



THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE AND ITS PRACTICE

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Abstract

This work discusses the concept of ecological culture and the theoretical foundations of its practice.

Keywords: ecological culture, nature, environment, ecological education.

Introduction

All spheres of human life, be it family, work, daily life, etc., are made up of relationships. Nature is not only a sphere of human life, but also a living environment that changes as humanity adapts to itself. Thousands of years of work, the struggle for their existence, led not only to the progress and development of civilization, but also to great changes in the environment. Throughout history, society has faced environmental problems. The appearance of man on earth led to his significant impact on the biosphere. The culture that created the technocratic civilization was in conflict with the laws of nature. In the conditions of industrial society and demographic explosion, the negative consequences of human activity have become global. Through consumption, human society has exceeded the ability of the biosphere to restore what has been lost. Modern society has realized the need to rationally develop and preserve the vital natural environment. The solution to ecological problems should be sought, first of all, in the field of culture of interaction between people and nature.

Human interaction with nature includes the movement of naturalists and ecological education aimed at the formation of ecological culture. Such development of the worldview is not accidental, it was based on faith, tradition and cultural values. Attitude to nature includes cultural content. Cultural, universal values have a significant impact on the formation of one or another attitude towards nature. And how these values are instilled, the level of general and ecological culture of a person and society can be evaluated by the attitude of this person or society to nature.

"Ecology" is a field of knowledge that covers the sphere of interaction between man and nature. The origin of this science is found in the Ancient World. Rock paintings left by primitive people are a written evidence of the high interest of man in nature. The analysis of such images by modern science allows us to assess the behavior and appearance of animals about the ecological problems of primitive people.





Life dictated the development of ecological concepts. Unique information includes ancient written sources in ancient Egypt, India, Tibet. Scientific treatises "Ramayana" and "Mahab-Kharat" and studies and texts on changing the number of animals have been preserved to this day. These resources contain information about the behavior and lifestyle of about 50 species of animals. The early history of ecology dates back to antiquity and the Renaissance. From the 8th century BC, the problems of the relationship between man and nature were considered by Hippocrates and his school, then by the works of Plato, Xenophon, Aristotle and Galen. Ancient philosopher Aristotle was one of the first to associate animals with their habitats. Before Aristotle, Heraclitus focused on the existence of universal connection, eternal mobility and change in living nature.

The term "ecology" was coined by the German researcher E. It was introduced by Haeckel in 1868 by combining two Greek words: "oikos" - dwelling, dwelling place, shelter, house and "logos" - teaching. Since that time, the science of the relationship of organisms with each other and with the environment began to form in a separate field of knowledge. Over time, society paid more and more attention to the problem of interaction between man and nature.

The current state of the environment inevitably leads to solving the problems of qualitatively changing the value orientations of culture, forming principled new values, goals and ideals based on ecological thinking.

The ecological problems of the 21st century increase the relevance of the process of forming ecological culture as a factor of ecological education and upbringing, unity and harmony of nature and society.

Ecological culture is a measure and method for realization and development of important human forces, ecological awareness and thinking in the process of spiritual and material absorption and preservation of the integrity of nature. Spiritual mastery creates ecological knowledge, attitude to nature as a value, awareness of the intrinsic value of nature.

The concept of "ecological culture" is causing controversy in science. The analysis of philosophical-pedagogical studies showed the difference in approaches to defining this concept and its characteristics, reflecting different directions of the development of theoretical studies in the aspect of general culture.

For supporters of the "personal" approach, "culture" is a creative activity, a personal aspect of human existence that determines the process of creating a humane human world. Culture is a means of forming abilities, needs, social feelings and forces.

Formation of ecological culture is a purposeful process of formation of ecological culture, active protection of the environment, awareness of oneself as a part of nature,



on the basis of knowledge of the working laws of ecological systems, understanding of the uniqueness of nature and human life, as well as formation of readiness for it.

The formation of ecological culture in the process of education is related to the formation of the most important characteristics of a person (responsibility, humanity, citizenship), because only a comprehensively developed person can create harmony in relations with the outside world. The result of ecological education can be evaluated by the level of development of ecological culture of a person, because this is the goal, the most important direction of ecological culture.

The formation of ecological culture is considered as a process of continuous education and development of a person, it is aimed at the formation of a value-oriented system of behavior and activity that ensures the development of scientific and practical knowledge and skills, a responsible attitude to the surrounding social and natural environment and health. The process of formation of ecological culture directs students to acquire social and ecological experience, prepares them to have the best impact with various types of activities related to environmental problems.

Therefore, ecological culture means natural cultural systems, which is based on a set of knowledge about the laws of natural systems, prediction and human intervention in natural relations, the ability to foresee the consequences of conscious compliance, standards of environmental impact, science, art, faith, value orientations in the field of laws, customs and traditions, active activities in environmental protection and beautification, awareness of the need to preserve natural resources.

Thus, the formation of ecological culture of students of the pedagogical college is a purposeful, multi-stage process aimed at educating an ecologically responsible person, who is distinguished by the ability to determine the consequences of his actions and behavior in advance, and can reduce their harmful effects on himself and the natural environment. For this, it is necessary to implement such psychological-pedagogical actions, as a result of which pedagogical conditions are created that affect the change of human needs and values.

The main pedagogical conditions for increasing the effectiveness of the formation of ecological culture of students of the Pedagogical College:

Implementing a systematic approach to environmental education and training.

Taking into account the specific characteristics of the attitude to nature

Enriching the content of extracurricular activities with natural science and humanitarian knowledge about nature.

Implementation of ecological moral and aesthetic education relations.

Involvement of students in environmental and pedagogical activities.

Preparing students for environmental education and educational tasks.





The first place in the list of pedagogical conditions for increasing the effectiveness of ecological education should be: development of students' analytical thinking and evaluation skills.

However, the formation of the ability to predict the occurrence of ecologically unfavorable situations should be based on the ability to acquire knowledge about the ecological situation, observe it, compare it, and learn by studying it from different angles.

Theoretical and practical training of students of Pedagogical College is considered one of the most important tasks, and the process of forming environmental culture takes a special place in its solution. Ecological upbringing and education is increasingly being accepted as a purposeful activity aimed at forming and developing human ecological culture. In this case, awareness of the environment and behavior in the environment is the main condition for improving the quality of living conditions.

The formation of ecological culture of students of the Pedagogical College is a purposeful, dynamic, multi-stage process aimed at educating a person responsible for the environment. weakens the effect. For this, it is necessary to implement certain psychological and pedagogical actions aimed at creating pedagogical conditions, as a result of which human needs and values are adjusted. The tasks of environmental education are to organize various, creative, person-oriented activities; creating conditions for health care and strengthening, providing conditions for protection of each member of the community; creating conditions for self-awareness, self-affirmation and self-education.

There is a need to create a system of ecological culture formation, a theoretical model of the object of pedagogical reality, reflecting a necessary and sufficient set of interrelated components:

The totality of goals and tasks determines the formation, activity and development of the ecological culture formation system.

The principles of ecological culture development have been discussed before. This is a set of ideas, on the basis of which the system of formation of environmental culture of students of the pedagogical college will be created. It is necessary to take into account special principles in the implementation of the goals and tasks of environmental education in the field of formation of environmental knowledge, skills and abilities of students: attention to the formation of moral and aesthetic attitudes to nature is the general process of education; implementation of the unity and interdependence of the global, national and regional approach; the unity of intellectual and emotional perception of the natural environment; intergenerational connection, interdependence, compatibility with an ecologically healthy lifestyle; the



principle of activity - a person's specific (internal) goals are more important to him than other (external) goals, even the most important goal, if it concerns the outside, a person is perceived with distrust; goal formulation should include quantitative indicators, the time required to achieve the goal; short-term goals are more conducive to internal mobilization; determining the main goal and achieving the priority goal. Pedagogical and student communities are subjects of the educational process. In the formation of ecological culture, it is necessary to have information about the initial level of ecological culture of the students of the pedagogical college, the specific characteristics of the student's attitude to his environment and himself, and the main criteria for determining the level of ecological education.

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