



FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN OUR COUNTRY AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS

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Annotation:

This article highlights the role, importance and necessity of ecological ethics in our lives today, and it is assumed that the inculcation of ecological consciousness and ecological culture into the educational process is a necessity in the pedagogical process. The obligation of all individuals to preserve the level of natural vitality and the careful attitude towards nature is shown as environmental ethics.

Keywords: Ecological consciousness, ecological ethics, pedagogical process, ecological problems, educational system, intellectual potential, ecological knowledge.

With the development of mankind, the influence of them on the environment grows. Man is in constant interaction with nature, that is, with plants and fauna, as well as with underground and terrestrial resources. Today, when environmental problems expand and their solution has become an urgent task, the role of mainly ecological consciousness and ecological culture for humanity in solving these problems is immeasurable. The relationship between nature and man is governed by certain laws, failure to comply with which, when not, will certainly lead to environmental destruction. This problem is second only to the nuclear war crash in terms of the tragic consequences it brings and can bring to humanity. Of course, as a result of scientific and technological development, the progress of Science and technology of various fields, the emergence of new energy sources and chemicals, the rational use of Natural Resources, air, water are polluted, the Earth, which ensures the viability of humanity, becomes unusable, and ultimately deprives it of its habitat. At the present time, humanity is realizing what kind of danger it faced, against this background, it clearly felt what results the harm caused to the environment due to human activity led to. As a result of the negative impact of man on ecology, much more significant changes are taking place in the environment (Figure 1).



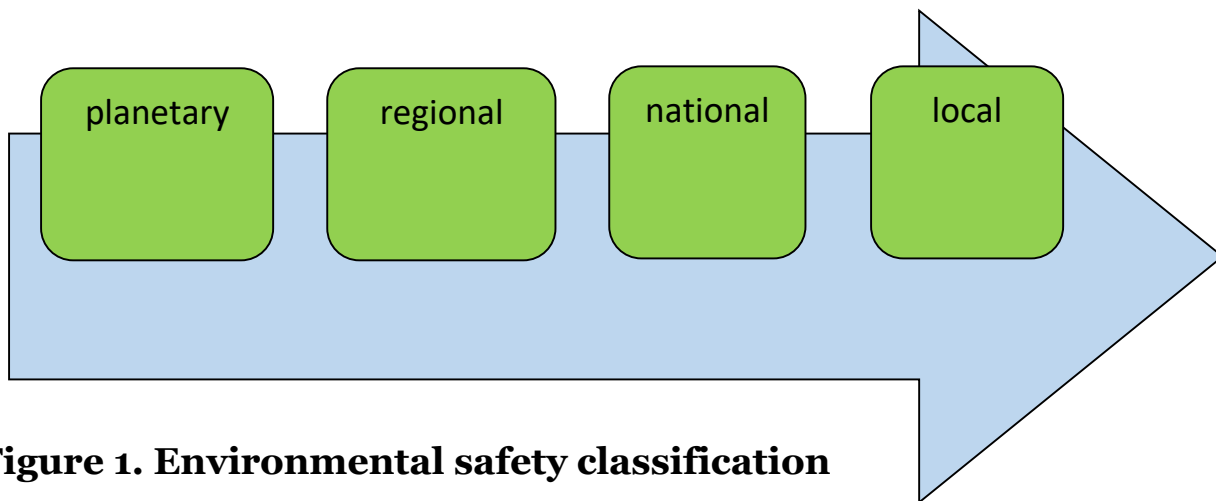


Figure 1. Environmental safety classification

Of these risks are the problems of the ozone layer, namely decay, climate change, desertification, shortage of clean drinking water, Aral Sea problem, declining species of animal and botanical world, illegal cutting of the flora, Earth degradation, water resource scarcity, atmospheric pollution. A special place in this level of acceleration of environmental tragedies is occupied by ecological consciousness and ecological culture. The main task of ecological consciousness and ecological culture is to establish the use of nature on the basis of the principles of legal and civil society by increasing the ecological culture of our people, to strengthen public control along with state control in the field of nature protection, to increase the love of our people for the nature of our native As the head of state Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, “you all know well, our people have long considered nature sacred. Sought to keep the soil, water, air, threshold clean. It is not for nothing that in our people the wise proverb “If you cut one, eat ten.” When a new child is born in the family, a new sprout is planted in it, calling it. Unfortunately, these noble habits have almost disappeared today. It is not for nothing that today in the XXI century, when technology and technology, industry are highly developed worldwide, problems with ecology are on the agenda as a first-class problem. We cannot achieve our intended goal in this matter if we do not think only of today, but of the near and distant future. In order for our descendants to live in a suitable natural environment even after us, we must give love and attention to nature, live in harmony with it. We must seriously worry about increasing the ecological culture of the population”.

Nowadays, when our state is going through a period of transition to a market economy, it is difficult to carry out environmental events that require a lot of investment. But most of all, our people will be able to absorb the younger generation



with love for their native country, loyalty to their people, the ability to respond to events that jeopardize the development of our nation and state in their minds, including environmental risk, only with their knowledge and loyalty, entrepreneurship and responsibility, and to eliminate the danger, including by establishing

Man is a branch of nature and has been studying the laws of nature to guide it in the conservation and regulation of the rational use of nature's blessings, thanks to the fact that, through the relationship with the environment, ecological culture can take shape. But man, through his influence on nature, in addition to disrupting the balance in it, is losing track of the periodic balance of natural phenomena. After all, there is a proverb in our people: "a person will not appreciate it until spring water dries up." Indeed, for several centuries, man, along with the process of his development, accelerated the process of the environmental crisis. In a word, environmental problems arise in most cases under the influence of humanity. Household and production waste, which has been collected in Uzbekistan for a long time now, has exceeded 1 billion 400 million tons. The transformation of social consciousness, the development of spiritual culture in the ecological direction of relations with respect to values, the formation of a new view of the life of the planet is a process that takes many years and is difficult, and ecological culture is of particular importance in this place. An important place in the formation of ecological culture is occupied by environmental consciousness and worldview. At a time when a number of achievements are being made in the formation and development of environmental consciousness and worldview, we should pay attention to educational institutions that occupy an important place in the further development of this sphere. Despite the fact that the work on the propaganda of environmental knowledge, environmental education of the population and their education is in full swing, the training of such specialists as the minister of State in the field of Environmental Protection, that is, in other areas of Ecology, in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions of the Republic has not been established until now. For the development of this area, the training of such specialists is a requirement of the present day. In addition, the neighborhood also occupies a special place in human education. I think that the neighborhoods should also be passionate about this work. It can be said with concern that every day one species of plant, or one animal species, is disappearing from the face of the Earth. In 1983, 63 species of animals and 163 species of plants of 1984 were included in the first edition of the "Red Book". Here, over time, the attitude towards nature protection has changed. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 9, 1992 No. 190 "on the maintenance of the Red





Book" was adopted. In 1998, Volume 1 of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (part of plants) was published, and it was noted that 301 species of plants (increased from 163 to 301) were included, while in the new edition of 2006, the type of plants included in the "Red Book" is 305 species. This figure is increasing. The current earthly situation has arisen as a product of large and unexpected negative changes, a long - thoughtless attitude to the environment, mistakes and new things, when a person has the power of distortion of his life and activity, as well as the entire world of liveliness - the scale that the eye sees for the biosphere and does not hear the ear.

In Uzbekistan, everyone drinks 2-3 liters of fresh water in 1 day. Only 2.5% of the hydrosphere is freshwater. Comparative calculation of water consumption in some areas of Agriculture shows that 1 ton of wheat is used to grow 1.5 tons, 1 ton of rice is 4-5 thousand tons, 1 ton of cotton is used to grow 10 thousand tons of water. The plant world maintains the diversity of life-necessary ecosystems, species, genetic types and environmental processes to ensure the balance of life on Earth and improve social and economic conditions, protecting genetic diversity and species that meet the requirements of human vital needs.

The role of Management in the development of ecological culture is played not only by public service, but also by increasing the role of the public some work is being carried out to promote environmental knowledge on the path to building a democratic, legal state today, to raise the environmental level of the population. But despite this, there are also a number of shortcomings in this area. The purity of the environment, the preservation of its diversity, the development of ecological culture and its management largely depend on the activities of the state committee for the protection of nature and its on-site organizations, and it is also the duty of public authorities on-site. Certain delays are allowed by them in the implementation of the Environmental Protection Law and the decisions of our government. For example, the maintenance of trees planted in some years for agricultural use, restoration work by re-planting seedlings instead of their withered species, is not at a satisfactory level. This is because the cases of pruning of ixota arboretums continue by some farmers, without imagining the need for ixotazors established in order to increase the yield of the product. In the protection of the environment and the rational use of natural resources, it is necessary to develop effective mechanisms of environmental education and upbringing in order to further improve the economic mechanisms currently used, apply the tax of nature to those who use nature incorrectly, and develop the formation of the ecological culture of society. With this, an opportunity arises in our republic to regulate production and the attitude of man to nature.





The preservation of our nature, its protection, the rational use of nature and the development of ecological culture and environmental awareness in society are not only the work of conservation authorities, but also the filial duty of every person living on this land to our native land, to preserve its nature.

Ecological culture is knowledge of nature, consciousness, perception, literacy, intellectual potential and the activity of being able to apply it in practice, a high indicator of activity in relation to the environment, a conscious and responsible approach. Environmental knowledge and the main qualities of ecological culture: 1) moral and environmental awareness is an important culturological quality of an individual, which implies that the process of sensory cognition of the environment should be able to perceive, perceive, visualize objects and phenomena in the environment, have practical skills in nature protection on the basis of intelligibility and depth; 2) environmental responsibility is manifested in the upbringing of attitudes and responsibilities in a person, such an attitude is formed only as a result of an individual's desire to understand and eliminate the consequences of the negative impact that he has on nature without knowing it and thinking far away; 3) Environmental willfulness is associated with perseverance, economy, neatness and purity in In the formation of the ecological culture of the individual, environmental values are of particular importance, which include the desire to preserve nature, initiative, consistency, hard work and conscious activity. For example, knowledge of a type of environmental value, that is, global, regional and local environmental problems, is closely intertwined with such concepts as earth, water, energy problems, rational use of Natural Resources, Biodiversity Conservation, desertification, atmospheric air pollution. It is advisable that the education of an environmentally spiritual person is carried out by specialists in kindergartens, schools, lyceums, colleges, universities. Propaganda work can be carried out by the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan and other volunteers and organizations to other segments of the population. The theoretical basis of environmental education is to conduct environmental protection education in kindergarten, school, large and small educational institutions, higher educational institutions on the basis of certain educational plans and programs, and to train qualified specialists. The collected experiments should be summarized and compiled into a pedagogical form textbooks of the curriculum.

Specialists such as educator, environmental Methodist, environmental educator, environmental instructor, engineer-ecologist, ecologist-agrochemical, ecologist-technologist with higher and secondary special education should be trained. An environmentally spiritual person can compare objects and phenomena in nature,





form conscious concepts, plan an attitude towards nature in advance, be discerning about changes in the environment, be curious about nature, be able to feel the beauty of nature, be persistent in conservation, not harm nature, bring the work started to the end, take initiative in Environmental Protection, promote new ideas for, must possess the skills of Labor, be able to self-control, be able to enter into a relationship with nature and determine the level of norm in activities in it, have a sense of patriotism, love for Mother Nature, love for the nature of the house, neighborhood, city in which she lives, be proud of it, be able to use the wealth of - it is necessary to strive to improve the environment, keep it tidy and homely, show enthusiasm in preserving nature, in the purposeful use of natural resources, carefully treat the environment, objects and other things-phenomena, regularly apply its environmental knowledge to our values of conservation of nature.

In conclusion, it should be noted that only if every citizen of our country strictly adheres to the environmental rules to make a worthy contribution to the improvement of the ecosystem, we will have donated a huge natural blessing for the next generation.

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