



MODERN ECOLOGICAL CULTURE OF THE UZBEKS OF THE KHORAZM OASIS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Ecological culture, Aral Sea, ecology, damage, environment, global warming, degradation.

Abstract: This article presents information about the ecological problems of the Khorezm oasis and the ecological culture of the oasis residents in order to prevent them.

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INTRODUCTION

Ecological culture is knowledge about nature, consciousness, perception, literacy, intellectual potential and the activity of knowing how to apply it in practice, a high indicator of activity in relation to the environment, a conscious and responsible approach. It is also the use of the environment with understanding of the laws of development of nature and taking into account the consequences of human activity in the near and far future. The development of ecological culture is closely related to professional environmental education and training, as well as the dissemination of truthful ecological information to the public.[1]

Ecological culture is a new culture of humanity, which defines value orientations that encourage ecologically healthy human behavior, activities, and a new quality level of relations between humans and the social-natural environment. In a broad sense, ecological culture is a new content of human culture. A comprehensive analysis of the research problem showed that it is very difficult for a person to understand his duties to nature in a new way, to form a new worldview.

The most serious environmental problems of the 21st century can change life on our planet. Global warming, toxic waste, water and air pollution, acid rain, and dwindling energy supplies are dire problems that could threaten our future if we fail to address them.[2]

Relying on the traditions that are the basis of everyday life, Uzbeks have been educating the young generation in every Uzbek household for centuries under the ideas of cleanliness, cleanliness, not polluting the earth, water, and air.

The development of scientific and technical achievements, the further expansion of knowledge about the environment and, in turn, the mutual intensification of the interaction in the system of nature and society led to the separation of ecology from the biological science as a separate science.

One of the biggest environmental problems of the people of Khorezm oasis today is the problem of the Aral Sea. Salts accumulated as a result of the drying of the sea are mixed with dust when the wind blows and pose a serious threat to human health. Besides, it doesn't bother anyone. Almost half of the Aral Sea is drying up. Although foreign funds have been allocated for the restoration of the Aral Sea, no one controls these costs. As a result, the problem is still not solved. This can be briefly described as drought in Central Asia. The international community and Central Asian countries are paying attention to the problem. Unfortunately, after the Aral Sea dries up, we will look for ways to solve this problem. The main reason for the drying up of the Aral Sea is the lack of water supply to the Aral Sea, its economic needs, for example, the use of Amudarya and Syrdarya for cotton and grain irrigation system failure. As a result, the Aral Sea gradually dried up.[3] Of course, the Aral tragedy is causing many problems in the future. In order to prevent this, the ecological culture of the population needs to increase.

As a result of the Aral Sea disaster, climate change in Central Asia is twice as fast as the world's indicators. It is manifested in negative aspects such as the gradual melting of the glaciers that form the water of the rivers, the periodicity of dust storms and their increase, the degradation of the land, and the shortage of water resources.[4] The measures implemented in the future serve to protect people's health and ensure a healthy life of the population in the oasis.

An ecologically cultured person should be able to compare all the processes occurring in nature, form conscious concepts, plan his attitude towards nature in advance, be aware of changes in the environment, be curious about nature, feel the beauty of nature, to be persistent in nature protection, not to harm nature, to finish the work started, to show initiative in environmental protection, to promote new ideas for nature protection, ecological knowledge, to form a feeling of envy for socially useful work, to acquire labor skills, to be able to control oneself, to be able to relate to nature and to know how to determine the standard level of activity in it, to have feelings of patriotism, love for mother nature, the house where one lives, the neighborhood, the city should love nature, be proud of it, respect it, be able to sustainably use natural resources taking into account the needs of present and future generations, strive to improve the environment.

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