



REVIEW ARTICLE

DEVELOPING ECOLOGICAL CULTURE OF STUDENTS – SOCIAL –PEDAGOGICAL NECESSITY

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the formation of ecological culture in the youth, the role of ecological culture in everyday life, the role of social sciences in the formation of ecological culture.

INTRODUCTION

The balance of environment and nature marks the norms of human life. Nature and people have relations according to certain laws of coexistence. The violation of these laws causes disastrous ecological problems. In protecting nature the formation of ecological culture of people plays vital role. This attempts serve an important role in preventing deepened ecological problems which threatens to people. At pre – school educational establishments and at secondary schools, at higher educational establishments conducting ecological education on the base of historical analysis and on the materials of the past which depicts the relation of people and nature leads to good results. From the history of Central Asian people it is known that water, soil, fire, air were holy substances. They possessed super power in eastern tales. Even today in Uzbekistan habits and customs of ancestors were preserved and followed by majority. But with the development of technics and technologies humans began to spoil surrounding nature. We can observe that today pollution has become the most vital issue of the present. So there is a great need for the ecological culture.

Main part: Ecological education initially was introduced by such scholars as Y. A. Komenski, J. J. Russo, I. G. Pestallosi, K. D. Ushinski, S. T. Shatski, V. A. Sukhomlinski.

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Their works have been studied in scientific and pedagogical spheres (Abramyan, 1998). Ecological culture is one of the urgent matters of education, pollution has become the most dangerous issue of our time. Humanity himself breaks the rules of nature. Much works have been carried out on ecological culture in the worldwide, among them A. E. Abramyan, B. Ananov, R. K. Balandin, M. G. Garunov, M. G. Dejniov, N. S. Karpinskoy, O. N. Kozlov, A. N. Kochergin, D. S. Lixachev, E. S. Makaryan, E. V. Nikonorovoy, I. P. Safronov, A. B. Yablokov and others devoted their works to ecological culture (Garunov, 1983). These works investigated the place of ecological culture in upbringing children, and how can be taught ecological culture, which methods and systems of teaching is effective. The study of ecological culture as an independent subject among other subjects also reflects the relations between them. Human and nature – have been one of the important theme from the old times. Mother nature with its beauty, with its products which have been the source of life for humans, nature’s miraculous events made humans astonish. Historical processes which depicted the role of environment in life all times were the core information of historical personal information of rulers. At any historical period the place of every tree, plant, every stone was very important. “The violation of nature rules leads to catastrophes” this saying always has been on the agenda of society. The reasonable use of natural resources and protecting nature must be taught at pre- school educational institutions, secondary schools, higher educational institutions, and other educational establishments.

In this field in our country The Decree of the President of the republic of Uzbekistan on modernization of state control of Ecology and environment has been announced. According to this decree for the ecological safety the modernization of state control, to improve ecological situation, to prevent the negative influence of the rubbish to people`s health, recycling of rubbish, to improve ecological situation, to gather rubbish and keep it in sanitary norms the state comitty of preserving nature of the republic of Uzbekistan has been changed to the state comeettee of Ecology and preserving environment of the republic of Uzbekistan. On the base of this decree the Cabinet of Ministers adopted resolution in which the following points indicated as the key issues:

“We must join our potential and strength for the creation of definite projects in using rich natural resources of the region, energy potential, water resources, transport communication, gas and oil resources, natural resources” (3). Today with the initiative of the president of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev the reforms are carried out in education. In educational sphere ecological education has become one of the main issue. Introducing lessons on educational culture help students to understand the true negative influence of ecological pollution to life on Earth. These lessons help students to care of plants and animals, surrounding nature. Ecological culture is being taught from elementary education up to higher education establishments. The great thinkers of the East from old times paid great attention to ecology. The great doctor of his time Avicenna (inbSina) in his works stressed that if there were no dust, there were no need for treatment of decease. Abu RaikhanBeruni, Abu Nasr Farabi, Yusuf KhosKhojib, and many other scientists of the middle ages in their work stressed the importance of ecological culture.

The great poet and statesman Z. M. Babur, the ruler of India also paid much attention to ecological matters. He was the lover of gardens and greenery, with his initiative many gardens were created in Agra. Check pedagogic Y. A. Komenski in 17th century in his works on pedagogics tried to prove the pedagogical process in scientific base. He proved that child`s mental and physical development is closely connected with nature`s laws. French scientist J. J. Russo of the 17th century tried to investigate philosophically the role of human in nature and society. According to his point of view the essence of education is based on the understanding of a child the surrounding nature. Ecological and aesthetical education help students to love beauty of nature, to praise the art, to take care of nature. Nature, labor,, human relations are the means of ecological education. The great Russian pedagogics K. D. Ushinsk pointed out that nature is a teacher witch helps to form aesthetic features of children. Hiking, trips on nature, learning works devoted to nature are the main traditional activity in this field. Students must to feel the beauty of Nature, and to protect it from pollution. At present under the influence of technical development sometimes people are careless to nature, for their benefit humans cut woods, poison rivers and streams, use chemical fertilizer in agriculture. Ecological culture is not being taught as an independent subject at schools, but in teaching programs of Nature classes, in teaching biology, chemistry, geography certain chapters are devoted to ecological problems and ecological culture. The formation of ecological culture is closely connected with ecological education (Adamova, 2002).

Ecological culture is an ability of humans which are formed on the base of ecological knowledge and skills. In a certain degree of culture it is possible to know the ecological culture of a man. The notion of ecology is based on the conception of environment and it is understood as the combination of practical strategies directed to nature. The influence of people to nature and environment is closely connected with the ability of humans actions. Ecological culture is formed with the account of social factors. Such social and psychological programs and questionaries are compiled by sociologists, historians, geographical researchers, teachers. The formation of ecological culture of people forms such qualities in which people do not treat nature not as consumers. People must know how to use nature for their needs and not to abuse it, to protect nature, the questionaries related to environment must be held among people. Introducing ecological culture to schools, pre – school educational establishments develops fundamental ecological factors. In higher educational institutions ecological culture is formed with the connection of different subjects related to nature, and the history of ecological education in Uzbekistan dates back to ancient times.

In the educational system of European countries classical periods, antique period, Renaissance period, the materials of middle ages help to the formation of students` ecological culture. In Uzbekistan also the materials of ecology of historical periods such as ancient period, middle ages, khanate period, later periods are considered as useful sorce in the formation of ecological culture of the youth. According to the scientist D. Likhochev ecological culture is the organic unity of the ecologically developed mind with the of scientifically – practically proved consumer activity (Likhochev Mother, 1983). Ecological culture is closely connected organically with the essence of nature, its quality and structure. For example, in philosophical culture the aim of humans is considered as the base of nature and society. In political and economical spheres ecology is considered as the supply of ecological balance in humans activity. Ecological culture is the culture which directed to the preservation and development of nature and society. Ecological approach in social – ecological sector is accepted as the culture of ecology.

Today in Uzbekistan much attention is paid to spirituality. Knowing the history of the nation, its traditions and customs are the main priorities of Uzbek society. Besides, knowing the history of ecological culture helps to solve environmental problems and helps to the formation of ecological culture. Ecological culture as a factor must demonstrate not differences between society and nature but the unity of them. This unity supplies coexistence of nature, social life and society. Nature serves as means which forms the social system of society. It is wrong conception that only the organizations which protect nature are responsible for the environment. In developed countries everybody tries to follow ecological culture and to protect environment. Today in all countries of the world ecological problems have become one of the most urgent issues. So, ecological mind, ecological approach, ecological activity have become the main parts of ecological culture. One of the important elements of ecological culture is ecological relation (Motroshilova, 2003). Ecological culture deals with the problems of environment, the negative influence of humans to environment, breaking nature rules, poisoning rivers and streams, the industrial rubbish, illegal hunting, illegal wood

cutting indicates the breaking of moral norms in society. So, one of the main elements of ecological culture is ecological morality. It is known that there is a punishment for the breaking laws, so ecological moral norms must serve for the development of society. According to the American philosopher E. Laslo morality must be based to the norms of nature – human correspondence requirements. The respect of humans to nature is essential to people. Every people in our planet has to take care of nature and environment. The existence of living resources of nature is connected with humans` reasonable activity. If we have a look to the history of people inhabited in the territory of Central Asia, we can learn that people had a strict rules of society which were directed for the safety of environment, such as economizing water, keeping land clean, in the ancient “Avesto” there were many sayings related to environmental issues. In the result of the right approach to nature many centuries the natural resources and flora and fauna were preserved unchanged and clean. But during the years of the former soviet period there were years in which water of the rivers only directed for the cotton plant farming, in the result of it the Aral sea dried. This environmental problem caused the change of the ecological situation in Central Asia region and the negative influence to the health of people were great danger. We must form ecological culture in our youth. Today with the initiative of the president of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev nationwide programs for preserving environment have been adopted. The green plant zones have been created in Aral sea basin. In conclusion the formation of ecological culture of the youth is one of the burning problems, if the environment is clean it will clean the inner world of humans too. Preserving spiritual and national tradition, enriching the mental and spiritual beliefs of people help to keep our environment safe and sound.

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