

Formation of Ecological Consciousness and Culture among Young People and Developing Their Skills of Rational Approach to the Environment

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Abstract: This article highlights the need to focus on school education, secondary and higher education in solving a number of problems in the formation of ecological culture, the formation and development of ecological consciousness and worldview.

Key words: upbringing, education, ecology, progressive, rational, culture, consciousness, pedagogy, psychology, philosophy, democracy.

As society evolves, so does human impact on the environment. Man interacts with nature, that is, with the flora and fauna, as well as with the subterranean and terrestrial resources. In today's world, where environmental problems are expanding and solving them is an urgent task, the role of ecological consciousness and ecological culture in solving these problems is invaluable for humanity. The relationship between nature and man is governed by certain laws, and failure to follow them will sooner or later lead to environmental catastrophe. This problem is second only to the catastrophe of nuclear war in terms of its tragic consequences for humanity. Of course, as a result of scientific and technological progress, advances in science and technology, the emergence of new energy sources and chemicals, and the misuse of natural resources, air and water are polluted, and human soils become uninhabitable. In modern times, humanity has realized what dangers it has faced, and has clearly felt the consequences of the damage caused to the environment by human activities. Significant changes are taking place in the environment as a result of human activities.

These are mainly in the existing classification of environmental security: global, regional, national, local environmental security has not bypassed the territory of our country. These risks include ozone depletion, climate change, desertification, shortages of clean drinking water, the Aral Sea problem, depletion of flora and fauna, illegal deforestation, land degradation, water scarcity and air pollution. Ecological consciousness and ecological culture play a special role in the escalation of environmental tragedies at this level.

The main task of ecological consciousness and ecological culture is to establish the use of nature on the basis of the principles of legal civil society by raising the ecological culture of our people, strengthening government control over state protection in the field of nature protection, love for nature in the consciousness and culture of our people -to show that we need to increase his love, preserve it and leave the necessary living conditions for the next generation. First of all, our people instill in the younger generation a love for the motherland, loyalty to the people, and in their minds they can respond to events that threaten the development of our nation and state, including environmental threats, only with their knowledge and loyalty, entrepreneurship and responsibility. It will be possible to prevent many disasters that may occur in the future, including through the establishment of environmental awareness and culture. As man became a part of nature, he developed the laws of nature to govern the conservation and rational use of nature as an ecological culture was formed through his relationship with it. But man, through his influence on nature, disturbed its balance and disturbed the periodic balance of natural phenomena. There is a saying among our people: "A person does not appreciate spring water until it dries up." Indeed,

over the centuries, man has accelerated the process of ecological crisis along with the process of his own development. In short, environmental problems are often caused by human activities. The change of social consciousness, the development of an ecological spiritual culture of attitudes towards values, the formation of a new outlook on life on the planet is a process that has been going on for many years and is difficult, and ecological culture is of particular importance here.

At a time when a number of achievements are being made in the formation of ecological culture, the formation and development of ecological consciousness and outlook, we must pay attention to school education, secondary and higher education institutions, which play an important role in absorbing this area.

The role of government in the development of environmental culture is not only the role of the Civil Service, but also to increase the role of the public's democracy, the way of constructing legal state promotion of environmental knowledge, for rising ecological level of population several work is being done. But there are also a number of shortcomings in this area. Realizing from ancient times that humanity is a part of nature, he has felt that the relationship between his actions and nature is consciously controlled. But it is too late for humanity to realize that it will focus on using nature to restore it. As human culture continues to evolve, the process of cultivating and using for itself some of the plant and animal species that are the gifts of nature is still ongoing.

Since the ecological education of the younger generation is a topical issue today, first of all we must teach children from an early age the benefits of ecology and its preservation. The basis for the formation of environmental awareness is directly related to family upbringing and education. Our ancestors paid special attention to the issue of child rearing and created exemplary traditions in this regard. From an early age, children are brought up in a family with moral and labor values. The love of work, respect for the environment, a sense of well-being and landscaping were impregnated with patience. For example, to avoid littering, to throw rubbish in separate pits, to dig latrines away from ditches, streams, to prevent fires, to use dried ones instead of growing ones for various needs, not to break the seedlings, behaviors such as not disturbing the bird's nest are formed. In the family circle, tell the children, "Don't spit on the water, don't pollute it, because all animals can drink it," "Don't break the branch of a flowering fruit tree, it bears fruit, you eat it yourself," "Don't rip unripe grapes, if you cut them." will be a great sin. Because it has the share of the believers. " If we look at the ancient history of religious beliefs, we find that they sanctify and worship elements of nature, animals and other creatures. The sacred book of Zoroastrianism, the Avesto, sanctifies the four elements that are the material basis of existence, earth, water, and air, and worships fire. Accordingly, burial ceremonies of animals and people are traditionally organized in special burial mounds to prevent contamination of the earth, air and water, in particular, anyone who polluted or wasted water was beaten 400 lashes. Respect for water is also preserved in our Islam. As a result of this respect, many proverbs, legends, exemplary stories and fairy tales were created. The system of environmental education and upbringing will be continued in children's preschools, general education schools, later stages of education and in labor communities.

Children's love and care for nature are nurtured in the family and at school. Well-known progressive educators have emphasized in their writings the need to raise children in a spirit of love for nature from an early age. The famous seventeenth-century educator Ya.A. Comenius made a special point in his book "Expression of Significant Things in Pictures". The book is an encyclopedia that children can understand and is written in a way that helps children to love nature and get acquainted with its life and structure. In conservation work, humanity is the goal of humanism in nature conservation, which is to do good and care for people. All famous educators have emphasized the importance of educating students from an early age in the spirit of humanity and nature. According to psychologists, curiosity is a driving force in teaching the environment, activating children's knowledge and developing skills to apply it in practice. The following tasks

need to be addressed in order to create an ecological education for children in order to create a first impression of their environment and arouse their interest.

1. Introduce children to environmental concepts in the classroom and in the extracurricular process;
2. Enrich their understanding of nature and the environment;
3. Forming in children that environmental protection is a social necessity;
4. To inculcate in children the skills of behavior in nature, a sense of protection of the environment, as well as their active participation in nature and the environment.

At the heart of the concept of "environmental culture" is the need to understand and think about these situations, to live in accordance with the laws of nature and society. Ecological culture is also an integral part of human culture and is an important indicator of it. Therefore, ecological culture in the formation of such qualities as protection of the house, street, neighborhood, village and city from pollution, its beautification, landscaping, preservation and efficient use of natural habitats, protection of nature of our country is an important factor.

The future of humankind depends on the ecological culture of the rising generation. Inculcating environmental culture in people's minds and putting it into practice is a guarantee of the health of future generations and the development of society.

From a philosophical-psychological point of view, the source of a child's knowledge is intuition. Because the child learns the basics of the environment from his own senses. A child's more complex knowledge of the environment is formed on the basis of this initial knowledge. This means that the first way to connect a child with a natural and anthropogenic environment is to perceive objects and events in the environment.

Perception of objects and events in the environment is a more complex process than sensation. The difference between perception and sensation is that it reflects objects or events as a whole, not individual properties of objects or events in the environment. In other words, a holistic picture of objects or events is created. rain, snow scenes, etc.

Imagination is another form of emotional cognition of objects and events in the environment. The excitation that occurs in a particular part of the cerebral cortex as a result of the external environment, that is, perception and sensation, leaves its mark for a certain period of time. This means that the imagination is the imaginary scene, the restoration of images or scenic memory of objects and events in the environment that are not immediately perceived, but remain in the brain.

Imagination serves to preserve and consolidate knowledge, but also plays an important role in learning, that is, generalizing, the properties of objects and events. The generalizing feature of the imagination is a great help in the formation of mental cognition, the basic ecological concepts.

Personal perceptions are images of specific objects in the environment. These images represent specific objects, such as a tree, a road, a bridge, a stream, a canal, a street, a neighborhood. Private imagery also reflects the nature of the street or neighborhood and the lives of the people. As a result, the child's mind produces voluminous or dimensional, colored or colorless, clear or indistinct shapes of certain areas, and this process becomes clearer with time and experience.

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