



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01336.7**

READER-SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN YOUNG PEOPLE

Umida Abduvahabovna Bovanova*

*Independent Researcher,
Teacher of the Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy Denov,
The Republic of Uzbekistan, Surkhandarya Region,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: umidabovanova@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The aggravation of global problems, the deterioration of the ecological situation, the emergence of more and more natural disasters, the wasteful and disrespectful attitude to the nature of individuals require increased attention of society to environmental problems. These problems can be solved only by increasing the general ecological culture, value attitude to nature and the formation of an ecological worldview in all people. The ecological culture of a society is understood as a system of social norms, values, human relations in the field of environmental protection and harmonious development. One of the elements of ecological culture is an ecological attitude towards the natural world - an efficiently practical, strong-willed, environmentally healthy behavior in accordance with the laws of interaction with humans in nature, legal norms, moral norms. Therefore, this article analyzes the features of the formation of ecological culture among students from a scientific and practical point of view. It was also revealed from the pedagogical point of view that the peculiarities of the ecological culture of students are reflected in their understanding of the ecological situation, understanding of the essence of the content, their attitude to public life.

KEYWORDS: *Global Problem, Modern Education, Ecological Situation, Ecological Consciousness, Ecological Knowledge, Ecological Need, Ecological Culture, Ecological Worldview.*

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century is characterized by a change in the quality from material products to products of traditional activity, an increase in the need for resource-saving technologies and an increase in the problems of environmental balance. In our country, this transition is complicated, first of all, by a sharp change in socio-economic formation, which determines the development of a new attitude to life problems and the potential of the individual. At the same time, science and the potential for it monandly intellektual have been developing for decades. Therefore, it is necessary to start as early as possible to create optimal conditions for the development of the first society and the creative potential of each individual. The established practice of educating young leaders in the field of Science, Technology, Culture and others, the introduction of new requirements in teaching them to creative thinking is one of the pressing issues. This opens up new horizons for the development of the pedagogical science system and teaching practice in our country. In particular, it is important to improve the attitude of schoolchildren to knowledge, to develop cognitive interests, to develop Natural Sciences in harmony with pedagogical knowledge, which have great potential for the formation of the scientific worldview and the modern scientific landscape of the world, Planet, ecocentric consciousness.

In natural science at the beginning of the XXI century at the end of the XXI century, natural social-humanitarian knowledge was acquired on an individual basis. The basis of this trend is characterized primarily by the fact that the individual himself - has become a common and dominant object of their research. In this regard, we must not forget that natural sciences have great opportunities for the formation of a scientific, creative worldview in young people. After all, knowledge of the laws of nature, the direct understanding of the harmony of the laws of inanimate and living nature and social processes motivate them to take into account in all spheres of human activity. Without a new vision of the world and the role of man in it, thinking about the fate of the future generation creates a much more complex landscape. The solution of environmental and social problems of both global and regional character requires only the creation of a new type of culture, the harmonization of education and training with the modern process of providing quality ecological knowledge. To do this, it is required first of all to formulate the environmental consciousness of young people, to update them the appropriate stereotypes of personal behavior, to form an active civil position of the individual in solving various problems.

An important problem of modern education is the expression from the understanding of the principles of consistency, continuity and integrability of knowledge in the study of natural phenomena. The first and most important level in the education system, which creates the foundation of the future education of young people, is formed in the system of preschool and primary education. Therefore, serious changes in the content of primary education began in the 90-ies of the XX century. Even at that time, the primary goal of preschool and primary education was called the development of the personality of the child. In addition, today, special attention is paid to the individualization of education and the creation of an educational environment in which each child feels comfortable and develops at an acceptable level.

One of the important problems faced by educators in preschool institution and primary education system is to ensure continuity in the absorption of natural science knowledge of children of preschool and primary school age. To solve it, it is necessary to seriously update the content of

Natural Science Education by integrating modern scientific knowledge into educational processes. This is greatly facilitated by the effective use of the changing character of modern education, which requires the inclusion in the kindergarten and primary school curriculum of the educational direction "Man and nature", which is composed of Natural Sciences and social sciences, philosophy and other fields. For this, it is important to effectively implement the technology of environmental culture development in young people.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The need for the formation of ecological culture in young people is associated with a number of subjects and sub-factors. At a time when the concept of deepening democratic reforms in society and the development of civil society is being implemented, the role of youth in the solution of environmental problems is increasing. Also, global, regional, local, national environmental problems are among the factors that adversely affect the development of society. Zero, A.V. Asgirosov rightly pointed out, "a country without an ecological culture is dangerous not only for its inhabitants, but also for the inhabitants of other countries. After all, production and economic waste, which pollute nature, do not know the National Border. From our point of view, low levels of ecological culture and environmental consciousness, old views contrary to the existing ecology create problems with the preservation of such a large number of nature. In such conditions, issues of formation and increasing environmental culture of our youth play an important role.

Sh.E. Khamrokulova noted that "as environmental education works are carried out inseparably, the development of environmental competence in students before each educator stands as one of the main issues. Scientists interpret environmental competence differently. From the age of schoolchildren, due to their social characteristics, the interpretation of environmental competence – environmental knowledge, qualifications and skills, in view of which students will be able to correctly apply them throughout life. If the reader is able to approach the side-surrounding events from the point of view of causing harm or not causing harm to nature, correctly analyze the result of observations and try not to cause harm to nature itself in practice, then each educator, or employee, will be performing his duties correctly. In our view, in order to form an ecological culture in the reader-youth, it is necessary, first of all, to study the heritage of the people's historically composed values in relation to nature. Then it is possible to create a system of rules for changes in the life of society, protection of the environment and rational use of all types of Natural Resources. The pollution of the environment is also the reason that educational work on the protection of nature in the education of people is not adequately conducted.

To be kind and fair to the environment, to the nature does not bring much benefit to the self of teaching, teaching, of course. It should be used, applied practically in knowledge and education. Therefore, S. He As Kistaubaev rightly pointed out, "it is important to develop a holistic pedagogical-didactic technology that ensures the coordination and continuity of the activities of institutions dedicated to environmental education and training and to look for potential opportunities for their introduction into life".

The organization of effective environmental education of Primary School students gives them the opportunity to protect the environment, keep it clean and increase its wealth. This process is meant to lead a healthy life and leave an ecologically clean environment for future generations, environmental education and Environmental Protection are first and foremost the protection of

future generations of the nation. M.K. According to Shirinov, " environmental education in the primary classes is carried out during lessons and extra-curricular times. In extracurricular times, ecological education is formed in the process of conducting Saturdays, conversations, fairy tales, taking students on a trip to nature Bay, Nature museums. In the course of the lesson, students receive environmental education through the story of the teacher and the topics expressed in the textbooks." Therefore, the state policy of the population in the field of environmental education is aimed at providing conditions for the ecological upbringing of the population of competent state bodies and coordinating the activities of state, public organizations on the formation of the general and ecological culture of individuals and society. The main goal of environmental education is to educate the students and young people in the spirit of high environmental education, to properly organize the trends of strengthening their ecological culture and formation of healthy attitude to the environment, and on the basis of this, to effectively organize the system of protection and rational use of the beautiful nature of our country.

Ecological culture is an integral part of a secular and national culture, which includes a set of norms and methods of social relations, moral values, interaction of society with the environment, and which has become an inheritance for the formation of environmental knowledge and consciousness in the social consciousness and morality of people. Therefore, on the basis of raising ecological culture, it is important to educate generations who will contribute to healthy life, the growth of the spirituality of society, sustainable socio-economic development, environmental security of the country and the individual. In this sense, M.S. "Man and society are responsible for the preservation and protection of the environment, natural and social riches in general. This can only be achieved by means of educating people's environmental ethics and culture. The upbringing of an ecological moral culture of a person is the most important factor that ensures the development of society, rational use of nature, which constitutes an important direction in solving existing environmental problems. Therefore, the issue of environmental ethics and culture education is one of the important ways of solving problems that threaten the head of humanity, including the lives of the population of Uzbekistan".

The formation of ecological culture in schoolchildren-young people is a rather complex process, requiring Komplex-systemic concomitant use of various methods, means. Therefore, the process of raising the ecological culture of people in the process of education can be conditionally divided into two directions: the first is the formation of an ecological culture with the ability to feel bevoista, rational understanding of the uniqueness and beauty of nature in schoolchildren-youth; the second is the development of ecological culture by knowing the essence, content of spiritual and moral and cultural factors that reflect nature. This, in turn, is the need to develop rational perception of nature, which requires the ecology of all sciences. This task entails the generalization of the theoretical and practical aspects of alternative views on the educational process in the society and the constant implementation of it in all its directions.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

At present, it is important theoretical and practical to bring into being the aspects of environmental culture in youth, the forms of its manifestation and, finally, its manifestations in practice. The peculiarity of the ecological culture of young people is manifested in their understanding of the ecological situation, understanding of the essence of the content, expressing their suitability for their appearance in social life. The formation of ecological culture in young

people is closely connected with the fact that our country has entered a new stage in its development, with its efforts to take place among the developed democratic countries. At the same time, the protection of the ecological situation on the borders of our homeland is not only the task of state organizations, but also the work of the general public and youth.

In this regard, it should be noted that in accordance with the strategy of action on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the expansion of production of environmentally friendly products; mitigation of the negative impact of global climate changes and the construction of the Aral Sea; provision of modern facilities for the elimination of waste; prevention of environmental problems that harm the environment, the health and the gene pool of the population, etc., is defined as a priority task.

The maintenance of ecological balance, the cleanliness of the environment, the Prevention of situations that have a negative impact on human health and labor activity are largely dependent on the social activity of the public, youth. In the conditions of modernization of all sectors of the economy, the construction of a democratic and legal state, as well as the development of civil society, the social activity of young people increases, the direct participation of each member of society in the rational use of the natural resources available in our country. In the strategy of further development actions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the issue of "prevention of environmental problems that can harm the environment, health and gene pool of the population" is of particular importance.

The environmental situation in the territory of Uzbekistan and constant monitoring for its further improvement are one of the strategic issues in the interests of the youth of our country. This process requires the efficient use of Natural Resources, the transmission of mined minerals to consumers without losses, the wide and productive use of modern technologies in their processing to ensure efficiency. One of the peculiarities and linkages of this issue with the youth ecological culture is the possibility of using the experience of using natural resources in developed countries, taking into account the development of the economy in a globalized environment. Also, the relevance of the formation of the ecological culture of young people is associated with the further improvement of the use of available land, water, biological resources, the features of intensive development of economic sectors. Effective use of natural resources requires the improvement of the legal framework, which is regularly associated with the ecological process. Such a concerted approach to the problem is the globalisation of environmental issues, the close link between the solutions of issues arising in the process of the use of Natural Resources in the regions.

The formation of ecological culture in the reader-youth is largely associated with their environmental consciousness, education, spiritual and Educational Directions. Consequently, this can be done only when the principles of ecology of social, economic, spiritual spheres of development of society are complied with the normative-legal norms of their legality. This conscious activity of man forms an ecological culture only in the destiny that has become an ecological need. Reader-the ecological culture of young people does not form spontaneously in a stichy way. This process is measured by the level of his knowledge, how he can analyze socio-environmental problems, his attitude to the natural environment, his environmental range and the breadth of his outlook. The fact that the ecological culture of the reader-youth interacts with other types of Culture legal, aesthetic, moral, political, economic culture can be explained by the

fact that there are no any social phenomena that are not directly or indirectly related to this form of culture.

When it comes to the ecological culture of the reader-youth, their style of thinking in the formation of this process is measured by the fact that its spiritual-moral, socio-historical traditions of nature protection, that is, historicity, succession, science, how they absorb and use systematic prints wisely. This process is also closely connected with the spiritual and educational activity of young people. This activity is associated with the preservation of the external environment with ecology, with modern talabi, with human health. Therefore, the essence and content of environmental culture is manifested in the process of deep understanding of the unity of Man and nature, understanding of the true essence of internal legal, necessary connections between human life, activity and the external environment, adherence to it in practical activities, genuine humanity, observance of the laws, principles of existence.

The ecological culture of the reader-youth is manifested in the connection of scientific and theoretical knowledge about the degree of tamoxification of the ways of educating its ecological quality, qualities, the balance of the biosphere with the goals and objectives of nature protection in practical activities. The true ideological nature of this form of culture, the other side of its enlightenment, is connected with the appropriation of the universal values of this ecological thinking. Therefore, today the importance of developing criteria for assessing the level of environmental awareness and cultural development of young people is enormous. Because, the use of new techniques, technologies and raw materials in production, the need for the development of environmentally competitive products will force entrepreneurs to think more broadly and deeper into the environment. Teaching them to think at the theoretical level of environmental consciousness leads to the penetration into the essence of environmental processes and the creation of various scientific ideas, theories, principles, models, concrete programs and plans on the basis of knowledge of the laws of ecological equilibrium of the biosphere. Transform them into a broad mass of people, that is, to convey them to all layers of the population in a simple and understandable way form a national ecological way of thinking.

A necessary condition for ecological cultural activity is the awareness of the responsibility of each individual for the future of nature and society. Bunda performs two tasks in which cultural values are interrelated; that is, it coordinates the possibilities of the subject of man with the object of necessity, and also harmonizes his personal and social interests. Accordingly, ecological culture, on the one hand, consists in the informal transformation of Man Into Nature, limiting the freedom of Will, on the other hand, is a factor that stimulates the activity of Nature Conservation. That is, it should be regarded as a social phenomenon that ensures the positive activity of the individual. The mutual unity of these is the necessary basis for the management of human ecological cultural activities . These factors also embody the requirements of nature protection and create the opportunity to manage the environmental actions of an individual Komplex. The issue of the impact of environmental culture on the development of society is widely covered in the scientific literature, there is a complex of alternative views.

The main task of ecological culture is to educate young people on the ecological attitude to nature and become a component of general education. Accordingly, on the one hand, the degree of development of socio-economic relations in different societies can be determined, in a certain

sense, by the criterion of cultural attitude to nature. On the second hand, environmental education is in the interests of its protection through the culturing of the educational process.

The formation of human spirituality on the basis of ideas of humanism in ensuring environmental stability, the rise of political and legal culture, the embodiment of human consciousness and consciousness of self-esteem and love for Living Nature gives a positive result. Without an ecological balance, there will be no peace, tranquility, memorabilia, the population will not be able to live comfortably, freedom will be limited, the observance of laws, people's jipsizlik, interest in life will be slowed down, mutual affection between people will eventually disappear, the political, legal structure of the state will be disrupted.

The general purpose of research in the field of ecology is considered to harmonize nature and Human Relations. In this process, the transformation of scientific knowledge, that is, the transition of the scientific knowledge system to a new complex system, creates new prospects. After all, as we observe the transformation in science (changes in the object, subject, interaction and connections, the amount of knowledge, the increase in its species, the transfer, mastering and storage of knowledge), we can see that it develops in harmony with the relations of Man and nature. As a result, this reflection is expressed in the study of the interaction of Man and nature in the study of science. In such scientific research, different approaches to nature and Human Relations appeared. In the vast majority of these collisions, a person is also a part of nature, and his attitude to nature is shown to change and develop. In fact, the evolutionary dialectic character of the interaction of Man and nature is characterized by the fact that again the following types of this interaction are noted separately: to look at nature as a simple object, which can be influenced only by classical methods; the second type, to look at nature as a subject of dialogue. But such interaction can become a bottleneck at any time due to the fact that it does not have a deep character; the third is the degree of coevolution of Man and nature, in which man and nature are interrelated, recognized as one whole, and this is now being developed and interpreted as the main way of preserving man, nature.

In general, the role of environmental education and upbringing is important in preventing environmental problems. The main purpose of environmental education is to form in students a conscious attitude to the problems of nature and the environment. The younger generation should not be limited to studying today's environmental problems. They need to anticipate the consequences of existing environmental problems and organize their activities accordingly. To do this, you need to learn to seek knowledge and follow it. Ecological culture is a part of the world culture, a deep understanding of the importance of environmental problems in human life and its future development is the protection of nature and the environment. Highly spiritual and ecologically cultured people should adhere to the following: to imagine the integrity of nature and society, to treat it consciously, to prevent pollution of the biosphere, to use its resources sparingly and pass it on to future generations, national traditions to know habits, to be intelligent, tasteful, prudent, to have a culture of behavior, to have spiritual, political, legal, ecological knowledge, and so on.

CONCLUSION

The general trend of the present period shows that all segments of the population, especially the youth, are acquiring a new ecological culture. At the same time, two trends are taking place under the influence of specific factors: first, the current state of the ecological situation, the

nature of nature protection practices require people to objectively comply with the requirements of a new ecological culture. This is because inert thinking leads to catastrophe in an increasingly ecological situation on a global scale; second, it is observed that the ecological culture of all segments of the population, especially the youth, is becoming an active subjective factor.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Girusov A.V. Culture as a way of developing society and preserving the natural environment./In the book: History. Culture. Civilization. - M.: 1991. - p. 9.
2. KhamrokulovaSh.E. Issues of improvement of environmental education and training in secondary schools. ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 3 / 2021 ISSN: 2181-1385 Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2021: 5.723.www.ares.uz
3. KistaubaevS.He The role of national values in shaping the ecological worldview of the individual. Author of the dissertation of the doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in philosophy. - Samarkand, 2019. -B.18.
4. Shirinov M.K. The technology of using the controversial lesson in giving environmental education to students. // MODERN EDUCATION / SOVREMENNOE OBRAZOVANIE 2016, 9. - B.48.
5. Yayboeva M.S. Moral and moral principles and criteria of ecological relations to nature. "Science and Education" Scientific Journal. May 2020. - B.594. www.openscience.uz
6. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" № PF-4947 on February 7, 2017 // www.lex.uz
7. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" / / collection of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017, 6-th, 70-th article).
8. Lemeshev M. Ya. Nature and we. - M.: 1989. - p. 112.