



 Research Article

THE ROLE OF CIVIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE FORMATION OF INDIVIDUAL'S ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the importance of civic institutions in the development of environmental awareness and culture in society. It analyzed the processes of environmental responsibility and consciousness formation in people through non-governmental non-profit organizations, public associations, mass media and local public institutions. Ways to increase environmental culture through environmental education, public initiatives and social actions are also indicated. The article focuses on strengthening public participation in raising an environmentally conscious person and applying the principles of sustainable development to life. This research reveals the importance of cooperation between the state and public organizations in solving environmental problems.

KEYWORDS

Ecological awareness, ecological culture, civic institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations, environmental education, public initiatives, sustainable development, environmental protection.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental problems affect development, security, people's lives, and directly affect people's lives, especially children, who are the youngest part of the population. It's no secret that a polluted, poisoned environment has a great impact on a young, developing organism. This effect can later be reflected in his physical development. Especially now, the issues of forming a healthy lifestyle in the family based on environmental factors and requirements are gaining importance. In our opinion, the family is a small bright model of forming, observing and promoting a healthy lifestyle among family members, preventing harmful habits, and creating a clean natural environment. The attitude of family members, the way of doing business, the rules and habits of the family determine the values of the family. Land and water are national wealth and the main source of people's well-being. At the same time, human health is also the wealth of the nation. Therefore, clean drinking water is an important condition for a healthy life of every family. Today's generation will grow up and have to make decisive decisions about the preservation of human life and the environment. Primary environmental culture

lessons are given to children in the family by parents and adults.

If parents diligently explain to their children the impact of natural phenomena and changes on the health, psyche, and mood of each person, these lessons will be imprinted in the child's mind, and their desire to learn about things and events and follow rational behavior will increase. First of all, the attitude of adults to nature and the environment plays an important role in the formation of ecological culture lessons in our children. Children who see and feel the constant attention and efforts of their parents to keep the environment clean, try to follow them, take an example and an example from them. Planting a tree in the yard and on the street together with the family in early spring, taking care of it, beautifying and greening it, beautifying the yard is a good model school for every child and creates a foundation for defining a good and creative attitude towards the environment.

In turn, the aesthetic worldview and thinking of the children involved in the greening process expands, their spiritual aesthetic enjoyment of nature, its rich variety of colors, and their familiarity with nature increases. There is no

child who does not like flowers. Breeding and caring for cultivated flowers in our house is a good and effective means of ecological education and develops children's ecological consciousness. Flowers and green plants in the house, in turn, supply oxygen to the air and ensure that our children breathe fresh air. Especially girls are familiar with flowers, and boys tend to take care of living animals. Parents identifying these tendencies of their children from an early age and working in this direction will lead to the expansion of their children's worldview and will give good results. Parents should explain to them that the knowledge and lessons about nature that children have learned at school are observed and applied in their daily life. It is necessary not to allow signs of extravagance in the attitude of our children, to prevent it, to inculcate thriftiness and entrepreneurship qualities from a young age. Nature is not an inexhaustible treasure, many natural resources cannot be restored. It is worth noting that childhood is the first, carefree stage of human life. Children have an emotional-emotional approach to understanding the environment and the events taking place in it. As a result of this, a personal view, quality and independent attitude representing the essence of events is gradually formed in them and remains

in their psyche. Taking into account the strong educational potential of nature, organizing a trip to the heart of nature with the family, in turn, helps children to observe, aesthetic enjoyment of the surrounding natural environment, a sense of empathy, the rules and manners of how to behave in the heart of nature, and their healthy, spiritual and intellectual development.

Therefore, in the era of the current market economy, it will be useful for children to know that the rational, efficient and economical use of land, water, natural gas and other resources affects the income and well-being of the family. One of the important tasks facing the world community is the issue of creating a clean, healthy, safe environment for the present and future generations. It should be mentioned that the interests of current and future generations - the interests of children, our children, not putting them in danger, and creating a clean, healthy and safe environment and a comfortable life for them - are on the ground of sustainable development. Closeness to nature, love for the motherland, enjoying the beauty of the beloved country enriched the children spiritually and formed an elegant taste, and they feel with their hearts that it is their duty and responsibility to care about the well-being of their holy motherland and the

purity of its nature. Protection of nature, preservation of its resources and rational use of it is the demand of the times and urges all of us to be more attentive and responsible towards nature. Formation of environmental culture among young people is one of the important issues of today. The basis of ecological culture, without a doubt, covers all links of the ecological education system, that is, from pre-school educational institutions to higher education levels. Because as a result of environmental education aimed at specific, specific goals, it is possible to increase the ecological knowledge of young people, to develop in them the skills of a conscious attitude towards nature, and to educate the qualities of a sincere attitude to work.

Based on this, it is appropriate to pay attention to the following: to form a caring attitude towards the environment in our children, to awaken and educate them in a sense of responsibility, to use natural resources - land, water, energy, and all raw materials with care, economy and efficiency, that is, to avoid waste inculcating their skills in their daily life, showing personal exemplary actions in these actions, placing the main emphasis on the spiritual and educational upbringing of your children, instilling in them high human virtue, creativity, creativity and

improvement qualities of attitude to the environment, ecological spirituality and a new attitude towards nature formation of a vision, strict adherence to the culture of effective use of clean drinking water in the family environment becomes an indispensable virtue of each family member, contributes to the comprehensive formation of a child's healthy life and environmental ethics in the family, does not pollute water, soil, air, and preserves the diversity of flora and fauna to add, to determine the qualities of caring for him, to prevent signs of indifference, to pay attention to the education of personal environmental position, to make our children understand the primary buds of environmental rights, that is, to understand their civic duties and obligations to the natural environment, an ecologically safe environment for people to live a healthy life, and sanitary and ecological explaining that it is necessary to take into account the state of the environment when making decisions by children in various life situations, parents' constant support of the child's actions in keeping the environment clean, and a negative letter to nature - to educate our children about the negative consequences of actions, - to make our children understand that the animal and plant world is different in their free time, to

enjoy their colorful beauty, and to organize trips to the nature together as much as possible.

In recent years, environmental protection has become one of the most important tasks of society. The formation of environmental awareness takes a central place in this. Environmental consciousness of a person reflects not only his attitude to the environment, but also his general spiritual and cultural level. Today, civil society institutions play an important role in the development of environmental awareness. Through these institutions, environmental knowledge, culture and responsibility are formed in society members. Ecological consciousness refers to a person's attitude to the environment, conscious activity aimed at preserving and protecting natural resources. The main components of ecological consciousness are:

- Environmental knowledge: knowledge of the environment and its condition, rules of resource use;
- Ecological culture: a sense of respect and responsibility for nature;
- Environmental activities: practical actions aimed at protecting nature.

Environmental consciousness is formed not only through government policies or educational institutions, but also through civil society

institutions. Institutions of civil society are organizations of society independent of the state, which protect the rights and interests of citizens and contribute to the development of society. They include:

- Non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs);
- OAV (mass media);
- Environmental movements and public organizations;
- Research centers;
- Social networks and online platforms.

At a time when the problems of environmental protection are becoming universally important, and the negative consequences of humanity on the natural environment are being re-examined, it became known that the problem of creating ecological culture in all layers of the population is directly related to changes in human consciousness. Therefore, it is important to form ecological culture in students, to form knowledge and understanding of ecology in them. Today, science and technology are developing rapidly, and the natural balance between man and nature is being disturbed, causing great damage to the environment. It is an important task of today to treat mother nature with perspective, to leave it beautiful and natural for future generations. The

more cruelly a person treats nature, the more nature responds to him in the same way. To the extent that ecological culture is formed in the mind of every person, the society has developed to that extent. Therefore, it is a very urgent problem to develop effective forms and methods of forming environmental culture in students, to form environmental culture of students of general education schools - specialists who will work in various fields of the national economy in the future.

NGOs and public organizations organize environmental seminars and trainings in schools, universities and neighborhoods. This promotion increases people's ecological knowledge and forms their attitude towards nature. Environmental activities such as grassroots, tree planting days, waste recycling initiatives increase the environmental culture of the population. Participation in such activities strengthens the sense of responsibility and solidarity among people. Coverage of environmental issues through the press, television, and the Internet raises environmental awareness in society. For example, programs and articles about climate change, biodiversity loss encourage people to get married. Modern technologies provide a great opportunity to popularize environmental

activities. Through social networks, information about environmental events and projects is disseminated, and young people and citizens are involved in initiatives. Civil society institutions influence public policy and participate in the adoption and enforcement of environmental laws. For example, NGOs may require environmental expertise of waste management or construction projects.

Institutions of civil society are an important social mechanism in the formation of environmental awareness of a person. Through them, environmental education, upbringing and activities are popularized, ecological culture is formed in the society. In this process, both state and public organizations should work together. Only in this way will it be possible to build a society that respects nature and is responsible. Formation of ecological awareness and culture is an important direction for sustainable development of society. This process involves rethinking the relationship to nature, rational use of natural resources and contribution to environmental protection. The peculiarity of the formation of ecological consciousness and culture is that it includes a wide range of processes, from individual consciousness to social consciousness. Ecological awareness is a person's view of nature,

knowledge and activities aimed at its protection. It is based on personal ecological knowledge and a conscious attitude to the environment. Ecological culture reflects human cooperation with nature in spiritual, social and practical terms. It is a practical manifestation of environmental consciousness. These two concepts are interrelated and together form a harmonious relationship of man with nature.

Civil society has developed innovative and impactful ways to express collective concerns and sentiments, becoming a vital force in advancing shared environmental goals and values. It plays a crucial role in highlighting emerging environmental challenges for policymakers, fostering public awareness, and encouraging novel ideas and approaches. Additionally, civil society helps ensure transparency and combats corruption in environmental decision-making processes.

Across the globe, civil society has significantly contributed to raising environmental awareness. In many instances, women have been at the forefront of these efforts. Over the past three decades, such groups have succeeded in placing environmental issues on both national and international political agendas, a trend that persists today, as seen in events like the World

Trade Organization meeting in Seattle. The growing interconnectedness of civil society through digital platforms, particularly the Internet, has enhanced their ability to coordinate perspectives and influence environmental policies at local, regional, and global levels. This interconnectedness has solidified civil society's role as a key stakeholder in negotiating multilateral environmental agreements. Civil society fosters norms, values, and behavioral codes that align with cultural, religious, and historical heritages. Unlike the regulatory measures established by governments, civil society promotes voluntary initiatives. This sector complements governmental efforts by addressing political, social, and economic challenges, including environmental concerns. Organizations and groups within civil society have made substantial contributions to shaping the global environmental agenda and influencing the formation of international environmental agreements. By reflecting diverse economic and social interests within intergovernmental discussions, civil society has provided essential momentum for practical strategies toward sustainable development.

Civil institutions are structures that include public organizations, groups, and movements

that operate independently of the state and that make an important contribution to the political, economic, and social development of society. These institutions play a key role in protecting the rights and interests of citizens, forming public opinion, solving social problems and ensuring stability in society. Civil institutions come in several forms: they include entities such as NGOs, media, trade unions, religious organizations, and community movements. They work in various areas of society, including environmental, educational, cultural and social, and protect the interests of the population. Civic institutions perform tasks such as protecting the rights of citizens, forming public opinion, spreading education and enlightenment, helping the state in solving problems, and ensuring sustainable development. They contribute to ensuring human rights, social justice and equality, solving existing problems in society and maintaining stability in various fields. Civil institutions play an important role in society, and through their activities, an opportunity is created to convey public opinion to state bodies and increase the legal literacy of the population.

Civil institutions are developing widely in Uzbekistan today. Non-governmental non-profit organizations, public associations, religious

organizations and mass media in the country operate in important areas of society. They are supported by institutions such as the Public Fund under the President, the Civil Society Development Center. Also, the neighborhood institution plays an important role in solving social problems at the local level. These institutions promote the interests of citizens in cooperation with state bodies, contribute to social justice and sustainable development. Civic institutions play an important role in ensuring the democratic development, stability and social well-being of society. They help protect the interests of citizens in various spheres of society and serve social justice through effective cooperation with state bodies. The formation of strong and effective civil institutions is one of the main conditions for building a just and stable society for every country.

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