



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

EXPLORING THE TRIANGLE OF WELL-BEING:
BIODIVERSITY, EMPLOYMENT STABILITY AND
SUBJECTIVE HAPPINESS

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Annotation. *This article aims to explore the interconnections between these three key elements and analyze how they work together to influence both individual and societal well-being by the same token, will give some insights from Kate Raworth's Doughnut Economics those may be integrated to emphasize how an innovative economic substructure can support these goals.*

Key words. *Well-beings, biodiversity, Kate Raworth, Doughnut Economics, Employment Stability, Labour Organization.*

Well-being could be described how our feelings to ourselves and our life. It has been linked to our professional achievement, health cares, personal and interpersonal levels in well-being revealing greater productivity in the place of education or workplace, raising creativity, more effectively learning, positive communication and relationships. Hence, well-being indicators include several various options those are about sustainability environment, education, health clubs, human rules, and depend on us another things. I can choose biodiversity and ecosystem health, employment and job security, subjective well-being from them. They are directly raised each other and so we may explore to connect them. These well-being indicators are vital for everyone and its life. Let's begin, firstly, from biodiversity and ecosystem health. Underpinning of its is all structures of life on the Earth, points out world of animals, plants and genetic make up of them to culture variety. Biodiversity provide human health, plants and animals' position, their needs, climate change, different diseases, pollution on the Earth. Control of natural resources could be had the basic health of the community. It supports human and society needs like food production, freshwater, energy sources, pharmaceuticals which underpin good health. As wrote that, ecosystem health is included biodiversity, management of its system, useful herbs, natural products, using lands, pathogen animals / plants, ocean animal / plants, influencing shifts in the distribution of plants and another. Second of three well-beings, employment and job security is commonly crucial concept for all of us. We need work for our needs like living at home, eating, drinking and like these demands



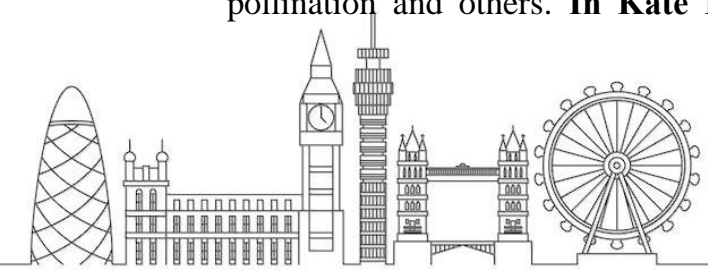


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and also job security in our job. It is the probability that an individual will keep their job. Because of job loss may occur during economic downturns, as part of restructuring, or be related to other various reasons for dismissals. Last one is subjective well-being which is about human feel during living to its life, interests, health, education and also sense. It is sometimes used to compute happiness and mental health and can be an vital predictor of individual health, wellness and longevity. Moreover, subjective well-being can offer insights that can be used to guide public health, social and economic policies. To gauge, in this article, to explore and explain these three well-being indicators' meanings, characteristics, not many not less points with some examples by one by during writings.

Nowadays, the concept of well-being includes economic prosperity physical health which is a wider prospective on human existence, where personal well-being, economic stability are closely intertwined and environmental sustainability. And to fully grasp well-being indicators, it's essential to examine how biodiversity, employment stability and personal happiness create an interconnected web, where the condition of one aspect impacts the others. This research aims to explore the interconnections between these three key elements and analyze how they work together to influence both individual and societal well-being by the same token, will give some insights from Kate Raworth's Doughnut Economics those may be integrated to emphasize how an innovative economic substructure can support these goals.

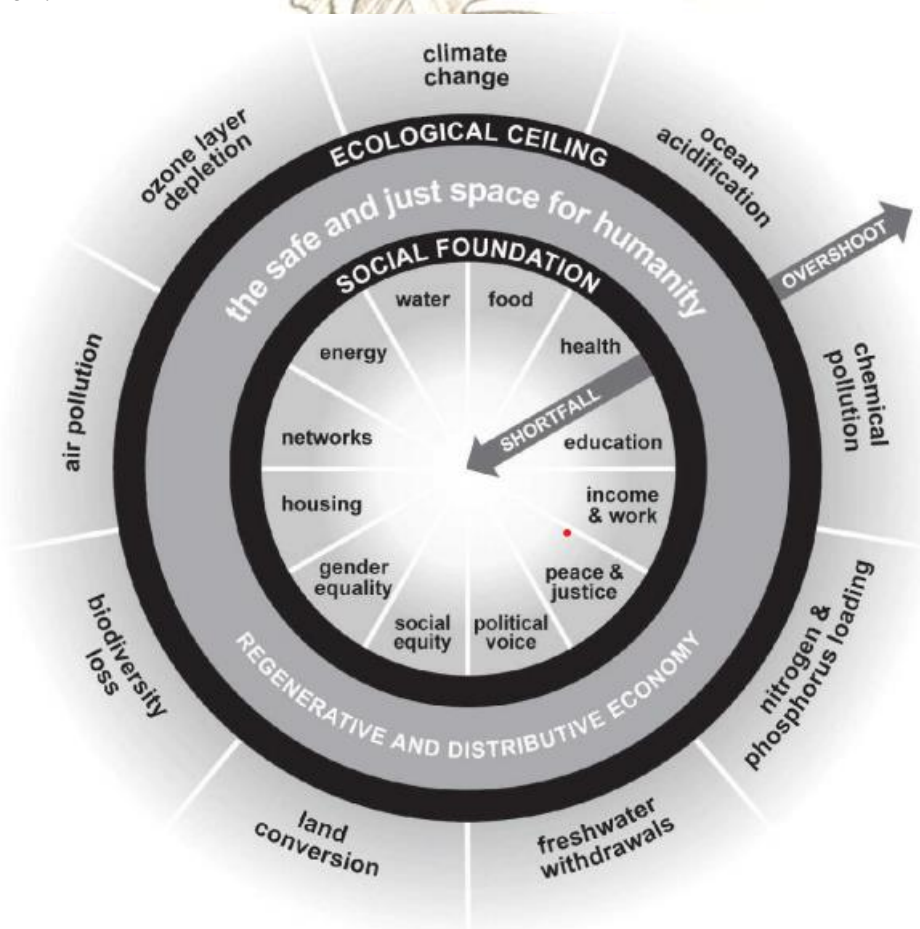
The role of biodiversity in our life. On the Earth, things or elements which are depend on humanity such as plants, lands, foods to eat, medicines to stay health, materials to wear or use to build homes (buildings) relate to biodiversity for survival. How does biodiversity influence to human health? The answer of this question is very easy in case mentioned at first words. Human health fundamentally relies on ecosystem products and services, which are crucial for maintaining good health and supporting productive lives. The decline in biodiversity can have serious direct results for human health if ecosystem services fail to satisfy societal needs. Additionally, alternations in ecosystem services can influence income, livelihoods, local migration and sometimes lead to political conflicts. Let's show, some stages of biodiversity of influence, firstly, biodiversity gives rise to health benefits. For instance, the diversity of spices and genotypes supplies essential nutrients and medicines. Biodiversity also supports ecosystem functioning, which delivers services like water and air purification, pest and disease regulation and pollination. In the book that is named Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health, may learn so much information and system of biodiversity and its influence. Like the health of the human population is influenced by social, economic and environmental variables, men and women play diverse roles in biodiversity protection and usage and their effects on health differ, food security in general and the cultivation of many of the healthiest foods in particular depend on pollination and others. **In Kate Raworth's Doughnut Economics; Seven Ways to**





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Think Like a 21st-Century Economist, which emphasizes on respecting the “planetary boundaries”, which include environmental limits related to climate change and biodiversity loss. Kate regularly points out ecosystem health and environmental sustainability throughout the book, when she does not dedicate a one stage solely to biodiversity, mainly in the option of living within the ecological foot (outer ring of The Doughnut). In Chapter 1 of this book, the idea is especially introduced, Change the Goal, which is named for 1st option she explain the Doughnut model itself. The outer ring of the Doughnut represents the ecological ceiling, that includes critical aspect such as biodiversity loss, climate change, air pollution, chemical pollution and ocean acidification.



The Doughnut: a twenty-first-century compass. Between its social foundation of human well-being and ecological ceiling of planetary pressure lies the safe and just space for humanity.

Figure 1.

The concept of biodiversity and ecosystem health is ingrained in Doughnut Economics book, which emphasizes on respecting the “planetary boundaries”, that include environmental limits related to climate change and biodiversity loss. Seven parts of Doughnut Economics may touch on topics like ecosystem health and the significance of regenerative economics but the book as a whole promotes economic structures that promote the welfare of people and the environment, stressing that deteriorating natural ecosystems, including biodiversity, affects long-term prosperity.





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Economic Security's Foundation: Employment Stability. A key element of both individual and societal well-being is job stability. A regular job offers a reliable income, access to medical care and a feeling of security – all of which are essential for living a happy and full life. People are likely to have stable finances, less stress and better mental health when they work at occupations. Additionally, economic growth and community resilience are stimulated stable employee. This way gives humans to invest in their needs, whether by purchasing homes, saving for education, investment or contributing to their local economies. On the other hand, unemployment or unstable employment can result in monetary difficulties, social exclusion and heightened susceptibility to mental health conditions like depression and anxiety. In this way, job stability serves as a safeguard against life's unforeseen events, allowing people to pursue both individual and group objectives. Moreover, we can research many information which include great charts, diagrams by several sites and books like World Bank Open Data, Statista, World Employment and Social Outlook ... Here, this is unemployment rate of Uzbekistan from World Bank.

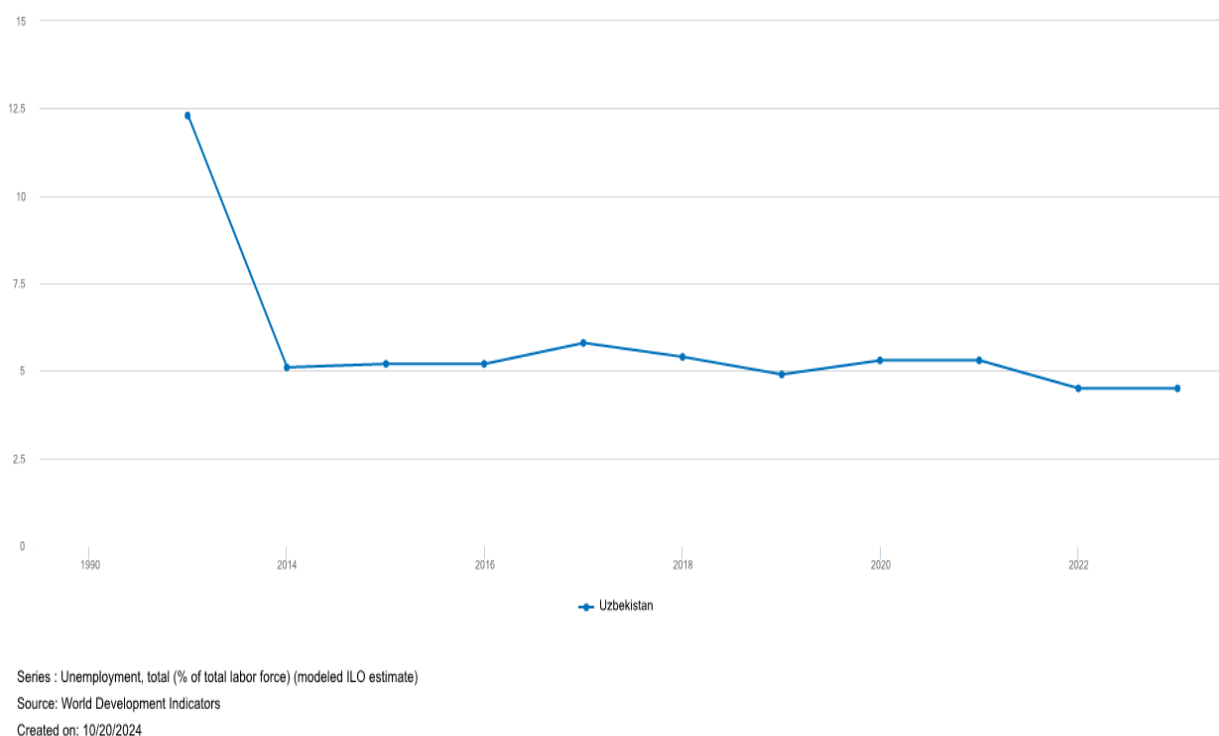
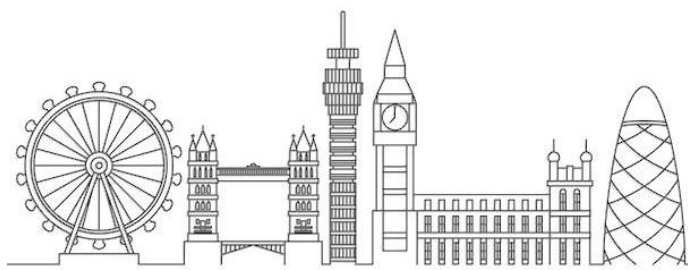


Figure 2.

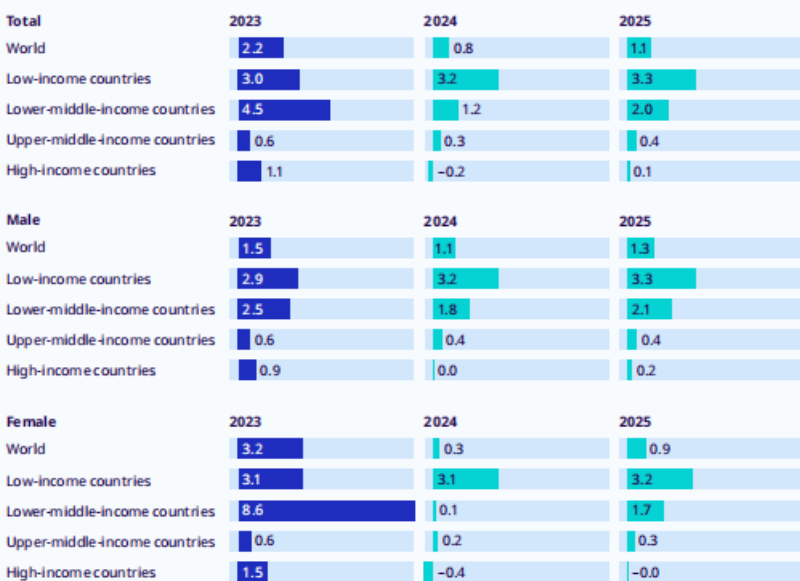
We can see unemployment ranking from 2000 year to 2023 year in Uzbekistan. In first of years, the higher rating than others, also, in 2023 year, this rating is lesser in previous years. The line could say unemployment rating is decreasing year by year, population is supplied various work places.





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Figure 1.9. Employment growth, 2023–25, by sex and country income groups (percentages)



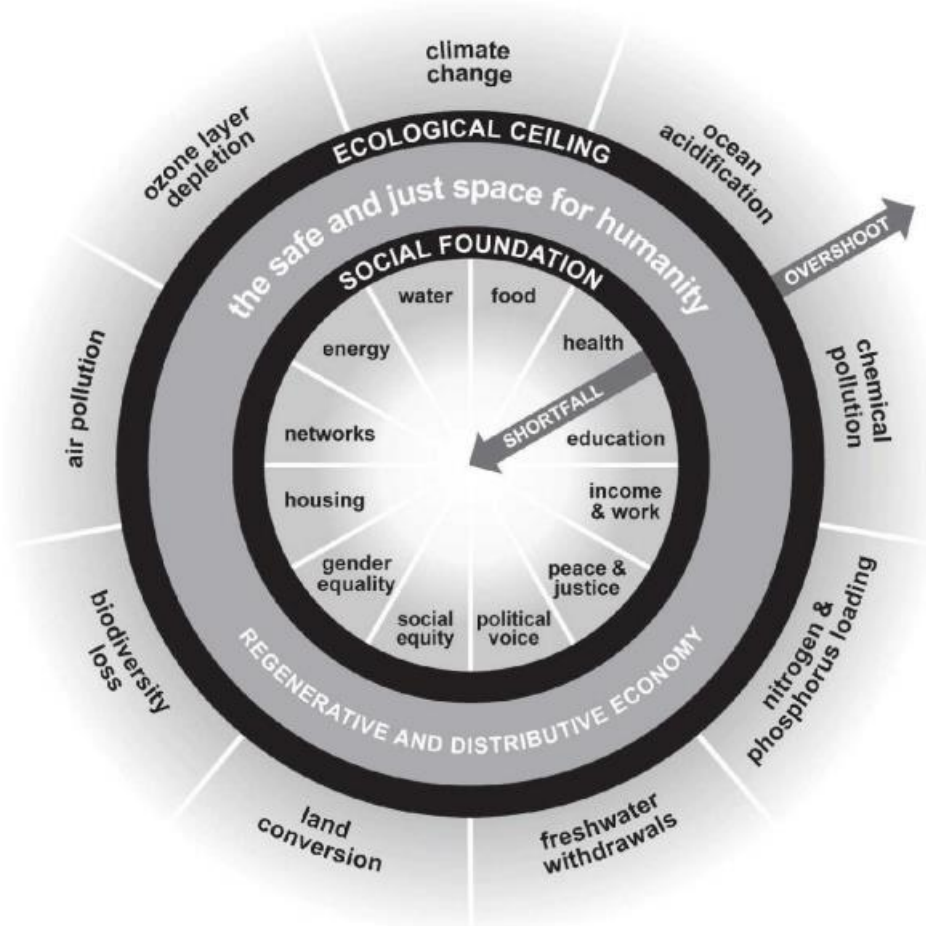
Source: ILOSTAT, ILO modelled estimates, November 2023.

Figure 3.

This is from World Employment and Social Outlook, the economic slowdown is expected to finally catch up with job creation in 2024. The fact that employment is usually a trailing indication, meaning that flaws in job creation are likely to surface when economic development slows, may have contributed to some of 2023rd labor market resiliency. Therefore, it is predicted that job growth would continue to increase internationally in 2024, albeit at rates of just 0.8% in 2024 and 1.1% in 2025 (less than half of the employment growth of 2023). In high-income nations, where employment growth is predicted to reverse in 2024 and only slight increases are projected in 2025, the situation is more concerning. In contrast to 2023, when female employment growth exceeded male employment growth, female employment growth is projected to be slower than male employment growth in 2024.

Like this information and chart is given in International Labour Organization. Kate Raworth discusses employment stability in Doughnut Economics mainly in relation to developing economies that benefit both people and the environment, emphasizing fair employment opportunities within a sustainable framework. Although “employment stability” is not the book’s primary focus, Raworth covers similar ideas including social justice, meaningful work and economic systems that put people’s needs ahead of their own financial interests. Raworth’s criticism of typical economic models that stress GDP growth while ignoring social variables like stable and quality work is one of the primary places where employment and labor are discussed in chapter 1, Change the Goal. As part of the “social foundation”, she advocates for an economic structure that rewards respectable labor, which is symbolized by the inner ring of her doughnut model. One of the social necessities for a fair and just society is thought to be employment.



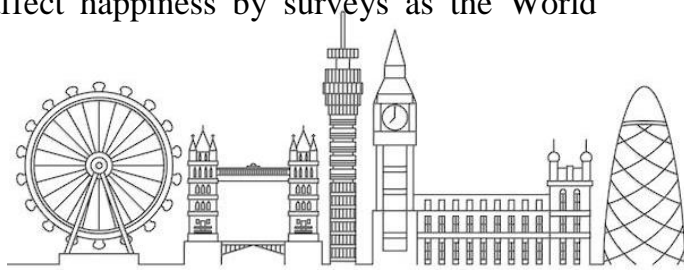


The Doughnut: a twenty-first-century compass. Between its social foundation of human well-being and ecological ceiling of planetary pressure lies the safe and just space for humanity.

Figure 4.

Let's show, inner ring of The Doughnut is social foundation and also below the social foundation sets out the basics of life which include food, water, education, political voice, social equity and so on. In addition, she examines how economies might more equitably share resources, wealth and opportunities in 6th chapter that is called Design to share. This includes combating job insecurity and making sure that employment is both fair and meaningful. In contrast, to the exploitative tendencies of contemporary labor market (like a rational economic man who at the heart of economic theory) which frequently put short-term benefits ahead of long-term stability for workers, she highlights the necessity of an economy that supports stable and equitable working conditions. Although the book does not offer a single paragraph that solely discusses employment stability like biodiversity. However, her advocacy for creating economies that are regenerative and distributive by design, including the providing of stable, meaning employment.

Subjective Happiness: The Personal Dimension of Well-being. Subjective happiness is a broad indicator of well-being that takes into account both the psychological and emotional facets of life. For example, life satisfaction is measured in various nations and show different factors affect happiness by surveys as the World





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Happiness Report. Can add something “What is the Subjective Well-being?”, “how good feels, how well it meets expectations, how desirable it is deemed to be”, describes Veenhoven, also, Diener references SWB is people’s cognitive and affective evaluations of their lives. Subjective happiness and forgiveness have a good correlation with life satisfaction, while ruminative thinking has a negative correlation. Shortly, this indicator is concerned with people can do well, be well and be happy, flourish over the long term. And SWB is one way to understand what this means to different people. May connect to three clear component from SWB. These components are

1. Frequent positive affect (PA)
2. Infrequent negative affect (NA)
3. Cognitive evaluations of life satisfaction (LS)

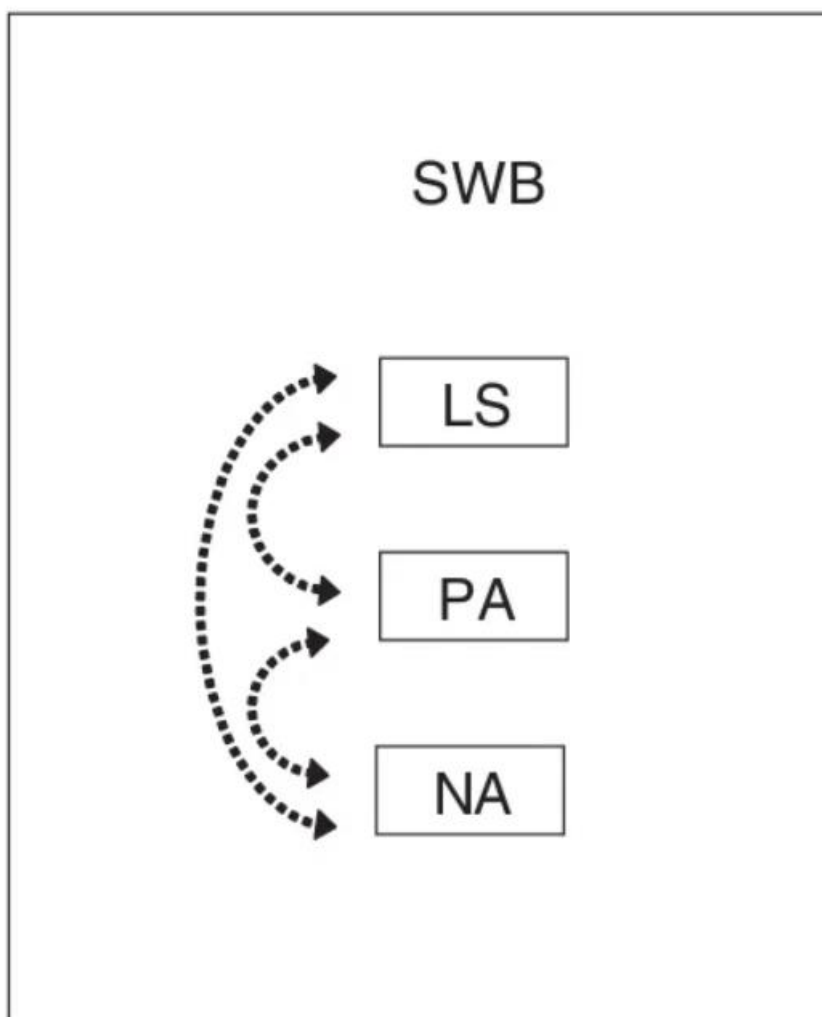
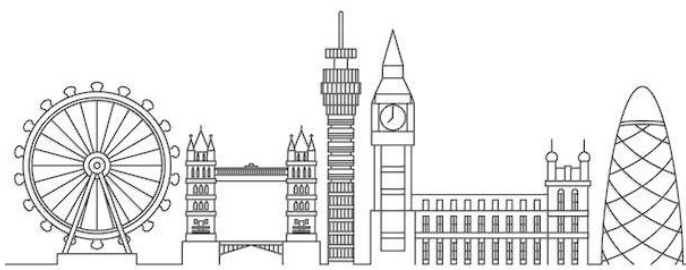
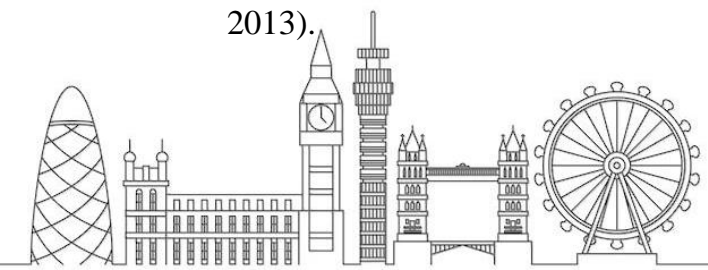


Figure 5. Source: Busseri & Sadava, p.292

The three components make up together the make up the tripartite model og SWB]
Busseri & Sadava, 2011). Measures of SWB can be used to inform policy decisions, academic curricula and social initiatives that contribute to a better quality of life for citizens and communities across the world (OECD Better Life, 2013).





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This well-being indicator is also referred to importance over the traditional pursuit of material wealth in Raworth's Doughnut Economics. She question the notion that happiness increase with economic prosperity and consumerism. Rather, she promotes economies that put people's welfare first by guaranteeing social justice, environmental sustainability and fulfilling jobs. This newpoint is consistent with studies that demonstrate the significant positive effects of spending time in nature, especially in biodiverse settings, on mental health and happiness.

The Relationship: How Happiness, Employment and Biodiversity Intersect. The interdependence of environmental and human well-being is reflected in the triangle formed by the relationships of subjective happiness, employment stability and biodiversity. Particularly in sectors that are closely connected to natural resources, biodiversity sustains ecosystems that supply the resources required for steady employment. Stable employment, in turn, makes it possible for people to reach both personal fulfillment and financial security, both of which improve subjective happiness. These three point contribute to an individual's overall sense of well-being. They depend on each other like leading to job losses and economic instability, factors depend on natural resources are distributed through the loss of biodiversity. In turn, this position can negatively affect subjective happiness, such as stuff faces stress or uncertainty. In addition, human's sense of purpose and connection to their social community are contributed by employee and also financial stability and biodiversity indicators depend on humanity, suggests Kate Raworth's book.

Conclusion. The dynamic and interrelated system that supports both individual and social health is known as the "triangle of well-being" which consists of biodiversity, job stability and subjective happiness.

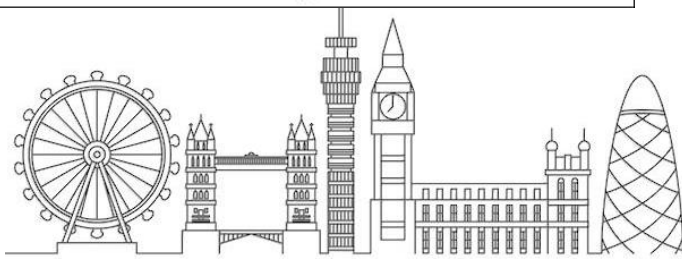
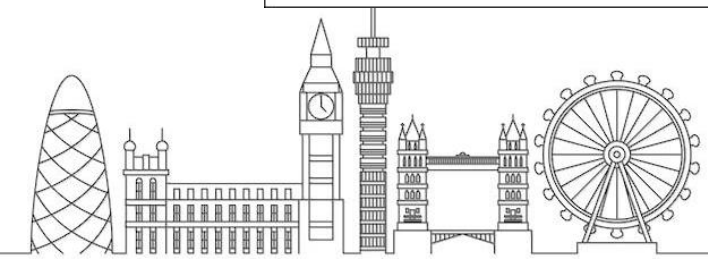
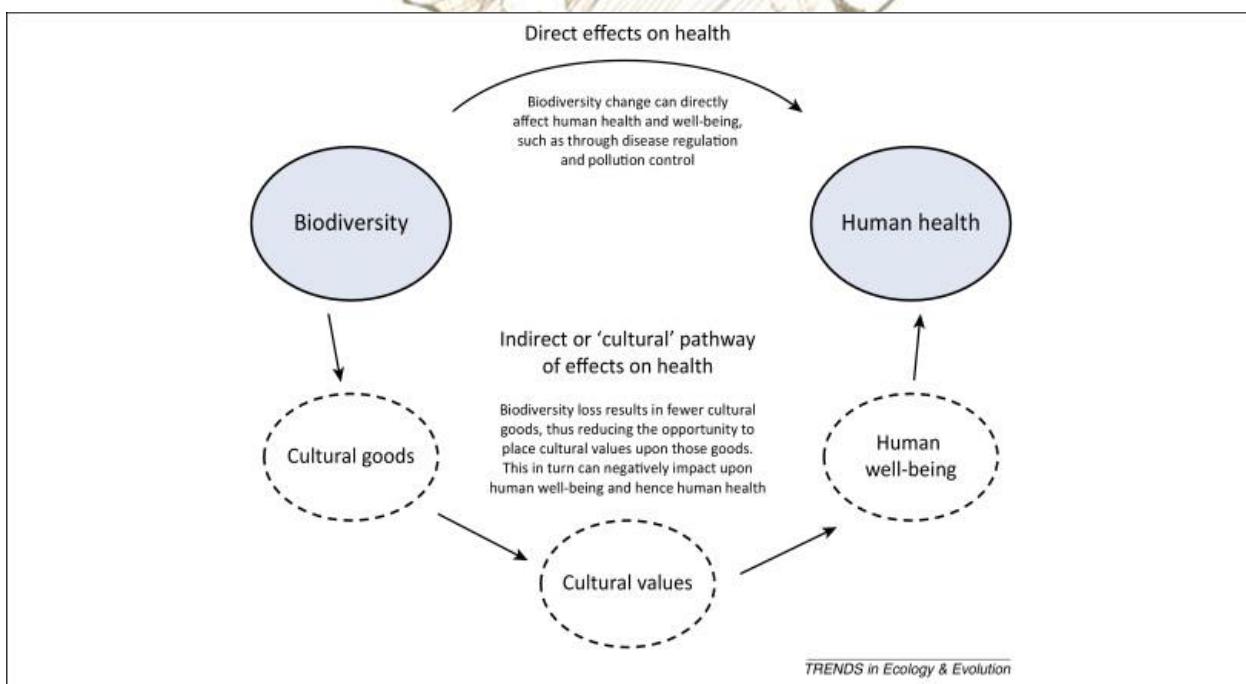




Figure 6.

The direct and indirect pathways form biodiversity to human health. Biodiversity change can directly affect human health, such as through the regulation of the emergence and transmission of diseases or pollution control.

As watched that, direct effects on health directly depend on not only two indicators those are employment stability, biodiversity but also other well-being indicators. When humanity save and control environment and their life, biodiversity distribution are decreased. In next, some diseases, pollution and other negative impacts also are not increased. People communicate effectively each other while effecting around the world like new atmosphere, good health, stable work. In the future, firstly we will attend to our character and mental knowledge for creating new positively sphere. There are more starving people, illness, arid lands are not built or given a chance for living or creating building in some countries. However we have a point that is super for countinue, development. In turn, will have excellent green economy and world with plants and animals (which are used for our profit), good budget (like meaning salary, income), mood (as fit as a fiddle).

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