

## FACTORS OF FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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### ABSTRACT

*The article reveals the factors of formation of ecological culture among young people. “The most important issue is that we need to think seriously about improving the environmental competence of the population. Incorrect using of water, underground and surface resources, which are natural resources, changes the ecology. Every young generation should have a clear understanding of the environment in which they live, environmental problems, their causes and consequences.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Ecology, Youth, Nature, Ecological Education, Ecological Culture, Concept, Ecotourism, Resources.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Human , like all living beings, are part of nature. Nature satisfies our material requirements, that is, it feeds and clothes us Therefore, we must love nature and take care of it. Unfortunately, the current environmental situation and the deterioration of sustainability, environmental pollution give rise to the problem of environmental safety.

What is ecological culture? How is it formed? First of all, let's look at the dictionary interpretation of ecological culture. The Encyclopedic Dictionary of Philosophy defines it as: “Ecological culture is a conscious creative attitude of a person to the change and development of nature, an understanding of responsibility and duty to pass on natural values to future generations”.

“The most important issue is that we need to think seriously about improving the environmental competence of the population. Of course, such problems cannot be solved only by administrative means, this can be achieved by instilling in the younger generation a love to Mother Nature and upbringing a sense of belonging to her.”

environmental culture means deep knowledge about the environment, nature protection skills, careful attitude to natural flora and fauna, rational usage of the earth's resources is understood. We all know that everything in nature is in harmony with each other. But this harmony is disrupted by us, people who widely use science and technology to satisfy their needs. Incorrect using of water, underground and surface resources, which are natural resources, changes the ecology. Excessive using of chemical fertilizers in order to obtain a good income from agricultural crops has a negative impact on soil fertility and human health. Harmful gases from cars, which are a means of meeting our needs, pollute the air. Of course, for their correct and rational usage, an ecological culture formed on the basis of deep knowledge is necessary. The

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formation of ecological culture among young people is carried out through the educational system. Environmental education is a multifaceted process that aims to form a sense of responsibility for the cleanliness and order of the environment. Environmental education means: educating the young generation in relations with the natural environment on a scientific basis, economical and effective usage of natural resources, it is a complex spiritual and educational process aimed at educating free-thinking people with practical knowledge in the field of nature protection. This is one of the most actual problems of present days.

Every young generation should have a clear understanding of the environment in which they live, environmental problems, their causes and consequences. We will be able to form an ecological culture in their minds and hearts. D.S.Likhachev believes that man, being the carrier of the self-consciousness of the Universe, is morally responsible for all living and inanimate things, “morally obliged to speak for them, protect their rights, their interests”.

Through environmental education, the younger generation is directly acquainted with decrees, resolutions, regulatory legal acts and other laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan concerning nature and ecology, the content of which is put to the attention of young people. In our country, serious attention is paid to the formation and development of ecological culture. In particular, in order to strengthen environmental education among young people, regular information and propaganda work is carried out, environmental education programs are being developed, new textbooks in this area are being published. In the upbringing of ecological culture of young people in the educational system, it is necessary to introduce and explain the essence of the current Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About nature Protection”, “About the protection and use of flora”, “On the protection and use of wildlife”, “On forests”, “On the protection of atmospheric air”, “The Concept of environmental Education” and the Foundation “Ecosan”

Environmental education includes the following main sections:

1. To educate students to love the beauty of nature and aesthetic enjoyment of it.
2. To provide knowledge about the laws of the development of living and inanimate nature, the complex relationship between nature and society, as well as the consequences of human activity on nature.
3. Education of ecological culture among students and schoolchildren.

The love of nature, the formation of the ability to use it correctly and consciously, forms the basis of environmental education and culture, develops in people the ability to realize their responsibility to nature. Love of the Motherland, patriotism begins with love of nature. Therefore, it is impossible to educate schoolchildren in the spirit of patriotism without instilling in them a true love of nature. Staying with nature refreshes a person, increases his efficiency and creative activity.

Environmental education includes the following issues:

- a) Providing people with special environmental knowledge and education, developing certain skills in this area in them;
- б) Education of foresight of environmental changes;
- в) Assimilation and education of ecological culture;

r) to educate people in the spirit of the proper use of the “gifts” of nature.

Environmental education is an integral part of moral education. According to D.S.Likhachev: “Ecology is a moral problem”.

The formation of people's ecological consciousness and thinking, ecological worldview helps to understand the dialectic of nature.

To carry out environmental education at all stages at the necessary level, it is necessary to train young people who are well aware of the importance and responsibility of this task. In the process of forming the ecological culture of our youth, it is advisable to take into account the national characteristics of our people that have been formed over the years, to study the peculiarities of the ecological culture of the peoples of the world. After all, only if there is a deep understanding that the environmental problem is very urgent today, a natural necessity, and with the interaction of various disciplines, it is possible to achieve the expected results.

It is important to use the following methods to improve the ecological culture of young people:

- organization of seminars and trainings on ecology with the participation of young people;
- creation of ecoparks, wide involvement of young people in environmental actions;
- organization of competitions concerning environmental topics; организация студенческих научных конференций и увеличение социальной рекламы;
- organizing marathons and various other sports games;
- creation of environmental clubs in kindergartens and schools;
- organization of ecotourism.

Ensuring the succession of the environmental education process plays an important role in the ecological culture of the younger generation.

Including:

- ✓ the feeling of love for the city, village, district, home where young people live, forms the spirit of patriotism;
- ✓ serving for the formation of the basis of personal responsibility for nature and creativity in the individual;
- ✓ develops the skills and abilities of young people to find solutions to environmental problems;
- ✓ young people are brought up in the spirit of love, respect and pride for nature;
- ✓ include knowledge and skills on the laws of protection of natural resources of Uzbekistan: flora, fauna, protected and rare landscapes, natural monuments, land, water, air;
- ✓ include sufficient knowledge and skills in the field of energy and resource-saving technologies and alternative energy sources.

In conclusion, it is possible to say that this is a complex process that requires a lot of work from representatives of the social sciences, and especially from philosophers. After all, man is a part

of nature. Preserving it, taking care of it should be the most important task of today's man and future generations.

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