

Environmental Culture: Problems And Solutions

Ziyoda N. Abdullayeva,

Senior Lecturer,

Department of Humanities, Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Kharizmi

Mohira A. Azizova,

Senior Lecturer,

Department of Humanities, Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Kharizmi

ABSTRACT

At the first stage in the development of ecological culture, to educate the younger generation starting from the family, and then to raise it further, the attitude towards nature in secondary schools, to protect the environment, to participate in landscaping and landscaping, to educate and educate towards the preservation of the plant and animal world.

Keywords: ecological culture, environmental education, ecology, ecological and beautiful education, ecological education in the family, attitude towards nature, concepts of "Man-Nature-Society", Environmental Protection, mature personality, environmental knowledge, social relations.

Introduction: ecological culture is a high indicator of practical activity aimed at gaining in-depth knowledge about the environment, a sense of preservation of nature, caring for plants and animals, rational use of nature reserves, caring for their reproduction. A person who reflects these qualities can be called an owner of environmental education. It is care. What kind of person to grow up as a person in many respects depends on the upbringing in the family, the responsibility of the parents in general of the upbringing of the child

It also depends on how well they know their laws and how much they apply to them in life. Parents are responsible before Society for the upbringing of their children. Parents are considered the main educators of their children. Therefore, they should educate their children in the spirit of the best traditions and family traditions of their people as a person of noble virtue, knowledgeable, environmentally friendly culture.

Literature Analysis and Methodology

No matter where today's children live, constantly social, political, environmental, scientific, technical and industrial they have to come up with changes. The development and growth of the child is a continuous process. During this period, his formation as a person,

for the first time he realized the universe through the objects and objects around him, sought to find meaning from him, his interests and feelings we should get it." This means that in order to form an ecological culture in the family, it is necessary to ensure that excess water from consumption to children does not flow from the tap, Do not pollute the ponds, do not spill garbage where they come across, keep the accommodation tidy, do not break down seedlings and flowers, as well as make efforts to plant them, take care The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The second call by Karimov at the first session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan was marked as follows:

projects, first of all, from the rich natural resources of the region,

use of energy and Water Resources, transport Communications,

such as the restoration of gas and oil sectors, the solution of environmental problems

specific projects related to the sectors and in the process of formation, only the teaching of laws will not be enough.

To topics based on research and promotion of environmental culture events dedicated to the formation of ecological culture in them will help closely. Upbringing of the younger

generation in any social society is organized on the basis of purpose. The purpose of Education Social Society development, direction of its development, social relations determined by the content. Today, Uzbekistan The main purpose of the Education organized in the Republic of Azerbaijan is to provide a perfect person with nurturing consists in bringing to an adult. The result of education is a high spiritual and it is the training of highly qualified personnel that meets ethical requirements. This process is two-sided, organizing and guiding, as well, it is necessary for the students to show activity by themselves. Uroctea the pedagogue plays a leading role in the process. He Social Education in general understands its purpose, is carried out at the same time to achieve it Among the objectives and objectives of this program, environmental to promote a wide

range of knowledge, as well as to increase environmental culture it is established to create conditions that will help. Implementation of this program in the main directions as part of the measures to be taken: Environmental Protection and use of nature, environmental nature in education and sustainable development goals development of protection legislation and normative and methodological framework;

education and ecology for Sustainable Development Goals and the state system of Environmental Protection, as well as the environmental organizations developing regulatory and technical documentation educational-methodical Centers for professional development of employees

organization shown.[3]



To find the right attitude towards nature in students decision making,

to awaken love, to achieve environmental prosperity environmental

solution of problems As you know, many environmental problems that occur around the world.

Arda has been proven by experts that environmental culture is sufficiently shaped, and that it is the result of the shallowness of most of our knowledge about ecology and Environmental Protection.

What do today's youth know and practice about the concept of environmental culture and the fight against environmental problems, are they aware of the fact that our people have lived in the past with a rich ecological culture?

Keeping ecology in its pure form is not only a function of an ecologist-naturalist. It is the duty of each of us to improve the environment, the natural environment, and it is our best. For example, one should not forget that planting a single seedling serves the same purpose by turning the vacant land in the yard into a flower pot.

While nature has kept in mind that today we need the help and support of people, we must

constantly remind ourselves of these, especially young people, each other, the little ones themselves.

The city in which we live, the district For example, many developed countries have a way to preserve their natural wealth as much as possible. After all, with the favorite transplant of the Uzbek people, the phrase "lie down and do not go to the mountain". But here are the children of such a wise people, we will

not follow the Sons of our fathers, we will save and investigate such elements as electric current, gas and water, as if they were not finished.

The concept of "uvol" (not wasting) among our people has been very common since ancient times. Nature elements, that is, the use of water, soil, surfactants from plants is considered to be UV. Today, most young people do not even know what an oval is.



The concept of Uvol has always been relevant to everyone, regardless of whether people are rich or poor. Not to "uvol", not to do anything wrong, not to waste something in vain, to be economical is not a sign of rancor, as some people think, it is a sign of high environmental spirituality. The quality of saving is integrated into the younger generation it is manifested not only in the process, but also during the use of spiritual wealth, as well as during the consumption of food.

Changes in the biosphere under the influence of human activity are progressing very rapidly. As a result of such influence or reaction of mankind to natural processes, environmental problems became very acute in the middle of the twentieth century. An environmental

problem is related to the impact of man on nature.

The situation has changed radically as a result of the development of human civilization and its deeper penetration into the bosom of nature. Not to mention the primitive pure nature today. Because the world's forests have been cut down, large areas have been developed for agriculture, fertilized with drugs, and fresh air and nature have been polluted with various wastes and gases. In addition, floods, forest fires, dust storms and other natural processes occur in nature. All this disrupts the natural balance of nature. Natural, anthropogenic or pure anthropogenic phenomena observed around the world are considered to be universal problems. Here are some examples of such environmental problems:

The phenomenon of "suffocation of the atmosphere."

The phenomenon of "ozone depletion".

The problem of "fresh water".

The problem of "reduction of the number of plant and animal species in the wild."

The problem of "use of pesticides". Regional environmental issues. The specific natural climate, socio-ecological, ethnographic features of a particular region of the earth's surface determine the nature of its interaction between nature and man.

Human development, the acceleration of the process of urbanization, the acceleration of globalization have jeopardized the security of our planet, along with a number of issues that have led to environmental problems. The ecological threat that is seriously damaging the environment, when it comes to it, is even more terrible than the nuclear loss and terrorism, forcing all the peoples of the Earth to think more and more deeply about it. According to a joint study by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Global Footprint Network and the Zoological Society of London, the number of wild animals and birds on Earth has decreased by 3.43 thousand species since 1970, and the living planet index decreased by 52%. the number of living species decreased by 76%, and the number of terrestrial and aquatic animals decreased by 39%. Every year, 11 million people die as a result of human activities. hectares of tropical forests are cut down and destroyed. This is 10 times more than the work on reforestation. About 60 million tons of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere every day, which leads to warming of the air, which in turn raises the water level in the world's oceans.

Increased carbon dioxide content in the air, excessive emissions of greenhouse gases have created a greenhouse effect, which has led to a serious environmental problem that is of concern to the world community today - global climate change.

Unfortunately, unlike other environmental problems, global climate change is of little concern to the people of the Earth. This is mainly due to the lack of information and knowledge about it, as well as the slow pace of

the dangerous process. In particular, the country's media pays very little attention to this issue, as a result of which our compatriots have almost no information about the consequences and risks of climate change.

Today, as humanity strives for higher goals and accelerates the path of development, the world community faces a serious task, such as solving global environmental problems. Ecological crisis, atmospheric pollution - greenhouse effect, ozone depletion, pollution of the world's oceans, loss of soil fertility, deforestation, desertification, depletion of freshwater resources, reduction of land biodiversity, increase in household waste, chemical and toxic substances climate change has already transcended the borders of one state and become a truly global environmental problem.

So what is ecology? Why exactly are environmental problems represented by this very concept?

In 1866, the German biologist Ernst Haeckel first coined the word ecology from the Greek words *oikos* (home) and *-logos* (study). Ecology is the study of the relationship between living organisms and their interactions with the environment. Historically, this direction has been studied in biology. When the concept of ecology emerged, its main objects of study were divided into:

population - a group of organisms belonging to one or similar species located in a certain area;

a system that includes an ecosystem, a biotic community, and its habitat;

The biosphere - the part of life on Earth.

Today, ecology has gone beyond biology to become an interdisciplinary science that integrates with other sciences, studying human interactions with the environment. Ecology has come a long and difficult way in understanding the problem of "man - nature". To look at nature as a workshop and subdue it until global environmental problems arise In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was organized in Rio de Janeiro. It adopted two key documents - the Rio de Janeiro Declaration and the Agenda for the 21st Year, as well as

two global environmental conventions, the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity. It was also decided to establish a UN Committee on Sustainable Development to oversee the implementation of the conference documents. The Rio de Janeiro Declaration states that the basis of development must be environmental protection. The Agenda for the 21st Year presents a general strategic plan, which incorporates the ideas of sustainable development into specific international and national commitments.

Each country was recommended to develop a national strategy for sustainable development based on economic, social and environmental plans. One of the main goals of the strategy was to implement measures to protect the environment in the interests of future generations. At the Millennium Summit in 2000, the world's leading nations adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, which set out the Millennium Development Goals. One of the goals is to ensure environmental sustainability:

- Reducing biodiversity loss in 2010;
- Doubling the number of people deprived of clean drinking water in 2015;
- In 2020, it was planned to increase the welfare of 100 million people living in poverty. In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (VSUR 2002) adopted the "Political Declaration" and the "Plan for the implementation of the decisions of the World Summit on Sustainable Development". The political declaration reaffirmed its commitment to sustainable development.

The document called for meeting the needs of millions of people for clean drinking water and electricity, and reducing poverty by 50 percent by 2015. The plan also envisages a reduction in subsidies for mineral resources. It was the Plan that regulated and defined the movement of the world community on the path to sustainable development. According to official documents, the transition to sustainable development should have started in 2005. 2012 marks the 20th anniversary of the UN Conference. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) said only four of the 90 items in the plan had been implemented. This showed that the Plan had failed. Climate

change has not been stopped according to the plan, the alkalinity of seawater has not decreased, but has risen, causing the extinction of animals in it, the loss of biodiversity, deforestation has increased by 4 times. In order to solve these problems and move towards sustainable development, it is necessary to think about the ecological potential of the biosphere and use it according to a plan, without harming it. Because today the scope of use of the biosphere covers not only national territories, but also interstate space.

The main reason for the emergence of environmental degradation is economic growth and an increase in the consumer potential of society. Another problem is that the world community has not yet determined the legal status of the use of the global biosphere. No unified mechanism has been developed for the rational use of nature, which is the common wealth of mankind. There is no accurate calculation of the use of the resources of the Mother Planet. Only the most developed countries use the Earth's biosphere. Western countries and the United States have not given up their high share in the use of global environmental potential. This leads to their degradation and looting. If you look around, the world is moving in the opposite direction to sustainable development. It is clear that increasing human well-being at the expense of the environmental crisis will have its negative consequences in the near future. Its only way is to move to an ecological economy or a green economy. UNEP has repeatedly stated this in its reports. The green economy includes the production of energy-saving products, the use of alternative energy, the use of electric vehicles that do not emit toxic gases into the atmosphere, save water, avoid the use of chemicals to increase soil fertility, and so on. According to experts, the effective use of existing eco-technologies can reduce electricity consumption by 2 times, and by 2025 - by 50%. In addition, it is time to develop rights, freedoms and obligations to use land resources.

Conclusion

One of the elements of the environmental skills of the population, an indicator of its ecological spirituality, is the neat preservation of the environment, including the Keeping of

its body, apartment, livestock, public places, nature. From time immemorial, the house and the yard were cleaned and swept every day. In fifteen and twenty days, the inside of the house was brushed, the beds were spread out in the sun. A compress would not even remain garbage. Khas-khashaks (dry grass) were gathered and burned in the oven, while autumn the tree leaves were buried in the ground, and they passed under the ground the function of rotting fertilizer. In no time would they sweep the yard towards the ditch. The bark of the berries was given to the cattle, the remains of food and bones were thrown into the dog. If there were no such animals in the farm, they would have taken the animal out to the boron neighbor.

From ancient times, the season of farming began to dig and clean up the beehives in the early spring, bring order, strengthen the pools, the road is many

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