

## DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE

Uzoqjonova Moxinur Diyorbek qizi

Student of Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

[moxinuruzoqjonova@gmail.com](mailto:moxinuruzoqjonova@gmail.com)

### Abstract:

In this article, the speech goes on about forming ecological culture in the youth, expression of the issues as defending ecology and nature, processes of its historical development and future in the system of humanities.

**Keywords:** ecological problems, ecological culture, the ecological thoughts of east thinkers, introduce them to the process of education.

### INTRODUCTION

When we learn to fly like a bird in the sky and swim like a fish in the water, we lack one thing: learning to live like a man on Earth, said Bernard Shaw [11].

The balance of the environment and the harmony in the state of nature determine the rhythm of human life. Nature and man interact on the basis of certain laws. Violation of these laws causes irreparable environmental problems. In order to preserve nature, first of all, it is important to create ecological culture in people. This, in turn, serves as an important task in preventing the environmental problems that are emerging and deepening today [12].

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 30, 2019 "On approval of the concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period until 2030" [1] also provides for the orientation of the education and training process on this issue to the formation of environmentally responsible behavior, and the educational process includes ecological culture, environmental education and requires the inclusion of educational issues. In addition, it is noteworthy that the policy of our country is based on the principle of "Human interests above all else" [13]. It is on the basis of this principle that attention is paid to environmental protection and improvement of the ecological situation. In



his address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev touched on the following priority tasks: "Fifth, we need to increase attention to environmental protection and improvement of the ecological situation [14].

First of all, we should continue the unprecedented work that we started to mitigate the consequences of the Aral tragedy, expand the forests on the dry bottom of the sea, and build "green belts" around the cities of Nukus and Khiva" [2].

The power that performs these urgent tasks is, of course, a person. Especially during today's COVID-19 pandemic, we once again feel that humanity is obliged to have a conscious attitude towards nature [17].

In the process of communicating with nature, determining its laws, people gradually established the norms and rules of behavior in nature. They understood that by destroying nature, man destroys his future [15]. Folk traditions formed over the years have evolved to preserve the environment and life on earth. Since ancient times, the preservation of nature has had an important place in the worldview of our people. The accumulated knowledge and skills about nature conservation were passed from generation to generation, love for the homeland and the need to take care of it were brought up. The development of ecological culture of the young generation will help to restore the lost balance and harmony in the "human-nature" relationship [7].

The process of developing environmental culture in students is complex and multifaceted, so it is necessary to consider the main concepts used in our study, that is, culture, ecological culture, ecological education [8].

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Ecological culture is reflected as human values, human interaction with the environment to find answers to ecological problems. K. I. Shilin considers ecological culture as "a culture of human life in a very broad scope, its conscious change is a turning point in changing the entire system of ecological relations in accordance with the new eco-tasks of mankind." In his works, the socio-philosophical direction of ecological culture, the ways of its development are noted. "It is necessary to create a new type of ecological culture, which directs each individual and the society as a whole to the preservation, restoration and support of the dynamic balance between people and nature",<sup>1</sup> K.I.Shilin states [3].



According to sociologists, the cultural level of a person is primarily determined by the "mastery" of universal values based on the principle of human development. The civilization of the society's culture can be distinguished as a holistic product of the individual's culture [9].

The concept of "culture" is important, first of all, in the following sense: "The level of relationships formed in the community, the norms and behaviors sanctified by traditions are mandatory for the representatives of this ethnic group and various social groups. Culture is manifested as a form of transmission of social experience of cultural values, patterns of behavior. Therefore, all changes in certain areas of human life (economy, politics, etc.) are determined by the general cultural level of a certain community. Culture is a decisive condition for the realization of the creative potential of a person and society, a form of confirmation of the individuality of people and the mental health of the nation, a humanistic guide and criterion for the development of a person and civilization [10].

The concept of "culture" appeared for the first time in the works of the German jurist S. Pufendorf (1632-1694). He used this term to indicate the results of human activities. The "classic" definition of the term "culture" belongs to the English anthropologist E. Taylor and is given in the book "Pervobytnye kultury". According to Taylor, culture "constitutes a whole of knowledge, belief, art, morality, laws and customs"[4].

Culture is the most important indicator of their relationship to each other and to the natural environment as a way of adapting and organizing people's lives. Humanity's survival depends to a large extent on the formation of world culture, combining specific national cultures with universal human values. Eco-human values and ideals of sustainable development of society can serve as the basis of unity of such cultures [4]. N.Z. Chavchavadze states that "culture is a unity of things that embody and realize the values recognized by people" [5].

The origin of ecological culture is based on the centuries-old experience of peoples: the traditions of caring for nature, the natural wealth of their motherland. In ancient times, our ancestors knew nature well, they determined the interaction of living organisms with the environment, which is reflected in their religious views, they worshiped the spirits of nature, and at the same time, knowing that they are inextricably linked with them, felt themselves a part of them. Even without knowing



and writing letters, people read the book of nature and passed on the accumulated knowledge to their children [16].

## CONCLUSION

Thus, from a philosophical point of view, ecological culture is the basis of culture, and we must strive to have ecological culture.

According to most researchers, ecological culture is a complex concept that includes two aspects: values and activities. S.N. Glazachev describes ecological culture as "spiritual values, legal norms and principles of needs, which ensures the optimization of relations between society and nature", at the same time, he points out that ecological culture is becoming a socio-cultural phenomenon with its own characteristics [6]. 1 This point of view from the point of view, special attention was paid to the development of ecological culture, empirical concepts related to ecological culture, deep ecological problems arising on a global scale between nature and human activities, and deep knowledge and relevant activities are necessary to solve them.

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