

Pedagogical Aspects Of Developing Students' Ecological Culture In Educational Institutions

BERDIBAYEVA GULSHAT SULTAMURATOVNA

Assistant teacher, Department of “Individual wrestling and natural sciences”, Nukus branch of the Uzbek State University of Physical Education and Sports

Abstract. This article discusses the methods that provide rapid results in preventing environmental problems in our country's policy, as well as in raising the ecological culture of society - improving the ecological knowledge and skills of students, pedagogical possibilities for developing mechanisms for ecological education, and ecological conditions related to the development of the individual.

Keywords: Ecological problems, environmental protection, conservation of natural resources, increasing the ecological culture of the population, ecological competence, ecological safety, ecological education.

INTRODUCTION.

Environmental problems have become one of the most important priorities of our country's policy, and in recent years, special attention has been paid to environmental protection, conservation of natural resources, rational attitude to natural resources, increasing the ecological culture of the population, environmental education and upbringing among young people, and environmental enlightenment. The relevance of environmental education is determined by the need to protect our country's nature, ecosystems, and environment from instability and degradation, to increase the ecological culture of the population, and to ensure the contribution of all segments of the population, especially young people, to these extremely serious and vital issues.

In this regard, the further development of the environmental education system through the successful implementation of the Concept for the Development of Environmental Education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which provides for specific goals, objectives and directions, is of particular importance. The Concept stipulates the implementation of environmental education at all stages of continuous education. In particular, a

number of tasks are set for the implementation of environmental education in secondary schools. In this regard, it is determined that knowledge, skills and competencies that serve to form an ecological culture in students should be widely incorporated into the content of education, that environmental knowledge should be organized on the basis of differentiation at the grade level, taking into account the age, physical capabilities and psychological characteristics of students, that the provision of knowledge should be based on pedagogical principles such as "from simple to complex", "organicity and continuity", that the combination of theoretical and practical knowledge should become a targeted system that ensures the gradual formation of ecological culture and upbringing in students, that knowledge related to the theoretical foundations of ecology and knowledge, skills and competencies aimed at forming an ecological culture should be provided on a consistent basis in the content of existing academic subjects and expressed in a comprehensive way.

As a result, it is emphasized that a person who has completed the general secondary education system should have at least a minimum level of

knowledge about environmental concepts and rules of behavior (ecological culture). Providing students with knowledge at the level of requirements set out in the Concept is one of the most important tasks of school teachers.

The fastest way to improve the ecological culture of society is to improve the ecological knowledge and skills of students, to develop mechanisms for ecological education. After all, today's student will take up the honorable and responsible profession of educating and training the younger generation as the leading intellectual stratum of society tomorrow. Based on these tasks, it is appropriate to create a pedagogical model of ecological training that will form the basis for the ecological competence of a modern specialist in the implementation of modern ecological education. Sustainable development education is a building that must be built on ecological knowledge. Its main pillars are ecological competence, and in order to achieve excellent sustainable development education, the ecological knowledge given to students must be in close contact with natural sciences, philosophy, economics, mathematics, social science and social sciences.

The determinants that serve to improve the pedagogical capabilities of developing mechanisms for environmental education in educational institutions are reflected in the following goals and objectives:

introducing modern ecological approaches to the educational process, innovative methods for developing environmental awareness, ecological culture, and ecological education among students; forming a conscious attitude to environmental issues; popularizing effective and efficient new environmental propaganda tools.

Currently, when it comes to environmental protection, it means leaving an ecologically clean homeland, space, and society not only for people of

the 21st century, but also for future generations. Based on the analysis of sources and literature and statistical data, it can be said that environmental degradation has become a global problem, bypassing some regions, for example, an increase in carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur have polluted the atmosphere worldwide.

Determinants are environmental conditions, causes, factors associated with the development of a person. In the literature on pedagogy and psychology, determinants are considered to be a special quality that a person acquires in the process of interaction and communication in a socio-cultural environment. The determinants of environmental education aimed at developing mechanisms of environmental education include the following:

- environmental education – a process aimed at increasing knowledge and intellectual potential about nature, aimed at educating in the spirit of love for mother nature and its blessings;
- environmental education – a purposeful pedagogical process of organizing and stimulating active educational and cognitive activities of students in the acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies, the development of creative abilities and ecological views;
- ecological consciousness – the purposeful practical activity of all citizens, including young people, in the field of nature protection is a necessary condition for the formation of individual ecological consciousness.

Ecological consciousness embodies knowledge and beliefs in the field of human interaction with nature;

- ecological culture – a conscious attitude of a person to nature and its benefits, the formation of an active life perspective on the protection of nature for the sake of the Motherland. This activity, aimed at forming the ecological culture of the population and a careful attitude to the environment, is a

guarantee of the security of the future of all mankind;

– ecological competence – the acquisition of theoretical ecological knowledge in the formation of ecological awareness and culture, the ability to understand and communicate about nature, land, water, flora and fauna, natural resources, respect for nature, the ability to use natural resources rationally, the ability to widely use all effective forms and methods of cultural and educational work in the field of environmental education and environmental education, including the media, oral, visual and technical means;

– ecological safety – a state of activity aimed at eliminating the occurrence of environmental hazards with a certain probability. The state of protection of the natural environment and vital interests of man from the possible negative impact of natural and man-made emergencies and their consequences.

Ecological education is a purposeful process aimed at increasing knowledge and intellectual potential about nature. This process is manifested in the attitude towards the environment, knowledge, skills and qualifications and contributes to the continuous personal development of a person by increasing attention to the environment;

Ecological education is a process aimed at forming a conscious and responsible attitude towards the environment, its participants learn to care for nature and the environment, understand that each of their actions can have consequences for the ecology of our planet, and use resources rationally. It is very important to understand that ecological education is necessary not only for the student himself, but also for society and its development, the fate of future generations.

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