

**ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CULTURE IN
UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract: This article reveals issues of improving the development of environmental culture in Uzbekistan. In the article Theoretical and methodological foundations for studying the concept of environmental culture, global, regional and local problems of the development of environmental culture, the place and characteristics of environmental culture in the system of national, spiritual, universal and legal values, methods and means. Development of environmental culture, issues of improving the development of environmental culture, personal spiritual and educational tasks of the development of environmental culture are revealed.

Key words: Personality, spirituality, values, national values, universal human values, ecology, environmental thinking, environmental consciousness, environmental culture, environmental education, environmental education, environmental problems.

INTRODUCTION

Today, one of the urgent tasks is the formation of an environmental culture among members of society. "Ecological imbalances, disproportionate use of natural resources, waste disposal and pollution have negative consequences, affecting ecosystems and the health and well-being of people, the stability and security of nations.

It goes without saying that today the problem of understanding the laws of the dialectic of globalizing world and regional processes and complying with the rules in this regard is becoming increasingly urgent[1]. The concept of ecological culture is also comprehensive and includes most human activities.

In ecology, culture, education, ecological thinking, environmental morals, and ethics are the main basis for the development of society. In the new Uzbekistan, important priority tasks related to the global significance of environmental problems have been identified, deep reforms are being carried out in the direction of environmental education, environmental awareness, improving the environmental culture of members of society, and increasing the environmental literacy of the younger generation. According to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "The most important issue is increasing the environmental culture of the population. Of course, such problems cannot be solved only by administrative means; this can be achieved by instilling in the hearts of the younger generation a love for Mother Nature and a sense of belonging to her[2].

Ecological consciousness is a conscious attitude of humanity aimed at protecting the environment in the processes of socio-historical practice, environmental consciousness is a human process that allows preserving the natural environment from any state of degradation, otherwise the opposite can be seen. The combination of people's special ecological consciousness with specific practical and theoretical activities, goals and interests of nature conservation forms an ecological culture. The use of the environmental term "culture" in the sense of understanding the laws of natural development, as well as taking into account the consequences of human activity in the near and distant future. Ecological culture is an integral part of human culture as a product of the material and spiritual environment. The development of environmental culture is closely related to professional environmental education and training, as well as the dissemination of reliable environmental information among the population through education. Environmental education is

based on ecological culture. Environmental education is the process and result of in-depth assimilation of thematic knowledge necessary for the implementation of environmental measures on a scientific basis.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

In the scientific literature published in recent years, various views have been put forward on the possibility of integrating forms of social consciousness with environmental consciousness and the culture of society. General philosophical questions of studying the formation of an individual's ecological culture, despite its primitiveness and simplicity: are expressed in ancient legends, narratives, myths, fairy tales, parables, songs, epics and other examples of folk art. Later they were relatively systematized in the historical written source "Avesta". Also, the divine teachings and beliefs in the sources of the Islamic religion "The Holy Quran" and "Hadis Sharif" form the spiritual roots and sources of environmental worldview research.

The connection of ecological culture with socio-historical processes, their socio-philosophical research problems: Z.Abdullaev, S. Mamashokirov, E. Koshimova, K. Nazarov, H.Yu.Salomova, T. Kuyliev, A.G. Berdymurodova, Kh. Isamukhamedov, R.A.Ikromov, A. Akhmedov and other scientists[3]. The influence of environmental consciousness on the formation of a person's worldview, aspects related to the structure and functions of the concept of ecological culture are covered in the scientific works of A. Khotamov, S. Khudoynazarov, M. Aliev, R. Mamatkulov[4].

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Environmental education is an integral part of environmental culture and is a process of systematically and purposefully raising the level of conscious and spiritual attitude towards nature by influencing human emotions, consciousness, worldview and imagination.

Let's once again pay serious attention to the meaning of the term "culture"; the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language defines it as follows: 1. The sum of the achievements of society or an individual in social and spiritual life at work; 2. The level of positive achievements of peoples in a certain period; 3. Level of development of the economic or mental sphere of labor (for example, agricultural culture, speech culture, musical culture, behavioral culture, etc.); 4. Education, upbringing, intelligence, enlightenment and decency; 5. The sum of the conditions necessary for the needs of an enlightened person in marriage; 6. A cultured person in the dictionary means a person who has achieved culture, knowledge and enlightenment.

It is a fact of life that a person who is spiritually poor cannot build a society with a bright future. Because, on the one hand, culture in the field of ecology is necessary for everyone, on the other hand, it is good that the majority of our compatriots understand that ecology is destroying the environment, the tasks of preventing this are becoming increasingly urgent and the need to quickly eliminate these problems and ensure sustainable development. Every citizen of our independent Uzbekistan must love his country, his people, understand that the most pressing task facing us is to increase environmental consciousness and culture, in solidarity with them, and participate as actively as possible in solving these problems. There should be no audience in this matter. This multi-faceted problem is attracting everyone's attention, improving education and its effectiveness, ensuring unity in this regard has become the need of the hour. Because the ecological process is complex, it requires a new way of thinking, worldview, moral, cultural and spiritual maturity. Therefore, every person needs to understand that man is closely connected with nature and that he is part of nature, to understand that no matter what changes occur in the natural environment, man's impact on nature will have a negative impact on him and create a difficult situation. It is especially necessary not to forget the person who is able to think about the danger to humans due to the negative impact of anthropogenic activities, and the person who may think that a person will suffer as a result of natural disasters, who understands that all this is the result of environmental violations and takes an active part in the development necessary measures.

Environmental education of each person is an integral part of general education, i.e. creative, spiritual, spiritual development of the individual and the development of society in harmony with them. One can even show its influence on other areas of environmental education, that is, literature, art, computer science, publishing, radio and television news. It is necessary to solve general and individual problems in addressing issues of environmental education and upbringing. In particular, environmental education and upbringing is carried out by each system, family, children under school age, girls, students of school institutions, colleges, secondary special and higher educational institutions, employees of cultural and educational institutions, as well as with the help of targeted training programs for each age group of the population, including the protection of air, water and reservoirs, flora and fauna, people from environmentally unfavorable and negative impacts, educational and training processes on protection issues are carried out on the basis of special plans.

One of the main tasks of environmental education is the development of educational work to disseminate knowledge in the field of environmental science. The most important theme in it is the conservation of nature, the environment, the interaction of nature and society, understanding the unity of the factors of the living natural environment and the factors of the inanimate natural environment, as well as the task of developing an understanding of the connection between each person and these processes. In this regard, the following provisions can be highlighted, i.e. main tasks of environmental education:

1. Based on the requirements of the “Law on Education” and the “National Personnel Training Program”, the content of environmental education is selected and the methodology of its teaching is developed;
2. Introducing students to universal and regional environmental problems and situations and improving their practical activities;
3. Coordination of the content of educational programs and textbooks based on state educational standards, enriching them with environmental knowledge, without requiring too much time;
4. Effective use of the heritage of past generations and national traditions in the use of nature and its resources;
5. Use of universal environmental values in the educational process;
6. Organizing environmental work in the educational process outside the classroom and school;
7. Establishment of interdisciplinary cooperation, creation of a comprehensive program and textbooks on ecology in order to develop in students complete knowledge about hazardous phenomena occurring in the environment, their sustainability, interdependence and integrity of natural components;
8. A positive decision to create a system of continuous environmental education.

The main goal is to preserve the natural environment of our country, increase its wealth and ensure that every person lives in harmony with nature.

Today, in an era when the threat to environmental safety is becoming global, in any society its improvement will be facilitated by the environmental education of people, educating them in order to improve their environmental culture, and increasing the responsibility of general education. It is necessary to instill in the consciousness of the population the basic theoretical and practical knowledge that nature is the place where we, you and I, live, and that nature is the only place where the creatures of the whole world live.

Personal training has always been relevant. In Uzbekistan, where a new society is being built, this issue has been raised as one of the priorities of state policy, and the ultimate goal is to educate a person who meets the requirements of the time and is comprehensive in all respects.

Today, the problem of ecology and the formation of human ecological culture is becoming an increasingly global problem. As civilization grew, environmental crises began to arise one after

another in countries around the world. One of the only ways to solve this urgent problem is the formation of an ecological culture in humans. Our people have a good custom: "When a child sees, he plants a tree." I would like to see this custom restored today." At the heart of this thought, we heard the fact that the ecological culture in our people was formed a long time ago and today it needs to be restored.

Ecological culture is one of the spiritual qualities of every person, and it should be formed by every citizen. The transition of Uzbekistan to a new stage of social development requires the formation of a high general culture and environmental culture in every citizen. Especially people's attitude towards nature is the subject of reforms and changes based on the needs of the time.

Environmental culture means environmental education and training that every citizen should receive. The independence of our republic, expanding the scale of production, raising all sectors of the national economy to a higher scientific and technical level require a serious approach to cultivating an individual's environmental culture, as well as improving its quality. education and general culture of the people, awakening a sense of nature conservation.

On April 23, 1994, by the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republican Public Center "Spirituality and Enlightenment" was created. This was the first unprecedented event in the history of our statehood. This decree paid special attention to the development of national thought, increasing spirituality and education. After this, attention to spiritual and educational work increased in the regions, a special group of propagandists was organized in the regional branches of the Center, thousands of meetings, dialogues, round tables were organized, hundreds of articles and scientific brochures were published. It is important that one of the main factors in the development of society was created - a healthy spiritual and educational environment.

As stated in the charter of the Council of Spirituality and Education of the Republic, among members of our society, especially young people, to glorify the rights and dignity of man by establishing democratic principles based on national and universal values, relying on the national idea and National ideology aimed at creating physically healthy, mentally mature citizens with deep and independent thinking, implements a long-term, large-scale program of spiritual and educational education aimed at improvement.

DISCUSSION

Nurturing a person's ecological culture is a multi-stage process of regular spiritual enrichment and renewal. This process cannot be realized without the formation of a new worldview, moral formation, and personal culture. All educational activities must be taken into account. The complexity of the process of educating an ecological culture is that it represents a high level of thinking in harmony with nature in the form of an internal need of the individual. A person begins to understand the nature of the interaction of the ecological system, nature and human relationships in the environment in which he lives and works. Such education can be realized during the modern scientific and technological revolution under the influence of the power of public opinion and prestige in conditions of high culture of the population. Our research has confirmed that public opinion has a strong influence on every person. According to the institutions where the study was conducted, 93.7 percent of respondents said that public opinion definitely influences a person, while 3.7 percent said that it has little influence. When employees of these institutions studied other people's opinions, 98.8 percent answered "good", 1.2 percent answered "not important". So, the influence of public opinion on a person is a natural factor. To the question about the influence of public opinion and a conscious attitude towards nature in the education of environmental culture on the education of environmental culture, 90.5% of respondents answered, 1.1% - "does not influence", and 7.4% answered "I don't know"[14].

Environmental education of the individual is an integral part of general education. Its main goal is to form a positive, comprehensively developed person. In this case, as an independent direction of personality education, it will have its own specific goal. The goal of environmental education and education is to instill in school-aged children a love for nature and their country, to awaken in schoolchildren a sense of a rational attitude towards property, and to instill in students of the institute a careful attitude towards natural resources and their rational use.

Human health is related to the state of the environment, the cleanliness of the biosphere, the rational use of natural resources and the preservation of the sustainability of the biosphere.

Model of a person with high spirituality and ecological culture: 1. Conscious attitude towards nature, cooperation with it; 2. Take care of the cleanliness of the environment, prevent pollution of the biosphere; 3. Rational use of natural resources (creating conditions for restoration); 4. Economical use of all resources; 5. Self-awareness, discrimination between good and bad, taste, insight, ability to set a goal and solve it; 6. Knowledge of national traditions, intelligence, dedication, humanity; 7. The source of our life is the preservation and reproduction of plants and animals; 8. Be materially and spiritually, politically, legally, environmentally educated; 9. Imagine the unity of nature and society; 10. Fostering love for mother nature and not harming her; 11. To maintain the stability of nature and society, strive to leave natural resources to the next generation; 12. Have a culture of treatment, have a good psychological effect on a person; 13. Adaptation to life, healthy lifestyle, physical fitness, nutrition culture.

In the evolutionary process of relationships between nature and society, observation becomes important. Currently, the increasing negative anthropogenic impact on our mother nature, environmental pollution - air, water and soil, lack of standards in the use of natural resources are exacerbating environmental problems, such as the disappearance of many plants and animals.

The role of environmental education and the acquisition of environmental knowledge is invaluable in solving these problems. At the same time, the integral connection between educational and educational tasks is clearly visible, so one can think about the unity of the goals of environmental education and upbringing. The goal of environmental education is the formation of an ecological culture of a person who responsibly cares about the environment, based on the moral and legal principles of society. This goal covers the process and results of acquiring knowledge about nature conservation in a certain system and is manifested in state and public forms of educational activities.

The main goal of education is the formation of a person as an active participant in environmental protection, and it is carried out through education and training in the form of a systematic process of family, preschool education, school and out-of-school educational institutions, offices and public organizations. Important educational means of education: the press, radio, television influence the individual on the path of development and achievement.

At first glance, the goals of environmental education and training differ from each other, but in fact they are as united and inseparable as the process of environmental education and training itself. It is aimed at awakening the feelings and emotions of every citizen to preserve the environment, flora and fauna, and comply with environmental laws.

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To achieve the goal of environmental education and human upbringing, it is necessary to solve general and specific problems. Special tasks of environmental education and upbringing constitute each individual system: family, preschool institutions and schools, vocational colleges, academic lyceums and higher education institutions, spiritual and educational institutions, as well as nature

conservation for a certain age group of children. Population: children, students, teenagers of each activity; manifests itself in the atmosphere, surface and underground waters, soil, flora and fauna. The general tasks of environmental education and upbringing are formed from special tasks. In our opinion, these tasks will consist of teaching people and each individual to preserve and increase natural resources, use them rationally, and solve regional and global problems. For this purpose, problems of a private nature, but relating to all aspects of environmental education and training, are regularly solved.

One of the important tasks of environmental education and training is the popularization of scientific knowledge on nature conservation. On this basis, an understanding of the essence of the process of interaction between nature and society, a sense of the integrity of living and inanimate nature, and an understanding of the direct dependence of man on nature is formed. The tasks of environmental education and upbringing will be to form in each person:

- a) raising moral, aesthetic, environmental culture to a higher level;
- b) know that human intervention in natural processes is dosed and limited;
- c) understand that when following the path of cooperation with nature, one should not disrupt established natural cycles;
- g) control waste-free labor processes and cultural production in production conditions, thereby protecting the environment in their activities.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, to solve the goals and objectives of environmental education and upbringing it is necessary to master a wide range of knowledge characteristic of various areas of environmental protection: climatology, hydrology, soil science, geology, geobotany, natural geography. As a result, we cover as little as possible in our work the direct contact of man with nature and the issues that help him to be an active defender of nature.

In addition, environmental culture is considered a person's subjective attitude towards natural existence; it is manifested in an understanding of the need to protect the environment, the search for opportunities and methods for eliminating threats to environmental safety[25]. A person who embodies these components can be said to have, in a certain sense, formed such feelings as ecological culture, scientific ecological thinking, socio-ecological activity and responsibility, environmental self-esteem and control.

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