

## Views on the Concept of Ecological Culture

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes the views on the essence of the concept of ecological culture on the basis of scientific sources.

**Keywords:** ecological culture, ecological consciousness, healthy generation, ecological policy, biological resilience, cultural resilience

The formation of traditional lifestyles and modern approaches to natural phenomena is a long and at the same time complex process. At the same time, it is important to develop an ecological culture in all segments of the population, regardless of profession or social status. The combination of activities, goals and interests with the preservation of nature is a testament to the level of development of the ecological culture of the people. Here we can see the following explanation of the concept of ecological culture.

Ecological culture - the use of the environment, understanding the laws of nature, as well as taking into account the immediate and long-term consequences of human activities; Ecological culture is an integral part of human culture, which is reflected as a product of material and spiritual labor. The development of environmental culture is closely linked with professional environmental education and training, as well as the dissemination of real environmental information to the public.

Ecological culture, in short, is about preserving without harming the environment with a deep understanding of the laws of nature. The development of ecological culture is associated with the dissemination of information to the population on the development of ecological consciousness of the people, the strengthening of propaganda.

Consequently, environmental education underlies environmental culture. It is the process and result of in-depth mastery of the knowledge necessary for the scientific basis of nature protection. Ecological culture can also be understood in broad and narrow senses. In a broad sense, environmental culture is a system of activities aimed at consciously treating nature and protecting the environment, with a sense of duty and responsibility to protect the environment. In a narrow sense, it can be said that every person has a culture of nature conservation.

In order to form the concept of ecological culture in the younger generation, young people are taught national values, traditions related to nature, land, underground resources, water, flora and fauna, natural resources, conservation of wildlife gene pool, rational use of human environment, customs, as well as information on the main directions of state policy in the field of nature protection. In addition, practical measures aimed at preserving the diversity of ecological systems, landscapes and unique natural objects in the protection of the environment, the provision of information about the International Red Book "Red Book" of Uzbekistan contribute to the formation of a rational attitude to the environment.

During the years of independence, certain experience has been gained in overcoming environmental problems and preventing their negative consequences. However, the scale and scope of the tasks in this area require the joint efforts of government agencies, public associations, civil society institutions and citizens in solving the problem of improving the environment in our country and the region.

At the same time, drawing public attention to the issues of environmental protection and conservation

is one of the most pressing issues. Accordingly, raising the culture of environmental protection should be in the focus of public administration and the activities of spiritual and educational institutions.

Ecology is taught at all levels of education in Uzbekistan. This science studies the living conditions of living organisms and their complex interactions with the environment in which they live, as well as the laws that arise on this basis. Nowadays, as a result of the impact of technological progress on the environment, the concept of ecological culture is expanding. We use the terms "conservation" and "nature conservation" a lot. So what are the commonalities or differences between these concepts?

By "nature protection" we mean the protection of nature as a whole or some of its components, such as land, air, flora and fauna. "Ecology" also assumes these functions. However, it is one of the natural sciences that studies the living environment of all living things and their interactions. Thus, "ecology" is a doctrine that focuses on the sustainable security of both nature and humanity.

In the development of people's ecological consciousness, it is important to explain that the unity of nature, the interdependence of all events and processes, changes in attitudes to the environment, the doctrine of the biosphere, the evolution of the organic universe, the unity of chemical, biological and physical processes.

As the material and spiritual culture of a nation develops, so does its history. The living conditions, ceremonies and traditions of each nation were formed during the historical development of that nation. The economic traditions of the Uzbeks of the Fergana Valley are characterized by the fact that despite various economic and political changes over the centuries, they have retained their national characteristics.

Ecological culture, which is an integral part of the overall worldview, is understood in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, ecological culture is a set of material and spiritual values aimed at protecting the environment in the process of socio-

historical practice of mankind. In a narrow sense, it can be considered as a practical and theoretical activity of people, a culture of nature conservation.

In the early 70s of the twentieth century, the Russian scientist V. P. Alekseev promoted the concept of "anthropogenesis". He also conducted complex anthropological-biological, socio-ethnographic research based on the assumption that the longevity of peoples is determined by their ethnocultural adaptation to the external environment. This also contributed to the formation of ethnic ecology. This science has now begun to study the interactions of traditional, distinctive culture-creating ethnoses with the natural environment, the characteristics of their self-sustaining systems, the impact of ethnoses on the natural environment, the formation and functioning of ecosystems.

The natural-ecological aspect in ensuring the life of an ethnos depends on its ability to adapt. This flexibility comes in two main forms:

1. Biological resilience is racial (anthropological) adaptation.
2. Cultural resilience - this is manifested in the formation of racial differences, i.e. culture.

In the development of ethnic ecology. P. Alekseev's work "The Origin of Mankind" is of great importance. In this valuable work, the author substantiated the concept of "anthrogeocinosis". According to him, anthropogeocinosis is interpreted as an economic-creating community and a territorial unit assimilated by it.

The main symptoms of anthropogeocinosis are: farm community; production activities; territory. Along with clothing, tools, and raw materials, the development of work experience from the community is also important in the life of the ethnos. At the same time, knowledge and traditions also play a role in the adaptation of the ethnos to the living environment (natural and cultural space). For example, the life of communities whose farms are based on hunting is directly dependent on the richness of the craft in the area in which they live, otherwise it may pose a threat or complication to the

life of the ethnos. In general, the life and activity of the ethnos and the natural and cultural environment that surrounds it constitute a single space - the ecosystem.

Ecological culture as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon applies to all spheres of social life. In turn, it is difficult to raise any sphere of public life without the development of ecological culture. Such a situation reflects the social nature of ecological culture, the social determination of its development. Therefore, only a clear-historical approach to environmental culture allows for a correct understanding of its essence.

The transformation of social consciousness is a long-term process, the formation of a new view of life on the planet with a deep understanding of the spiritual culture in the ecological direction of the attitude to values. In this sense, environmental culture plays an important role. An important task should be the development of new theoretical and methodological bases of scientific analysis of the history of modern ecological culture, clear practical tools:

- Improving the methodology of studying ecological culture;
- to study the historical stages of the genesis and formation of ethno-ecological culture and to develop theoretical, practical and methodological recommendations for its development;
- to determine the functional significance of the Uzbek ecological culture in the development of society;
- Demonstration of inheritance relations and methods and means of its development in the development of ecological and cultural heritage.
- Restoration and development of the status of ecological culture of the population as a special form of social activity;

Our ancestors have revered the earth, water, air and fire, which have been elements of nature since ancient times. Unfortunately, due to technological advances, some traditions are being forgotten.

Therefore, one of the urgent tasks of today is to study in depth the rituals of the Uzbek ecological culture, the rational use of the environment.

In short, in order to raise the modern ecological culture, there is a need to intensify advocacy work in the activities of ecologists, geographers, ethnologists, sociologists and lawyers, to raise the ecological consciousness of the people to a new level. Therefore, given the importance of these problems for the social life of the republic, it is necessary to pay serious attention to its scientific and practical aspects.

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