

CHARACTERISTICS OF PRACTICAL ACTIVITY IN ECOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIP TO NATURE

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Abstract

This article studies the specific features of practical activities in the ecological attitude of a person to nature. The article highlights the ecological attitude of people to nature, and therefore, together with it, ecological education, ecological behavior - manifestations of behavior towards nature and the environment. Ecological attitude is formed not only through practical actions, but also through the perception of nature as a value. The social significance, educational and cultural role, adaptability to local conditions, the need for continuity and result-orientedness of the ecological attitude to nature are highlighted with examples.

Keywords: Ecological attitude, practical activities, ecoculture, ecological education, ecological behavior, ecological consciousness, nature, environment, social significance, nature conservation, ecological activity, environmental protection, improvement of the living environment, ecological knowledge, saving natural resources.

Introduction

Global problems emerging in today's modern world have their impact on human life in various forms. As global problems, we can consider global economic crises and resource inequality, cybersecurity threats, the weakening of national cultures as a result of globalization, poverty and social inequality, rapid population growth and resource shortages, depletion of energy resources and energy security, including environmental problems, namely climate change and global warming, atmospheric and water pollution, deforestation and biodiversity loss, waste and plastic pollution, which have a significant impact on human activities, as well as on nature. Therefore, a person should understand and comprehend the specific features of the ecological attitude to nature and practical activities, and in response to this, carry out daily and collective actions aimed at maintaining ecological balance and forming ecological culture.

The specific features of a person's practical activities in the ecological attitude to nature are, first of all, the preservation of the environment, love for nature, not harming living and non-living things in nature, and in turn, rational use of it and maintaining ecological balance, knowledge of the concepts of ecological awareness, ecological education, ecological culture, which are reflected in daily actions. Along with this, it is also manifested in a number of its manifestations. Practical activities in the ecological attitude to nature are not a one-time event, but a habit and process that is constantly practiced.



Ecological culture is a process that is formed on the basis of an integrated adaptive mechanism between man and nature, and is carried out through the cultural attitudes of humanity towards the environment and environmental problems. In turn, ecological culture is an important social concept that regulates the relationship between man and nature. This concept is expressed in broad definitions through the level of human knowledge of nature, as well as in practical activities. This concept, in turn, serves to maintain balance in the interaction of man with nature.

Ecological attitude is a process that arises as a result of a person's conscious and moral impact on the environment and nature. First of all, a person should not only be conscious and responsible in his practical activities in his ecological attitude to nature, but also act based on his inner feelings. First of all, an ecological attitude to nature is not based on practical activities, but on the understanding of nature as a value.

Practical activities are the manifestation of knowledge and views that a person has in real life through specific actions. The process of showing respect for nature is one of the most important issues, not only by not breaking tree branches, not picking flowers, but also by not throwing ordinary waste in a special bag when walking on the street, and by seeing nature not as a "place to be used", but as a value that needs to be preserved. This process alone will help future generations to feel responsible as an example.

It is necessary for the younger generation to ensure that they live in a clean environment in the future and to demonstrate the comfort conditions for them now through practical actions.

Instead of single-use plastic bags, using cloth bags, and at the same time, teaching them to properly sort waste, and actively participating in the neighborhood hashars, will be the basis for the connection of an ecological attitude to nature with practical activities and the manifestation of ecological culture in them.

Ecological activity, as a social phenomenon, is formed through such characteristics as solidarity, harmony, and commonality between people. In this case, ecological activity is not only for one person, but also helps to form an ecological culture as a basis for serving the interests of communities in society. Preferring public transport rather than using private cars to pollute the air brings benefits through ecological attitudes to nature.

Ecological attitude is directly related to a person's views on nature, level of knowledge and moral responsibility. Environmental responsibility is more strongly manifested in a person who perceives nature as a cultural and moral value. In this case, environmental actions are carried out not as an obligation, but on the basis of internal need.

In turn, the activity of developing environmental culture is called "ecological education". This activity is formed by people as a general accumulation of ecological knowledge. People should spread knowledge related to ecological education to each other and, while caring for mother nature and the environment, rationally use the material benefits that nature has bestowed on man. If a person perceives nature not only as a source of material benefit, but as an integral and most important part of his life, then ecological consciousness, ecological behavior, ecological culture will be stable and consistent. This means that for a person, preserving nature is not determined by external control or obligation, but is based on personal beliefs and moral principles.

When thinking about the adaptability of ecological attitudes to local conditions, first of all, we



should see that it is manifested in people through a number of positive manifestations as one of their important features. This process strengthens people's conscious approach to ecological attitudes, and therefore, at the same time, develops the skills of rational use of natural resources, understanding of the concepts of ecoculture. In general, the adaptability of ecological attitudes to local conditions serves to form a stable ecological culture in society, ensures harmony between man and nature, and paves the way for creating a healthy and safe environment for future generations.

The adaptability of ecological attitudes to local conditions is manifested differently in different regions. Each region has its own natural and climatic conditions, resource opportunities and environmental problems, and these factors determine the form and direction of ecological activity. Therefore, it is necessary to organize ecological attitudes not in a single template, but in accordance with regional characteristics.

Based on the harmony of practical actions, each region is adapted to its own characteristics, for example, factors in natural and climatic conditions, the emergence of ecological problems based on the characteristics of available resources, and therefore to local conditions through territorial features. From this point of view, the ecological approach is effective not by a universal approach, but by taking into account territorial features.

In regions with water scarcity, it is also advisable to rationally use water resources and sources, as well as to avoid excessive waste, and to widely and effectively use water-saving equipment and technologies. This becomes the main direction in the correct formation of a person's ecological attitude towards the environment on the basis of a healthy environment.

Water scarcity is a pressing problem in the Central Asian region, especially in the southern regions of Kazakhstan, the desert zones of Turkmenistan, and some regions of Uzbekistan, and in many areas this situation is significantly affecting the ecological balance. This situation is associated with climate change, population growth, and inefficient use of water resources.

A number of factors are contributing to the worsening water shortage in the region. In particular, the increase in temperature and increased water evaporation as a result of climate change, the increase in water demand with population growth, as well as the inefficient use of water in agriculture are exacerbating this problem. In some cases, a large part of the water is lost due to outdated irrigation systems, which limits the possibility of full use of available resources.

At the same time, the uneven distribution of water resources is creating the problem of water shortage in some regions. This, in turn, disrupts the ecological balance, reduces agricultural productivity and negatively affects the standard of living of the population.

In other regions, for example, in rural areas, maintaining the quality of soil fertility, avoiding land depletion without using excessive chemicals, and in forested areas, protecting trees, preventing illegal felling of existing trees and preserving the forest ecosystem are important aspects of environmental awareness.

Environmental problems in cities also determine the causes and results that arise as local environmental problems one after another. We need to positively approach the environmental behavior of the population living in cities with high air pollution, the culture of using transport, issues of greening, and the prevention of the increase in industrial waste as a solution.

In conclusion, practical activities in the ecological attitude to nature, the adaptability of the ecological attitude to local conditions are considered an important factor ensuring its



effectiveness. An ecological attitude formed taking into account the climate, natural resources and environmental problems of the region serves to create a stable ecological environment in society. If the ecological culture in society is high, people deeply understand the problems in their area and act accordingly. This increases the effectiveness of environmental activities.

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