

ECOLOGICAL CULTURE AS THE BASIS OF HARMONIZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIETY AND NATURE

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ABSTRACT: In this article, one of the current problems of geo-ecological culture is discussed scientifically. Also, opinions are expressed about the analysis of mutual relations between society and nature.

KEYWORDS: Ecoculture, geographical location, region, ecology, society, oil.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of interaction between society and nature has become one of the urgent problems of our time. It is no coincidence that the ecological problem of protecting natural resources and their rational use is connected not with nature in general, but with the natural environment of society as a planetary phenomenon.

The dependence of man on the surrounding nature, or rather on the geographical environment, has never been disputed, although the degree of this dependence has been accepted differently by different scientists [1]. In addition, the natural environment is considered as the result of the previous process of interaction between human society and its natural environment. Society is understood as a subject that has a global impact on the geographical environment through material production. The rate, growth and extent of society's impact on the environment has now become a geographical and ecological problem.

At the same time, the geographical environment, which changes under the influence of the subject-practical activity of society, has an increasingly important influence on it. Society and geographic environment interact with some changes in a part of a single system and as a result are interrelated [2].

Currently, due to various changes in the life of the entire human society, significant changes are taking place in the environment around us. The world has entered the era of globalization, information and universal communication.

In such conditions, the role of environmental culture in the minds of people living on the planet will undoubtedly increase. It should be said that environmental changes in nature are not unnatural, this is a natural process, only recently they have been significantly accelerated under anthropogenic influence. Wasteful methods of burning oil, coal and other caustobiolites, depletion of forests, irresponsible introduction of toxic substances into soil and water sources, as

well as uncontrolled release of harmful automobile and industrial gases into the atmosphere are disrupting the fragile balance of the natural system today. All the earth's geospheric crust has been seriously damaged. Humanity has destroyed its life support system and the consequences may be irreversible. In order to understand the nature of ongoing processes, it is necessary to understand the nature and extent of the impact of anthropogenic activities on natural components and should contribute to the concept of ecological culture [3].

Creating an ecological culture, first of all, it is necessary to protect the ecocentric approach, in which the resilience of nature and the dependence of human society on it are at the center of environmental problems. In contrast to anthropocentrism, ecocentrism comes from imagining the objective existence of a single system in which all living organisms of the earth, including people with resources, economy, technology, and culture, interact with each other and with the environment. comes out. This principle of integrity is essential for understanding the problems of modern ecology; it increasingly affects the theoretical understanding of the relationship between man and nature, forces us to search for a comparison of the natural and artificially created potentials of our planet [4].

Under the influence of the modern ecological situation, ecological culture is significantly changed and begins to understand the geographical environment not by itself, but in its relationship with society, that is, its subject becomes the "society-geographic environment" system. Today's disruption of the balance of processes occurring in nature requires increasing the ecological culture of society, which is necessary to eliminate the crisis situation in the relationship between man and nature [6].

Ecological culture combines natural, social and technical elements of scientific knowledge, that is, spatio-temporal relations and interaction in geographical reality, which is the formation of a whole system. The formation of ecological culture of a person is aimed at harmonizing the relationship between society and nature, saving the life of the planet, conscious socio-economic activity of society, understanding the existence of three self-appreciated principles: nature --> man --> society.

Formation of geoecological culture The goal of formation of geoecological culture is responsible, careful attitude towards nature. Achieving this goal is possible on the condition that purposeful systematic work is carried out on the formation of a system of scientific knowledge aimed at knowing the processes and results of the interaction of man, society and nature; directions, norms and rules of ecological values in relation to nature, the ability and skills to study and protect it, as well as the competent use of natural resources, which, unfortunately, are not always fulfilled in practice.

Ecological culture does not depend on the expansion of ecological information, but on the formation of ecological thinking. One of the defining elements of ecological thinking is that man is a biosocial being and is seen as part of the biosphere (nature in general) and part of society. At the same time, the social point of view of environmental problems should be considered as an integral block of knowledge about the ethical foundations of interaction with nature, the traditions of human attitude to nature, and changes in the ecological and aesthetic ideal [6].

Taking into account the modern image of the world, it is necessary to overcome anthropocentrism from the point of view of holism, synergetics, coevolution, harmony of man and nature, and form a system of ecological and cultural values. Ecological culture should be understood as a set of material and spiritual values created by mankind in the course of historical development. It is the result of a set of objective and subjective characteristics created on the basis of a value relationship to an ecologically clean environment. At the same time, ecological culture is characterized by the following main features:

environmental education, ecological consciousness, striving to preserve and improve the geographical environment and its components as the basis of the existence of society;

the ability to apply environmental knowledge in practice and everyday life;

the ability to see real environmental problems and find their optimal solutions.

It is also important that ecological culture is essentially international, it is part of the culture of a particular people or nation. It includes the culture of interaction with nature, the culture of interethnic relations, ethnoculture, regional work culture, and is closely related to the local nature, historical and geographical situation, and centuries-old traditions of the people [7]. Thus, ecological culture is genetically related to the foundations of education and educational activity.

The formation of ecological culture is a long process. Here, first of all, it is necessary to ensure the validity and axiology of ecological knowledge as a basis for the development of the individual and future ecologically literate behavior. On this basis, a system of values and beliefs necessary for nature protection and nature-changing decisions is formed [8]. On this basis, it is necessary to form an ecologically convergent thinking that ensures ecologically literate and nature-saving behavior for further intellectual motivational activity.

The level of understanding of the formation of ecological culture is one of the many factors that depend on introducing people to a new form of interaction with the environment - objective and subjective. A person's deep understanding of the nature and importance of ecological culture is a necessary condition and guideline for this format [9].

It is necessary to master ecological culture, observe close relations with such sciences as philosophy, psychology, economics, law, ethics. Do not forget about the aesthetic component, because the preservation of aesthetically beautiful landscapes is as important as the preservation of ancient cultural monuments. Nature should be seen as a source of human creativity and an aesthetic value that includes all the possibilities of natural aesthetic pleasure and emotional volitional feelings [10].

Revealing the dynamics of the modern ecological-cultural process, conveying a sense of its complexity and intensity, a sharp and restless rhythm, it reflects the spirit of renewal of the changes taking place in society. Therefore, this problem needs to be solved by the whole society. Taking into account the axiological functions of ecological culture, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the relationship between the cognitive, emotional and activity values of this culture [11].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that ecological culture includes the creative activity of a person in the process of knowledge of nature and has an effective and creative character in a dynamically developing natural and social system as an individual's self-awareness. Qualities such as readiness for the environment, ecologically oriented evaluation judgments, orientation of needs, social activity based on ecological views and belief system should become indispensable qualities of a modern person with an ecological culture.

The formation of ecological culture is the priority direction of the development of any society, regardless of its political structure and economic formation.

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