

THE NEED TO DEVELOP ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE

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ABSTRACT

At the end of the XX century, the influence of mankind on the processes in the biosphere reached its apogee. Currently, there are local and spiritual crisis situations of the environment. The scientific, theoretical, practical, educational, cultural and informational significance of ecology in this difficult period is increasing. Proper assessment of the state of the environment, ensuring timely implementation of necessary measures are inextricably linked with the level of development of environmental knowledge. In the article, the importance of enriching ecological knowledge is investigated.

KEYWORDS: *Ecology, Culture, Ecological Culture, Ecological Education.*

INTRODUCTION

Every year, April 15 is celebrated in many countries of the world as the Day of Environmental Knowledge. At the 1992 United Nations Conference in Rio de Janeiro, dedicated to the discussion of environmental problems, the great importance of environmental education in the implementation of the strategy of lifestyle and sustainable development of mankind in all countries of the world was emphasized.

Combined with the fact that no one doubts the importance of environmental education in the modern world, it is a priority area of education and upbringing in many countries. This activity, aimed at the formation of the ecological culture of the population and respect for the environment, is the key to the security of the future of all mankind.

MAIN PART

The modern world is going through such a period that the education of ecological culture among young people has become one of the most relevant areas of educational activity. The earlier environmental knowledge is formed in children, the greater the effect of such education. Therefore, the scientific organization of this process needs state support.

Today, there is an intensification of the processes of integration of all levels of public consciousness and forms of culture within the framework of environmental interests. In this situation, it is advisable to analyze two interrelated, but relatively independent of each other directions in the development of ecological culture[1].

The first is the rational organization of the development of production, technology, technology, which, based on a complex of theoretical environmental knowledge, constitutes the practical activity of mankind, consisting in the transformation and development of nature.

The second is the development of ecological consciousness, thinking and worldview among people with the help of social institutions of ecological education—education based on historical ecological experience. The harmonious development of these areas on the basis of universal interests, ultimately, plays an important role in the formation of an active ecological culture and in their environmental activities.

In general, the improvement and practical application of appropriate tools and methods in the education system based on a scientific understanding of the relationship between nature and society at the level of the requirements of the time is a necessary condition for the development of ecological culture. For this, the harmonious development of all directions, methods, means of education and training is still relevant.

The ecological situation has its own specifics. A person should coordinate the forces of nature not with force, but without disturbing the balance. Ecological consciousness embodies knowledge and beliefs in the field of human interaction with nature [2]. Ecological knowledge is the most important condition for people to realize how inextricably linked their present and future are with the biosphere, to educate in each person a sense of responsibility for nature protection, rational use of natural resources and the state of the environment, to realize that the preservation of the animal and plant world is an objective necessity [3].

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

An important form of environmental education is the practical work of pupils on landscaping their territory, planting seedlings and trees and taking timely care of them, building nests and nests for birds and animals, cleaning springs, lakes and ditches from garbage and garbage, carrying out landscaping work in rural or suburban camps located near the district, etc. As a result of such work, along with the consolidation of theoretical acquired knowledge, the necessary ecological, legal, moral and aesthetic views related to nature are formed among young people. Students are aware of the place of man in nature, the importance of his nature protection activities for his hometown or village, the relevance of an active life position in solving issues of preserving the purity of the earth and air, lakes, rivers. It is the purposeful practical activity of young people in nature protection that is a prerequisite for the formation of individual ecological consciousness.

A special place in the development of the directions of ideological education, based on the multifaceted and deep roots of our national spirituality, is occupied by the creation of an ecological ideology, education and upbringing system [4].

When forming ecological consciousness, culture, along with the transfer of theoretical ecological knowledge, it will be advisable to widely use all effective forms and methods of cultural and educational work, including: mass media, verbal, visual and technical means, since environmental propaganda affects not only the consciousness of certain categories of the population, but also covers all spheres of life of the population, starting from kindergarten and ending with preschool childhood. to be understandable, visual and transparent to all. Informing about nature, land, water, flora and fauna, natural resources, it is necessary to educate the younger generation in the consciousness of respect for nature and to play the role of the cradle of environmental education and education of rational use of natural resources. Each of us must have environmental knowledge to ensure a stable balance between the ever-growing needs of humanity and its diminishing opportunities on the planet, as well as to protect nature.

The future of our planet depends on the ecological culture of the younger generation. The epoch itself requires a systematic organization of environmental education, consciousness, culture and ecological educational process among young people, further improvement of the environmental sphere with the involvement of advanced innovative technologies, increasing the knowledge and skills of young people aimed at loving their native nature and preserving it as the apple of their

eye. We must not forget that the role of the general public in the implementation of these good deeds is invaluable.

The system of monitoring, control and control of the state of the environment-monitoring makes it possible to study and assess the environmental situation. Monitoring is carried out in mobile laboratories, stationary posts and specially equipped observatories. But the monitoring system does not always have sufficient capabilities to properly assess the environmental situation in the biosphere and its individual areas. As a result, there will inevitably be differences between the state of the environment and the available data. Therefore, a correct and convincing assessment of changes in the environment is currently a problematic task. This situation is also relevant for the Republic of Uzbekistan, and for a convincing assessment of the state of the environment, it is necessary to improve the monitoring system.

At present, when the impact of humanity on the environment has intensified, there are various forecasts of future changes in the social ecological situation. In the 70s of our century, depression forecasts appeared in developed capitalist countries. A.Peccei, O.Toftler, R.Folk, J.Forrester, D.Medusa and others are considered representatives of socio-ecological depression. They believe that an ecological crisis at the end of the first half of the XXI century is inevitable if the current growth rates and aggression towards nature continue. In order to prevent an environmental crisis, they point to the need for differentiation, slowing down the pace of socio-economic development at the regional or global level.

Predictions of dynamic equilibrium depression arose contrary to predictions. V.Leontiev, B. Hughes, Y. Tinbergen, G. Representatives of this trend, such as Kahn, proposed to create conditions for the growth of the economy of developing countries by slowing down the pace of production in developed capitalist countries. It should be noted that representatives of both directions urge not to overestimate the fragility of the situation and the possibilities of humanity.

Scientific developments on ways to solve environmental problems can also be divided into several groups. In demographic concepts, some scientists (D. Meadows, M. Mearovich, A. King, A.Yerlix, etc.) advocate limiting population growth. B. Commoner, B. Ward, R. Dubo and others propose to solve environmental issues by creating technologies that do not pollute the environment, and taking into account social conditions. In conclusion, it can be said that social environmental forecasts are crucial to prevent an environmental crisis. (Of particular importance is the development of forecasts of future socio-environmental changes in Uzbekistan and the Central Asian region for many years to come. Environmental assessment plays an important role in reducing the harmful impact of production on the environment. Environmental expertise is carried out in order to ensure environmental control and environmental safety in the process of substantiating projects for the social and economic development of individual sectors of the national economy, individual territories. Environmental expertise is carried out at the design stage in order to prevent negative impacts on the habitat, human health and natural resources within the limits exceeding the established standards.

The improvement of the economic mechanism is of great importance in nature management. Currently, fines and fees have been introduced for pollution of the natural environment in excess of the norm, the use of natural resources. Thanks to this, the collected funds can be spent on various environmental activities. In Uzbekistan, in the process of transition to new economic relations, a specific economic mechanism of nature management is being formed. The introduction of environmental management economics into practice plays an important role in balancing relations in the concept of "man and nature";

Environmental education plays an important role in nature protection, rational use of natural resources and improvement of environmental conditions. The ecological situation in different countries, the peculiarities of nature management largely depend on the level of ecological literacy of the population, ecological culture [5]. Environmental education begins with the family. Environmental education and upbringing should continue continuously from kindergarten to higher education institutions. Love of nature is a consequence for people [6].

Environmental education and upbringing are the subject of close attention of the UN, UNESCO and UNEP. For the development of environmental education and upbringing, various activities are carried out on the scale of individual states. Every specialist should be environmentally literate and not harm nature in their activities, contribute to the development of environmental education and upbringing.

Certain activities are being carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of development of environmental education and upbringing. In our country, the concept of continuity of the implementation of environmental education has been developed. But there are still a lot of disadvantages in this regard. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" pays little attention to this issue. The environmental information system is poorly designed. These problems should be resolved positively in the coming years.

The XXI century will undoubtedly be the century of ecology. Every person should change the nature of his native planet without prejudice; make his worthy contribution to such a sacred cause as the rational use of natural resources and the preservation of the habitat.

In our country, environmental education is becoming an integral part of secondary special education. The purpose of such education is considered to be the formation of ecological culture among students. Ecological culture is a human perception of nature and the environment; it is a person's attitude to natural objects and resources.

Environmental education is understood as a purposeful, organized, systematic and systematic process of implementing environmental knowledge and skills. The system of continuous environmental education currently operating in our country is of a complex, interdisciplinary and combined nature, differentiated depending on professional activity. Today, centers of the "ecological movement" have been created in our country, which, through environmental education and propaganda, orient the population to the environmental components of vocational education.

Ecological education, ecological education and ecological worldview call for the formation of an active environmental position through propaganda. One of the main goals of environmental education is to inculcate the idea that the more diverse the biosphere, the more stable it is, that the anthropocentric type of consciousness must be replaced by an ecocentric type, and most importantly, the mastery of ecological culture among personnel. All this makes it possible to coordinate the interaction of nature and man, which makes it possible to balance the use of natural resources and energy in human life and production, reduce the impact on natural objects of various pollutants and ultimately make human life on planet Earth attractive.

In addition, environmental education and upbringing make it possible to develop ecological consciousness in a person. It is defined as ideas, concepts, thinking, stereotypes and other types of spiritual education that express and control the interaction between a person and the environment. Currently, there are two types of ecological consciousness: anthropocentric and ecocentric. In the anthropocentric consciousness, man stands above nature; Nature is completely subordinated to man and satisfies all human needs, while the development of the biosphere is completely subordinated to human development. In the formation of ecocentric consciousness, human consciousness follows the principle that man is only a part of nature, the maintenance of ecological balance in nature is the result of human economic activity, the highest satisfaction of

human needs does not affect the biosphere, the development of nature and man, it is a process of coevolution.

CONCLUSION

Thus, ecological consciousness is one of the forms of social consciousness that is at the stage of development, it manifests the ecological side of the life of society, namely the real practice of the relationship between man and nature, his life between society and nature, includes the norms of governance and morality aimed at achieving the most favorable state of the system "society-nature".

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