

ETHICAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH'S ECOLOGICAL CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the theoretical and methodological foundations of the phenomenon of youth ecological culture.

KEYWORDS: Ecology, Ecological Culture, Nature, Atmosphere, Science, Socialization, Health, Medical Culture.

INTRODUCTION

At each stage of development, a landscape with its own qualitative and quantitative indicators is formed in all spheres of social life. It is self-evident that the changes that are taking place are first of all perceived in the life of society, that is, in the minds of people, it is a natural process of mutual relations. In this way, mutual harmony and connection between society and nature are being studied rationally based on the characteristics of many scientific fields in every historical period. The environment is increasingly becoming a natural and important phenomenon for human life and activity, in the process of realizing his dreams and goals. Therefore, the way a person reacts to nature, he immediately receives a response, the sphere of influence of society on nature is increasing incomparably. Through the steady development of science, technology and technology, man has moved to influence nature within the framework of man-made forces that have a new opportunity and a new meaning.

At the end of the 20th century, futurist scientists predicted a sharp development of ethics and information technologies in the new 21st century. Indeed, these two factors play an important role if attention is paid to the content of current social development. Some nations, states, and ethnic groups, which are developing more and more rapidly, are trying to influence the future and destiny of humanity based on their mentality and interests.

Realizing that the world is a whole, a whole, people with a healthy mind value nature and society as a primary important basis, since the existence of the natural environment is a condition for the existence of the social environment.

If we pay attention to the history of science, it has been repeatedly emphasized since ancient times that establishing a reasonable relationship between man and nature is a necessary and legitimately important process. However, despite the objective reasons in nature, the relations of mutual proportionality are subjectively violated by the members of the society in many situations.

In our country, an important subjective factor for the preservation and protection of a stable ecological situation, the purity of the natural environment, and the development of the rational use of natural resources in the right way, attention is being paid to the development of environmental awareness and culture among young people who are forming as mature people.

Until now, each particular society has developed a system of natural-scientific views on determining its positive relationship with nature and is striving to develop it. Therefore, in order to raise environmental culture in our country to higher levels, it is necessary to give education and upbringing a new, modern content, to approach promotional work creatively, and to activate social cooperation and mutual exchange of experience regarding family, national, universal ecological values.

One of the unique aspects of modern scientific knowledge should be to focus it more on humanities and socialization. In the center of ongoing scientific research, the issues of developing mental abilities, improving creative abilities, increasing the culture of thinking, revealing human potential, determining the conditions for their realization, and understanding the basics of normal and unlimited human development are constantly being put. Science should determine not only current, important, but also possible future needs of society, man and his personal needs. For this, it is necessary to study the existing individual or social problems in a way related to the environment, situations and changes directly related to nature. In the process of knowledge of existence, science should have an integrative vision that integrates the natural world as well as social life.

When considering ecological culture, first of all, it is necessary to state the recent scientific views and, of course, our own opinions. For example, in the monograph "Human Ecology" published in 2021 by the well-known scientist from Uzbekistan, Professor Nazar Hakimov, "at the current stage of development, an approach to environmentalization in scientific knowledge is observed." That is, the peculiarity of this process is to emphasize the necessity of studying the natural state and paying more attention to its aspects directly related to human activity.

The field of science should systematically research the natural world as a whole, human life as a whole, and create detailed knowledge for society.

Well, what should be paid more attention to in order to form an ecological culture with a new meaning in the minds of young people in the current era of highly informed and highly developed digital technologies. Of course, first of all, to the structural structure of ecological culture and its essence. It can be recognized that social ecological culture consists of the following structural concepts: 1) social ecological upbringing and education; 2) social and environmental consciousness; 3) from the restoration of nature on the basis of consciousness.

These above-mentioned structures are dialectically interrelated and cannot be separated from each other. Such a sequence serves to complement one another in the processes of content development and change. Ecological upbringing and education requires a new approach at each historical stage. Because, as in nature, changes occur in the life of society over time, and new forms of relations are established.

The urgent problem in the context of the current social reality is to achieve the education of ecological culture in young people to the necessary level. A person is a part of nature, and his

health, level of well-being in social life and future, fate, fate of his descendants are closely related to the environment. This is certainly a simple fact that everyone who has a healthy lifestyle understands well, but people often do not always connect their daily actions in the environment with local or global environmental problems. Eventually, the problem becomes larger and attracts public attention when it becomes a natural hazard. Therefore, in modern society, the need to educate and solve ecological culture has become one of the most urgent and serious problems. So, when did the concepts and views related to ecology and the problems related to it start to be studied from a scientific point of view in social life? The term "ecology" began to be used in science thanks to the German biologist E. Haeckel, who published the work "General Morphology of Organisms" in 1886, in which ecology was called the science that studies the relationships of organisms with their environment.

Although the formation of ecological culture is considered a universal problem, it is necessary to take into account nationality in the efforts carried out in these directions. Because there is not only generality but also particularity between ecological culture of a particular nation and universal ecological culture. B.M. Ochilova, who thought in this regard, thought that the ecological way of thinking of a person is the natural and geographical climate of the region where he lives, the conditions, the mentality, lifestyle, history, customs, beliefs of the nation or people he belongs to, as well as the living in a certain totality. emphasizes that it is inextricably linked with people's outlook on nature and their relationship to it [1. -B. 8-9.].

It has historical roots related to the interaction of man and nature, the dialectic of relations, his adaptation to the environment, the formation of personal maturity under the unique influence of nature, and other similar factors. Therefore, for ancient thinkers, including Greek philosophers, the concept of approaching nature from the point of view of high ethics had value in the form of a paradigm. Therefore, man was understood both as a part of nature and as a separate being of existing nature. In the present era, this issue is no longer obsolete, but the problems of sustainable development in times of environmental disasters have been added to it [2. - C. 520].

In our opinion, the development of ecological culture is an important factor in the formation of an ecological outlook. The main task of forming an ecological outlook in students is to form a culture of high attitude towards nature and a new system of values; education of social and ecological activity of the individual; develop the ability to model and predict the consequences of their activities. Such a holistic view of the world allows the student to better understand the meaning and value of professional activity. The needs of social production contributed to the emergence of fields of applied ecology, which are related to the specific characteristics of the field of application. In this regard, design and artistic activities are increasingly taking on new features that reflect environmental awareness, and there is a need to emphasize ecological design, which solves the issues of beneficial effects of the created environment on people. To create, to create, to be in harmony with the surrounding world - all this, in our opinion, should become a priority in the creation of architectural projects.

Rethinking our ecological culture or ecological view of nature has become the need of the hour. Ecological culture is a new quality of culture, reflection of the whole world based on its practical, intellectual and spiritual perception, it serves as the basis for the formation of the "highest form of humanity", universal moral paradigm. embodies the practical and spiritual experience of ensuring the survival and social development of the individual and society. Thus,

in the second half of the 20th century, ecological culture began to form as a specific subsystem of society, acting separately as a historical view of the process of joint evolution of society and nature. Ecological culture is called to describe the methods of interaction not only with the natural, but also with the socio-historical environment, to play an integrative role in the interdependence and interaction of material and spiritual cultures. A noospheric approach to solving planetary, universal environmental problems is to transform an anthropocentric worldview into a nature-based worldview. In the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, Russian philosophers and scientists called for this. According to them, the goal of the new type of culture of the future should be the process of raising nature, space and humanity. Therefore, the moral and ecological improvement of the individual must be the basis for the entire reconstruction of our world.

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