

## THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF "ECOLOGICAL CULTURE"

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### Abstract

The article examines the essence of the concept of "ecological culture", as well as the causes and conditions for the emergence of the concept of "ecological culture".

**Keywords:** Culture, upbringing, education, ecology, atmosphere, ecological culture, ecological niche.

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Ecology is a science that studies the interaction of a person with his natural environment. Man, as you know, is an integral part of nature and is inextricably linked with it. The ancient people understood this perfectly, they worshipped nature, she was their main nurse.

The formation of ecology as a separate science was influenced by: on the one hand - the strengthening of scientific and technological progress in the XX century, and on the other – the rapid growth of the population of our planet. The development of technology and industry has led to a multiple increase in the consumption of natural resources, which, in turn, has had a detrimental impact on the environment.

While the number of people rapidly multiplied, the number of other living beings began to steadily decrease. Scientific and technological progress has allowed people to arrange their residence on the planet as comfortably as possible, but at the same time it has served as a disastrous factor for nature. There was an urgent need for an operational study and study of the habitat. The connection of ecology with other sciences has become inevitable.

Ecology is a relatively young science. But, despite this, this concept is quite common in our lives. It is used in relation to its various sides. When it comes to goods or products, the term "environmentally friendly" is used. To understand a lot of information and understand what ecology is, let's look at this issue in more detail.

Ecology is a set of scientific knowledge about the interaction of living and inanimate nature and its consequences. She considers the connections that are the basis for maintaining life in the environment that surrounds us. But at the same time, other disciplines study this science. All of them make up the totality, which is called biology.

Today, this attitude may seem ridiculous. Millennia have passed since ancient times, humanity has stepped far ahead in terms of science and technology, but it has not yet learned how to control the natural element and has not fully studied many of its phenomena.

Some modern scientists believe that human civilization is on the verge of destruction, and it will destroy itself. Air pollution by toxic emissions from numerous factories and factories, leading to an increase in cancer patients around the world, the melting of glaciers, leading to a rise in the level of the oceans, a reduction in the diversity of the animal world due to the extermination of many species of animals – is this not the "beginning of the end"?

Today, environmental problems are worrying humanity more than ever before, in many educational institutions, along with natural sciences and geography, children are told about ecology and

environmental pollution problems, and more and more often on scientific television channels you can hear such a term as "ecological culture".

To understand what ecology is, you need to consider the objects of its study. It includes not only the field of natural factors, but also the conditions that are necessary for their existence. Although the basis of ecology as a science is biology, it also relies on other fields of knowledge.

The history of ecology has only about 150 years. But during this time, it has passed a difficult path and allowed us to create a more complete way of organizing life on the planet and the interaction of living and inanimate forms.

The basic concepts of ecology were formed at the very beginning of its origin. Even in ancient times, people began to study the behavior of living organisms in conditions of environmental change.

With the development of scientific and technological progress, there was a change in views on this science. So, answering the question of what ecology is, we can say that it is the science of the numerous relationships of living organisms among themselves and other environmental factors. These connections are diverse, but they are all subject to a certain order and form communities and systems.

Currently, the term "ecology" is used in a variety of combinations: ecological culture, ecological niche, environmental problems, etc.

A special place in this terminological series is occupied by the concept of ecological culture, which is used in almost all sciences that study the peculiarities of human-nature interactions.

Ecological culture is a part of universal human culture and is expressed in a person's perception of himself as an integral part of the surrounding natural world. In recent years, the interest of scientists and teachers in the study of the main problems of environmental education of the younger generation has increased.

Today, in schools, children are told not only that "it is not good to throw garbage and light fires in the forest," environmental education implies the comprehensive development of schoolchildren, the formation of their humane attitude to nature and people who are an integral part of it.

The concepts of "ecological culture of a person" and "ecological culture of a person" are identical, since both of them reflect an individual's attitude to the world around him.

Ecological culture does not act as a specific separate form of consciousness, but serves as an inevitable aspect of all the main forms of consciousness, permeates and permeates them, thereby fulfilling the role of an integrator not only of individual and social consciousness, but also of diverse forms of consciousness of society, of the entire spiritual life of people.

Systematizing and comparing the opinions of various authors on the definition of the concept of "ecological culture", we can say that this concept is a special kind of culture formed as a set of knowledge, skills and abilities and a humanistic attitude to the surrounding world.

As a definition of the concept of ecological culture, we offer the following interpretation. Ecological culture is a form of social consciousness, which is a set of ideas and theories reflecting the ways of harmonious relations between man and nature.

This interpretation of the concept of ecological culture does not claim to be universal and universal, but is a working definition that serves as a guideline in the study of the topic of ecological culture.

Ecological culture as one of the manifestations of culture in general, covers the sphere of human relations, society to nature.

In the most general form, ecological culture can be represented as a complex of social actions, environmental skills of a person necessary for positive contact with the natural environment. Culture in this case acts as a connecting element and has a significant impact on the dynamics of the development of natural and social realities in their interrelation and interaction.

The values that exist in an individual's culture determine his behavior and form a system of values that collectively reflects the general spiritual situation prevailing in the country.

The formation of values occurs during the period of primary socialization of the individual, and several generations of children have developed in the conditions of prevailing consumer individualism. Infantile human consciousness means that human behavior behaves according to the patterns of adolescence. He does not reflect on responsibility for environmental crimes, believing that "everyone does this and, therefore, I can."

Ecological culture is an independent choice of a person, which reflects the degree of his responsibility for the world around him. This is a characteristic not only of the scientific way of dealing with the world, but also of man as a whole as a rational being.

Ecological culture is a process that is directly related to the acquisition, improvement of knowledge, technology and experience, as well as the transfer of one generation to another in the form of moral imperatives.

The analysis of scientific works made it possible, among others, to identify the following characteristics of the ecological culture of children.

Ecological culture is the area of human existence where answers to environmental difficulties should be found, since it is based on life-meaning or universal values. The quality of a person's interaction with his environment constantly reflects the level of culture of which he is the bearer.

Ecological culture presupposes a high level of human skills to carry out competent environmental activities.

A certain level of attitude to nature helps to realize his value attitude to nature and his responsibility for the consequences of communication with her. The ecological culture of a child is not only environmental knowledge, skills and abilities, but also a special inner world. It is based on the attitude of children to the natural world. At the same time, responsibility for nature becomes not equal to love for it. To solve this problem, the formation of a common ecological culture of a person is required. If consciousness is the basis of ecological culture, then there is a need for philosophical reflection on the problems of its formation, since the strategic goal of environmental education is the formation of an ecological worldview, moral principles and culture of the younger generation. But at the same time, there is a pedagogical problem of forming a conviction in the priority of universal ecological values over the selfish interests of an individual.

In conditions of the prevailing importance of environmental interests, the solution of the problem is presented in accordance with the popular philosophical formula "freedom is a conscious necessity". Environmental education should form the conviction of each individual in the need to prioritize universal values.

The ecological culture of a person implies a comparison of local actions with their regional and global ecological consequences (acting locally means thinking globally).

The concept of "ecological culture" includes knowledge of the basic laws of nature, awareness of the need to follow these laws and act according to them in any personal and social activities, the desire for rationality in the course of personal and industrial use of natural resources, the formation of a sense of conscious attitude to natural resources, the world around us, human health.

The results of the study of human culture, that is, knowledge about our mind, thinking, subjectivity, occupy an important place in modern science. Reaching the ideological level suggests that scientific and philosophical knowledge should be adapted in some way to translate them primarily through the education system. Although there are different approaches to defining the concept of ecological culture, most researchers tend to include a number of overlapping statements in the definition:

- ecological knowledge, experience of activity, behavior in nature and attitude to the surrounding world;

- intellectual activity and emotional evaluation criteria of the level of ecological culture of the individual.

In our opinion, one of the main tasks is the formation in human consciousness of the idea of the inherent unity of man with nature, their mutual influence on each other and the indisputable responsibility of man for the state of nature, the general ecological situation on earth.

It is well known that the more talents a person has, the more demands society has on him. The situation is similar with people in the evolutionary ladder: they are given outstanding abilities based on the cognitive activity of the mind. Man is the only one who bears full responsibility for the situation developing on our planet, for the security and prosperity of everything that is present on earth.

It follows from this that the main concept in research on this topic will be ecological culture, a single and universally accepted definition of which has not yet been found.

The theoretical justification of this concept, the clarification of its main content is debatable in scientific circles, a constructive dialogue between representatives of various sciences should eventually lead to a common denominator, namely, to the development of a universally accepted definition of the concept of ecological culture.

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