

MTMSD 2022**I International Conference «Modern Trends in Governance and Sustainable Development of Socio-economic Systems: from Regional Development to Global Economic Growth»****ECOLOGICAL CULTURE AS A FACTOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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Abstract

Modern challenges of the time associated with the violation of biological balance, due to the anthropogenic impact of man on nature, threaten the existence of man himself. Active development of natural resources, extermination of animals, pollution of water bodies, huge mountains of garbage have detrimental consequences. At the dawn of the new 21st millennium, the world scientific community is unanimous in its opinion that environmental problems are caused not only by human economic activity, the scientific and technological revolution, but also by the cultural crisis in society. The current reality requires the formation of a new culture of human relations with the outside world, otherwise the most pessimistic forecasts will come true: the complete destruction of humanity. The concept of sustainable development, put forward at the end of the 20th century, appears as an alternative to development based on unlimited economic growth, and is interpreted by its authors as development in which current generations satisfy their needs without compromising future generations. This concept requires the transformation of the worldview attitudes of the members of society, the ecological ideas that dominate among the population, the formation of a new ecological culture.

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1. Introduction

Interest in the problems of ecological culture as a factor of sustainable development is shown by a large number of scientists due to the exceptional relevance and vital importance of the research topic. At present, new concepts of the relationship between ecological culture and sustainable development have appeared and remain relevant. Thus, V.I. Vernadsky, D. S. Likhachev, V. Boromley, N. N. Moiseev and others (Kuznetsov & Yankovskaya, 2019). Currently, Kuznetsov L. M., Yankovskaya A. A. and others are engaged in this problem. They own the development of the methodological and conceptual apparatus of modern ecology, the introduction of the concepts of “biosphere”, “noosphere”, which made it possible to lay the theoretical foundations of the ecological worldview and develop new concepts on their basis in the future.

Despite the large amount of scientific developments in this area, the possibilities of the cultural approach in the study of the phenomenon of ecological culture as a factor in sustainable development have not been exhausted, due to more and more new challenges that humanity has to face.

2. Problem Statement

The problem of rational use of natural resources was raised back in the 20s. 20th century IN AND. Vernadsky, a well-known Soviet scientist, in particular, he believed that humanity would inevitably come to an understanding of the need to preserve all life on Earth and embrace the living shell of the planet with reasonable control, turning it into a single sphere - the noosphere (sphere of reason) (Hayton, 2005). His words are still relevant and sound warning (Gishkaeva et al., 2021): a huge future opens up before a person if he understands this and does not use his mind and his work for self-destruction. Ideas V.I. Vernadsky about the noosphere formed the basis for understanding “sustainable development” in 1992 at a conference in Rio de Jenner.

3. Research Questions

The transition to sustainable development poses especially serious tasks for science, education and upbringing: after all, the main change that must occur during such a transition is a change in the person himself. Meanwhile, the current state of the system of upbringing and education, the organization of scientific research does not meet the goals that they face in connection with the problem of sustainability. People are what they were brought up, they know what they were taught in the education system, and use in their lives (professional, social, personal) what modern production has provided them with, realizing the achievements of science and technology. Increasingly, voices are heard asserting that all the troubles of civilization are generated by scientific and technological development, which overtakes the moral, professional and intellectual development of the "average" individual person. In particular, there are more extremely complex and, at the same time, very dangerous technical devices in the world than there are people capable of skillfully and responsibly managing them - hence the notorious “human factor”, the cause of almost all man-made accidents and disasters (especially severe critics insist that in the 21st century, not almost everyone, but everyone, with the exception of those caused by the fall of meteorites).

4. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to study the ways and prospects for the development of ecological culture, its values and norms, people's behavior to preserve and perceive the environment in the process of creating conditions for sustainable development. Realization of this goal involves the solution of the following tasks (Solow, 1957):

- i. determination of the methodological foundations for studying the problems of ecological culture and sustainable development of society;
- ii. consideration of environmental education and upbringing as one of the forms of development of environmental culture.

5. Research Methods

The methodological basis of the study was a systematic approach to the study of ecological culture in the context of sustainable development, including fundamental concepts, analysis of the identified patterns of development of ecological culture in the context of economic development. Sociocultural analysis of the problems of modern ecological culture includes the analysis of normative documents in the field of environmental protection and education and upbringing.

6. Findings

Mankind in the past has repeatedly faced the problems of environmental security, so the intensive use of natural resources led to the depletion of natural resources, and as a result, the Neolithic revolution began, the first example of a shortage of natural resources that arose 10 thousand years ago (Shakhgiraev & Murtazova, 2019). Unconscious appropriation led to a decrease in the number of hunting objects, for this reason, the Neolithic primitive society was forced to move from an appropriating economy to a producing one, when people began to increase the biological resources necessary for life. The second anthropogenic crisis was the crisis of overexploitation of plant material associated with the active destruction of forests, the way out of this crisis was the industrial revolution, which began at the end of the 18th century in England, during which mankind began to actively use energy sources (Gakaev et al., 2006).

The new challenges of the time in terms of environmental safety are incommensurable in scale with the problems faced in this area by the previous generation (Shakhgiraev & Zubairae, 2021). No civilization has been able to survive by destroying its natural system, nor can ours.

To prevent a new environmental crisis, the concept of sustainable development has been developed, according to which the current resource crisis is a consequence of social and economic decline, and without radical reforms of society, humanity can hardly be resolved. A significant part of the modern political and scientific community has realized the need to change the development strategy, so "green political parties" are so popular in Western Europe (Ilyasov, 2018).

To date, there is no alternative to sustainable development, despite the fact that some analysts are quite skeptical about the concept of sustainable development. According to N.N. Moiseev's sustainable

development simply cannot be - if there is development, then there is no stability (Solow, 1957). However, we adhere to a different point of view, stability cannot be a priori, where there is no development, as well as a developed ecological culture among the population. Ecological culture is recognized to provide society with a system of spiritual values, economic mechanisms, legal norms and social institutions that will ensure sustainable development (Murtazova, 2022).

Issues related to ecological culture require special consideration. Likhachev D.S., a well-known Soviet and Russian philologist and culturologist, proposed to distinguish between traditional biological ecology and cultural ecology. Biological and cultural ecology are closely interconnected, it is important not only to preserve a cultural monument, but to preserve it in the environment where it was created. It is necessary to keep the monument and the landscape together, and not separately as a “document”, as a “witness” of the era. Any newly built monument of antiquity will be deprived of this documentation, and therefore reliability (Gakaev, 2022).

Following the call of D.I. Likhachev it's not enough just platonic love for one's country, love must be effective, it is realized that it is necessary to inculcate environmental education in children of preschool age (because it is known that up to 80% of a child's intellect, as well as his axiological orientations, are laid up to 4-5 years) (Henderson & Clark, 1990). Thus, environmental education in preschool institutions of the Russian Federation is carried out within the framework of the Federal State Educational Standard for Preschool Education (FSES DO), which entered into force in January 2014. Elementary knowledge of the fundamentals of ecology contributes to the formation of an ecological culture among the younger generation in relation to the biosphere, to develop models of behavior in accordance with the requirements of the new time (Gompers & Lerner, 2001).

Ecological culture contributes to the preservation and development of the “society-nature” system, thereby ensuring sustainable development - a certain super-task of mankind, the solution of which will create equal opportunities for a prosperous life for current and future generations.

7. Conclusion

Ecological culture is necessary for the adaptation of society to the surrounding natural conditions, as well as a mechanism that regulates the activities of society in relation to nature. It is necessary to fundamentally change the traditional stereotypes in the field of environmental culture, through the development of environmental education and upbringing based on the modern idea of the status of man and society.

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