

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHLI (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2022 Issue: 10 Volume: 114

Published: 18.10.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



**Janabay Kalybaevich Marziyaev**

Karakalpak State University

Docent of the Department of Journalism

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology

[janga-tv@mail.ru](mailto:janga-tv@mail.ru)

## INTERPRETATION OF THE TOPIC OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE AND EDUCATION IN THE PRESS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

**Abstract:** This article discusses the role of environmental culture and education in the prevention and elimination of environmental problems in society. The opinions of researchers about the goals and objectives of ecological culture and education were also studied. On this basis, today's press of Karakalpakstan was analyzed and appropriate conclusions were drawn.

**Key words:** Society, ecological culture, ecological education, problem, culture, newspaper, youth.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Marziyaev, J. K. (2022). Interpretation of the topic of ecological culture and education in the press of Karakalpakstan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (114), 182-185.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-114-34> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.10.114.34>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1201.

### Introduction

The situation in ecology, which is one of the global problems of our time, first of all requires the formation of an ecological culture of each member of society. A high level of ecological culture in society depends on the positive attitude of the population towards the environment, especially on careful attitude towards it. Therefore, it is permissible to dwell on what ecological culture and education are and at the level of its interpretation in the media.

### The main part

Ecology has become one of the main topics and issues for all mankind, especially in recent years. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain an ecological balance between nature and society, to form a positive attitude towards nature, to become an integral part of human life. In our opinion, in this regard, it is natural that the formation of an environmental culture in society will also contribute to finding one's own solution to the problem. Ecological culture is interpreted by philosophers as a new direction that studies the relationship between man and nature. For example, in the "Philosophical Dictionary" this concept is defined as follows: "Ecological culture is a generalization of environmental knowledge, a

philosophical concept, the principles of ethics and their rules, ideals in culture, methods of natural and human interaction" [1; 115]. But a number of scholars have emphasized that this definition is not complete. For example, K. I. Shilin says: "Ecological culture is a future, universal and global culture, it is a conscious integration of environmental opportunities, that is, all world cultures" [2; 62]. It focuses on the integrative importance of environmental culture [3; 65-73].

According to F. Reimers, "Ecological culture is a stage of development and an integral part of human culture. Understand environmental issues that are considered important in life and in the future development of mankind" [4; 19].

We see that the concept of "ecological culture" is a special type in the works of A. Hukumov. For example: "Environmental culture in a broad sense refers to the land, flora and fauna of a person in society, the naturalness of a person reveals cultural aspects, and shows the extent to which a person understands and deeply knows nature" [5; 19].

Kh.Abullaev "Adaptation of the spiritual-theoretical and material-practical certain quality level of the society to each other and to the nature, to express the organization and development of the improvement of its restless life. The meaning of all

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

human social relations, all aspects of social life go back to the relationship between man and nature" [6; 220], gives it a broad definition.

In turn, L.P.Simonova and M.V.Mashcharina look at ecological culture as a characteristic of a person, and see it as "an interest in solving problems related to nature, and at the same time, it is seen in moral feelings related to the environment" [7; 51], he emphasizes.

Similar views were developed by A. Khramenko. The combination of an emotional and purposeful attitude to nature helps to understand nature and the place of man in it [7; 51], he said.

Russian scientist D.S. Likhachev distinguishes the concept of "ecological culture" not as a field of ecology, but as a department of culture. He says: "This term applies to all aspects of human life and activity. Ecology cannot be limited only to the tasks of preserving the natural biological environment. For a person, the environment created by his ancestors and his culture is more important. Preserving the cultural environment is like preserving the environment" [8; 2]. In his works, the scientist emphasizes that first of all, it is necessary to develop the spiritual-enlightenment and cultural level, only this is to help a person become fully enlightened, ecology cannot be separated from culture, and ecological culture should be considered as an integral part of culture.

Scientist A.R. Malikova, who studied ecological culture as a pedagogical process, gives the following concept of ecological culture: "Ecological culture is the concept, knowledge, thinking, consciousness of the interrelationship between living beings and the environment, and the ability to apply them in practical activities. , competence and responsibility. More precisely, it is an indicator of practical activity that ensures the mutual balance and harmony of nature and society" [9; 8].

Also, the issue of the pedagogical foundations of environmental education is discussed in academic I.D. Zverev, A.N.Zakhebniy, E.O.Turdiqulov, I.Suravegina, I.Matrusov and a number of other scientists were also reflected in the scientific research works. Uzbek scientists Yu. Shodimetov, B. Ziyomukhamedov, A.S. Tokhtaev, E.V. Kadirov, O. Kudratov, J. Kholmurodov, A.N. Nigmatov, etc., in their researches, the concept of ecology, its content, various economic, natural, social aspects of environment and human relations, studied socio-philosophical aspects of environmental education.

Environmental education is of great importance in the formation of ecological culture and ecological awareness among young people. "Environmental education means the formation of a conscious use of the environment in people, that is, the correct use of resources" [10; 76].

Yu.G. Markov shows the following directions of environmental education:

1. *Political*. At this stage, the basic conditions of society's attitude towards nature are visible, ecological culture and ecological consciousness are formed. The work in this direction is controlled by government organizations at the legal level.

2. *Natural-scientific*. There are scientific views about the unity of man and society. Society develops in relation to the environment at all stages. Human activity is created by nature and is carried out as a result of frugality, rational action.

3. *Legal*. Its main regulator is the government, which develops and enforces environmental legislation.

4. *Ethics, aesthetics*. At this stage, consideration of environmental regulatory guidelines is required.

5. *Worldview*. Education – forms certain views about the world [11; 54].

R.B. Goyibov and others define the concept of ecological education in the article entitled "Ecological culture - the need of the times": "Ecological education is one of the most urgent problems today. The first task of us conscious people is to make things harmful to the environment as harmless as possible, that is, to neutralize them. This is certainly the case for drinking water, soil and air. Every person can protect the house, street, neighborhood, village and city in which he lives from pollution, beautify it, make it green, keep the green, clean air, water, holy places that nature has given him and use them effectively" [12; 38], adds some clarity to the problem.

It can be seen that ecological education forms an ecological culture, which is a set of all values, behaviors, knowledge and skills in an ecological direction. It makes it possible to live in harmony with nature. Any education is closely related to universal and national values and traditions. Thus, ecological education can be seen as the basis of ecological culture in history and national values. After all, the existence of the human world has lived in harmony with nature throughout its development.

If we look at the past of our people, it is known that they have formed their values and wealth over the centuries and passed them on from generation to generation. In these traditions and values, concepts that spread the light of goodness to the human mind are embodied in the education of young people.

Of course, the importance of the mass media in the formation of ecological culture and ecological education in people is highlighted. Because the mass media fulfills the main task of providing guidance in the formation of social opinion, education and behavior of mankind in the society.

The main tasks of journalism specializing in ecology are described in the work jointly created by the researcher A. Kochineva and a number of other authors:

- informativeness;
- enlightenment;
- organization:

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

- control [13; 10].

Therefore, the author is required to approach any issue based on the duties of the press and mass media.

On the pages of the modern Karakalpak press, one can see that opinions and comments on the widespread promotion of environmental education, upbringing and environmental culture among the population are widely covered. For example, in the articles "Nature and Man" by Z. Sherlanov [14], "The fate of the island and ecology" [15], "Let's attach importance to the environmental education of youth" by B. Mambetkabulov [16], "Environmental education for our youth" by R. Khalmuratov [17], "How is ecological culture formed?" in collaboration with M. Tadzhev and Z. Narimbetova [18].

Therefore, providing materials on the topic of ecological culture in the press is important in establishing a proper relationship with nature among people, especially young people.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, due to the deplorable environmental situation in the world, in particular, in our region, ecology, which has been raised to the level of state policy in Uzbekistan, should be further increased in its importance, and mass propaganda and

propaganda should be carried out in this regard among the population, especially from the mass media of the republic. It is appropriate to start wide use, to give presentations on the topic of ecological culture. Because the educational and educational function of the mass media is of great importance in the prevention and elimination of problems in the field of ecology.

In our opinion, it is necessary to implement the following measures in order to increase the ecological culture and level of the population:

- providing new innovative directions of environmental education to children and teenagers at preschool and primary education, general education levels. Organization of nature trips and practical activities to form children's and teenagers' relationship with living nature;

- extensive study of world experience in this area and presenting them in an understandable way to the population and especially to the growing young generation in the form of social advertisements;

- Ensuring the diversity of environmental topics in the mass media, expanding the promotion of nature conservation and environmental protection based on life examples.

### References:

- (1984). *Filosofskiy slovar*. [Philosophical Dictionary]. – Moskva. Politizdat.
- Shilin, K.I. (1982). *Ponyatie ekologicheskoy kulturi*. Ekologiya i kultura: metodologicheskie aspekti. – Stavropol: SGPI.
- Marziyaev, J.K. (2019). Interpretatsiya ekologicheskix problem v karakalpakskoy presse. *International Scientific Journal (ISJ) Theoretical & Applied Science*. – Philadelphia, USA, 11 (79) 722. <https://oaji.net/articles/2020/679-1602564693.pdf>
- Reymers, N.F. (1990). *Prirodopolzovanie*. – Moskva.
- Xukumov, A. (1984). *Sotsialno-nravstvennie aspekti ekologicheskoy problemi*. Avtoref. Dis ... kand. Filos. Nauk. TGPI.
- Abdullaev, X. (1990). *Ekologicheskoe otmosheniya i ekologicheskoe soznanie*. – Tashkent.
- Doroshko, O.M. (2012). Sovremennye podxodi k opredeleniyu ponyatiya «ekologicheskaya kultura. *Sovremennye issledovaniya sotsialnix problem (elektronnyy nauchnyy jurnal)*, Krasnoyarsk, №9 (17).
- Lixachev, D.S. (2012). *Ekologiya kulturi*. Prikhodskaya gazeta. 1 noyabr.
- Malikova, A.R. (2010). *Formation of environmental culture among students of the higher educational institution of pedagogy*. dissertation abstract written for the degree of candidate of pedagogic sciences. – Tashkent.
- Kochergin, A.N., Markov, Yu.G., & Vasilev, N.G. (1987). *Ekologicheskoe znanie i soznanie*. – Lada, Nauka: Novosibirsk.
- Markov, Yu.G. (2004). *Sotsialnaya ekologiya. Vzaimodeystvie obshchestva i prirodi*. – Novosibirsk. Sib.Universitet.
- G'oyibov, R.B., Bozorov, P.R., & Rasulov, Sh.X. (2017). Ekologik madaniyat – zamon talabi. *Elektronnyy nauchnyy jurnal «Biologiya i integrativnaya meditsina»*, Bukhara, №4 (aprel).
- Kochineva, A., Berlova, O., & Kolesnikova, V. (1999). *Ekologicheskaya jurnalistika*. Ucheb. posobie. – Moskva. Tsentr koordinatsii i informatsii Sotsialno-ekologicheskogo soyuza.
- (2005). *Qaraqalpaqstan jasları*. (The youth of Karakalpakstan). 23 iyun. (newspaper).
- (2004). *Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan*. (Free Karakalpakstan). 12 oktyabr. (newspaper).

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b>	<b>PIHII (Russia) = 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

---

16. (2005). *Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan*. (Free Karakalpakstan). 12 fevral. (newspaper).
17. (2006). *Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan*. (Free Karakalpakstan). 11 mart. (newspaper).
18. (2005). *Qaraqalpaqstan jasları*. (The youth of Karakalpakstan). 19 may. (newspaper).
19. Kamalova, D.E. (2021). *Rol xudojestvennoy detali v karakalpakskix novellax* [The Role of Artistic Detail in Karakalpak Novels]. Donetskie chteniya – 2021: obrazovanie, nauka,

innovatsii, kultura i vizovı sovremennosti: Materialı VI Mejdunarodnoy nauchnoy konferentsii. (Tom 4: Filogicheskie nauki. Chast 1. Inostrannaya filologiya) Donetsk: Izd-vo DonNU. (p.139-142)

<https://donnu.ru/international-activity/forum/materials>