approximately 2.78 million workers die annually in the world, and an additional 374 million workers receive various injuries. These figures show that approximately 7,500 people die daily worldwide due to hazardous working conditions. This data indicates that non-compliance with safety regulations, lack of knowledge and skills lead to serious social, economic, and demographic losses.

Therefore, the formation of a culture of safety through the education system, especially the improvement of the content of the subject "Life Safety" based on modern pedagogical technologies, is a scientifically and practically relevant task.

The development of modern society is characterized by scientific and technological achievements, the automation of production, the expansion of the transport system, the acceleration of urbanization processes, and the development of information technologies. However, along with these processes, the number of various technogenic, natural, and social risks is also increasing. Thousands of people are injured or die every year as a result of road accidents, fires, industrial accidents, environmental problems, and emergencies. This situation makes the issue of ensuring security an important strategic direction for the development of society.

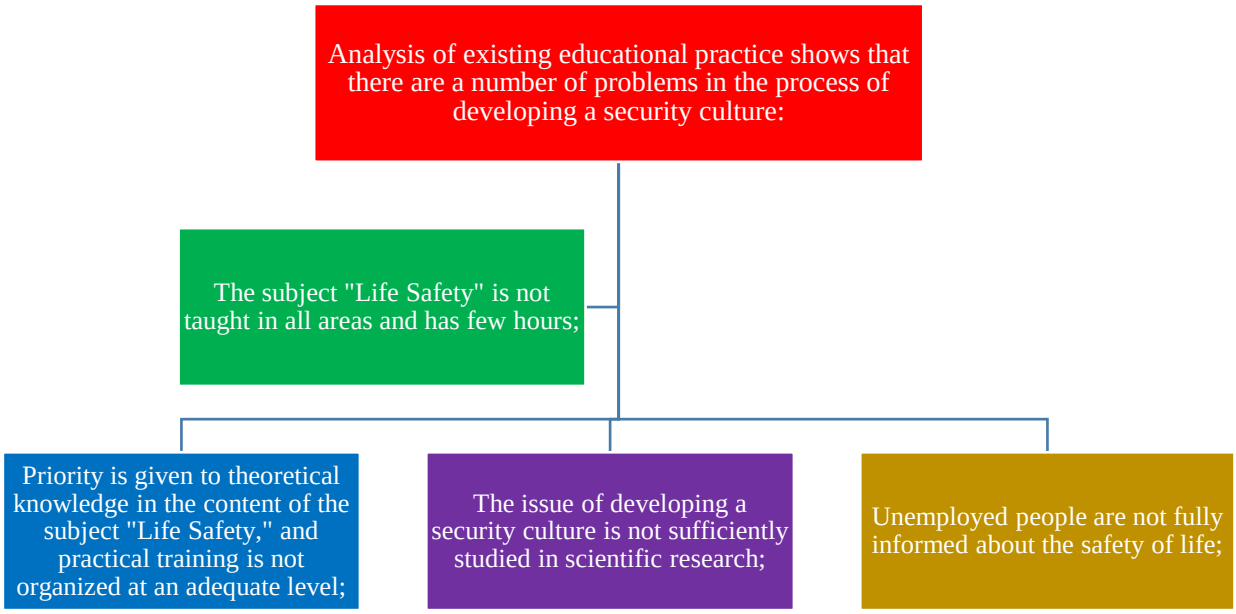


Figure 1. Problems encountered in the process of developing a security culture

Analysis shows that in many emergencies, the human factor appears as the main cause. Lack of knowledge of safety rules, non-compliance with them, inability to assess risks in advance, and lack of skills in making correct decisions in emergency situations lead to serious consequences of incidents. In particular, the insufficient formation of a culture of safe behavior among young people and students is a pressing pedagogical problem.

Solving this problem on a scientific basis serves to develop a culture of security, reduce human losses in emergency situations, educate the younger generation as a conscious and responsible person, and create a stable security environment in society.

Theoretical, empirical, and statistical methods were used in the study.

The results of this study showed that teaching the subject "Life Safety" based on innovative pedagogical technologies made it possible to increase the level of students'

theoretical knowledge of safety, skills of correct actions in emergency situations, first aid skills, and safe behavior up to 37%, which indicates the high pedagogical and social effectiveness of the subject in the formation of a culture of safety and serves to educate the younger generation as a conscious and responsible person, reduce errors caused by the human factor in emergency situations, and create a stable security environment in society.In conclusion, the subject "Life Safety" serves as an important pedagogical tool in the formation of a safety culture in students. At the same time, science serves to educate the younger generation as a conscious, responsible person with a culture of safety, reduce errors caused by the human factor in emergency situations, and create a stable security environment in society. The research results scientifically substantiate the need to improve the content of the discipline, the widespread introduction of innovative pedagogical methods, and the development of systemic criteria for assessing security competencies.

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