

Ecological Education As The Most Important Problem Of Modern Education

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Summary: In this article, the impact of environmental education - natural processes on the mind and worldview of young people was analyzed directly from the author's point of view. Environmental education is a form and part of education, the main goal of which is to observe the environment in the young generation, which is described in the article.

Key words: Ecological culture, "feeding", ecological consciousness, fire, wildlife, environment, ecological activity, social environment, living organism, ecological situation, emotional sphere.

By the 21st century, environmental problems have become more acute. One of the ways to ease this tension is the issue of environmental education, which is gaining more importance. The relevance of ecological education is determined¹ by the need to protect the nature, ecosystems, environment of our country from instability and derailment, to increase the ecological culture of the population, to contribute to these very serious and vital issues of all layers of the population, especially young people. In determining several directions of the implementation system of environmental education in Uzbekistan, the following tasks:

- Harmonization and greening of environmental education to the system of sustainable development of education;

- special attention was paid to ensuring² the priority of spiritual and educational factors in raising environmental consciousness and culture in a person. In folk pedagogy, we understand the following meaning in the concept of "Education": "feeding" a child's body and soul, that is, educating his personal qualities, which include spiritual, moral and ecological aspects.

Education - first of all, it begins with a family where parents have different approaches to this issue. A child who is formed under the influence of the environment gradually learns not only from his parents, but also from other educational institutions and education, including; children absorb their peers during play, the education they receive in kindergarten, primary and secondary school. Ecological education is also part of this process. The main tasks and goals of ecological education are to make a person interested in nature and the realities that occur in it, to determine the causes of problems between humans and nature, to find ways to solve them, and to have sufficient ecological knowledge. implementation of environmental protection.

Ecological education is the education of attitudes towards the environment. Environmental education is a new form and component of general education, and it is taught in the school along with all subjects. Its main goal is to form a conscious attitude towards the environment in the young generation. Ecological education is the process of instilling ecological consciousness in young people, that is, the relationship between man and nature, characterized by the fact that a person is not against nature, and the perception of natural objects as full-fledged subjects, partners of interaction. is a system of ideas about relationships. The goal of modern ecological education is the process of forming ecological culture in children, that is, the development of their ecological consciousness and thinking. The goal of environmental education among schoolchildren is aimed at forming the principles of ecological culture in them. Only when the growing young generation acquires knowledge about nature and can feel the subtlety of the surrounding environment, its beauty, will their love for the Motherland and its nature grow³. On the basis of this, a person who preserves and creates material and spiritual wealth, as a part of nature, has a conscious and correct attitude towards themselves.

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasida Ekologik ta'limni rivojlantirish Konsepsiyasi

² Xolmo'minov J. Aktualnye problemy i prioritetye napravleniya ekologo-pravovogo obrazovaniya v strane. // Falsafa va xuquq. №3, 2008. 89- b.

³ Mamajonov Sh.A. "Oliy ta'limda ekologik tarbiya mexanizmlarini rivojlantirish texnologiyalari" // Pedagogik mahorat. № 5. 2022.134-138 betlar.

Implementation of ecological education implies the following: 1) Formation of a positive attitude towards the environment, a sense of ecological responsibility for its condition. 2) Increasing the attention of young people to the importance of environmental activities and developing their skills. 3) Cultivating the need for communication with wild nature and interest in learning about its laws. 4) Educating human attitude towards the whole nature, moral culture in communicating with nature by understanding the specific characteristics of living organisms. 5) Educating young people's ecological behavior towards nature. Human interaction with the surrounding natural and social environment is an objective process of consistent quantitative and qualitative changes in psychophysical tendencies, expressed in practical ecologically oriented activities. Ecological education has the following important goals: Development of the intellectual sphere (desire to analyze the ecological situation); Development of the emotional sphere (the ability to aesthetic perception and assessment of the environment); Development of the voluntary sector (the need for personal participation in practical issues and environmental protection). Implementation of the goals of ecological education includes the following: a) Formation of cognitive interest in nature. b) Creating conditions for the formation of ideas about the world around us. d) To develop in children the ability to see the beauty of nature, a feeling of love for it and a kind attitude towards all living beings. Achieving the goals of ecological education will help their comprehensive development through nature, the formation of ecologically compatible interactions between children and nature. The content of ecological education covers the following areas of knowledge: 1) The connection of plant and animal organisms with their environment, their morpho functional adaptation to it. 2) Contact with the environment during growth and development. 3) Diversity of living organisms, their ecological unity; communities of living organisms. 4) Man as a living being, living environment that ensures his health and vital activity. 5) Use of natural resources in human economic activity, environmental pollution. 6) Protection and restoration of natural resources. Preparation for solving the urgent problems of real life is carried out by developing motives and motivations for the formation of love for nature, a conscious, careful and interested attitude to it.. Scientists consider motivation to be a complex multilevel regulator of human life - its behavior and activity. The need is an important component of the motivational field and reflects the direction of the child's activity. Despite the diversity of approaches to defining the nature of environmental education and its content, most researchers indicate a number of structures that correspond to it: environmental knowledge, activity experience, behavior in nature and attitude to the environment. Whether a person has ecological culture and its level can be assessed according to his intellectual, active and emotional characteristics. Because environmental problems are caused by human activity. The most important thing is that if this pedagogical-ecological problem is solved, the ground will be created for the solution of other ecological problems. Pedagogically, environmental education and training is provided. Ecological education means conveying to students the knowledge that represents the relationship between nature and man. Therefore, the goal of environmental education is to form the principles of ecological culture, which are manifested in a conscious and correct attitude to nature. These views are currently limited for two reasons. First, the unity of nature, man and the material world is a fact that no longer requires proof. Secondly, when they are artificially separated from each other, it damages the integrity of the student's perception of the surrounding world. Based on these views, we should not limit the scope of environmental education only to nature, i.e. natural ecology. The main task of ecological education can be to help the young generation to live in the social and natural environment and adapt to it. Based on these goals, the following tasks may arise: Adaptation of young people to the social life of society, to the natural and material world. Embrace yourself in the surrounded world. Cultivating an attitude to the world around us based on emotions and values. Because in a family with an unhealthy spiritual environment, the attitude to work and income is wrongly formed, which in turn creates negative situations in the process of assimilating natural blessings⁴. The main direction of ecological education is a movement from childhood concepts to a universal culture, an integral part of which is an ecological outlook, which is based on the following:
- formation and development of young people's ability to live carefree in the world of nature and things, to communicate (with adults, other children, natural objects).

⁴ Iminova M. Ma'rifat yo'li oiladan boshlanadi. O'zbekistonda ma'naviyat, ma'rifat, fan va jamoatchilik fikri. - Toshkent.: 2001, 124-125-b.

- to develop feelings of sympathy and help to other people and creatures
- to cultivate a sense of connection and kinship with all plants and living creatures in nature.
- young people's assimilation of norms and rules of behavior observed in society.

Thus, environmental education ensures the formation of knowledge and ideas about the surrounding world, including nature and society in children. Knowledge, skills and habits of nature conservation are formed in them. Mismanaging them is sure to harm the environment, and they can only be protected and preserved by being a careful owner. Knowledge formed through education helps to understand the relationship and interdependence between these components of the world. Develops the correct forms of interaction with the environment. Increasing the ecological worldview of a person implies that a person has certain knowledge and beliefs, is ready to act, and has practical actions that meet the requirements of reasonable and careful treatment of nature.