



RATIONAL ATTITUDE TO NATURE AND INTELLECTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY AIMED AT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Abstract

Nature protection should be considered as a component of the technical-technological process of material production. Therefore, in post-industrial developed countries, the total value of environmental equipment as part of the main production funds of industrial enterprises has a constant, priority growth trend and has received the status of an economic-ecological law. There is a correlation between economic and environmental indicators of production.

Key words

love for mother nature, climate change on the planet, ecological danger, ecological crisis, ecological disaster.

Today, establishing a strategic activity for environmental protection remains one of the urgent tasks. The experiences of countries that serve as benchmarks for other countries in the world with their environmental situation show the need for a constant increase in funds spent on environmental protection measures. It is possible to prevent environmental problems, which are getting worse year by year, by increasing the funds in absolute and relative terms. In today's state of social civilization, issues related to ecology, the expansion of natural ecosystem degradation, the reduction of biological diversity, the threat of global changes in the natural environment, the destruction of industrial facilities, the negative impact of economic and other activities on the environment and the health of the population have worried the world community. Man's influence on nature, in turn, causes the opposite effect of nature on humanity. As a result, complex, multifaceted and colorful problems arise. Ecological threat arises in a certain geographical area and has the character of escalation ¹. From this point of view, the environmental problem can be considered as a "geo-ecological problem".

The experience of post-industrial countries shows that if any country spends less than three percent of the gross national product on nature protection, it will be possible to financially ensure the people employed in this field and the elimination of emergency environmental situations. By spending five percent on these goals, it becomes possible to moderate the ecological situation and gradually improve it. It was determined that 7-10 percent of the gross national product should be spent to eliminate the environmental damage that has occurred and is deepening ². In recent years, 3-5% of the gross national income is spent on nature protection activities in countries that have realized that the efficiency of environmental activities is directly related to the level of material, technical and financial support ³. Therefore, creation of intellectual foundations of ecological responsibility aimed at rational attitude to nature and environmental protection remains one of the important tasks.

Nature protection should be considered as a component of the technical-technological process of material production. Therefore, in post-industrial developed countries, the total value of environmental

equipment and industrial enterprises within the main production funds has a constant, priority growth trend and has received the status of an economic-ecological law. There is a correlation between economic and environmental indicators of production. The growth and efficiency of the material and financial resources spent on environmental protection in relation to the value of the main production funds and grossly produced products shows the nature of environmental policy.

Economist-economist M.Ya. Lemeshev believes: "without changing the structure of social production, without intensifying it, without moderating its growth, and subsequently, without reducing the production of raw materials and the amount of means of production, without introducing ecological technology that saves resources, and without introducing environmental technology increasing the cost of labor will cause economic damage to the national economy and the well-being of the society ⁴. " The most "cheap", convenient means of solving the above-mentioned problems, the subjective factor is to increase the environmental responsibility of workers. For this, it is important to form the views of the population about the ecological situation and their practical attitude towards it. That is, the discipline of ecological technology, the level of awareness of the responsibility of nature protection depends on the "coefficient" of having objective information about the ecological situation.

The American ethnographer G. Conklin shows that the task of ecological research is to gather people's knowledge about nature and to develop methods of applying it in relation to the environment. Later, "this direction rapidly developed in the direction of studying " traditional ecological knowledge " (TEK - traditional ecological knowledge) or " local ecological knowledge " (LEK - local ecological knowledge). Today, a large part of ethnological studies is occupied by the direction of political ecology ⁵. Another scientist, I. Krupnik, considers environmental problems on the basis of ethnoecology, that is, as " a separate section of ethnography that studies the forms of material and spiritual appropriation of the environment by ethnic communities and the use of its resources . " ⁶In his researches, he deeply analyzed the way of life of ethnic groups and revealed its spiritual aspects in addition to its material aspects ⁷. Therefore, the use of national ecological values of nations and peoples in nature conservation is considered effective. That is why the main focus of ethnic ecology is on studying the process of adaptation of the human society to the environment. In this process, culture was considered as a means of adaptation to nature. With the help of culture, people have not only adapted to one or another natural environment over time, but to a certain extent, they have re-changed this natural environment and created ⁸" cultural landscapes " . Hence, the focus on environmental change suggests that environmental change is causing the crisis and that it needs to be addressed immediately. Therefore, the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the "Concept for the Development of Ecological Education" and in it, the formation and development of ecological knowledge, consciousness and culture in the growing young generation, the effective organization of the ecological education process, as well as the science in the field of ecology, which involved the world's advanced innovative technologies further improvement forms the intellectual foundations of this process.

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