

THE RELEVANCE OF USING PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS AND ECOLOGICAL CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

This article refers to the importance of improving ecological knowledge to the level of ecological culture and developing it on the basis of pedagogical technologies in the process of continuous education. The importance of environmental education is determined by the need to protect the nature, ecosystems, environment of our country from instability and derailment, to increase the environmental culture of the population, to contribute to these very serious and vital issues of all layers of the population, especially young people.

Keywords: ecological consciousness, ecological culture, ecological education, ecological problems, pedagogical technologies

INTRODUCTION

Environmental disasters in different parts of the world are increasing year by year. People cause irreparable damage to nature, fertile soil, clear waters and clean air are poisoned and polluted, causing a decrease in plant species and animal breeds, and various diseases occur. If we want to live peacefully and healthily in the heart of nature, we need to learn, master the laws of nature and create our life activities, work plans and programs based on them. Otherwise, all our efforts will be in vain. "Environmental problems are universal, because the biosphere does not recognize state borders. General human problems are also universal and cause problems, special attention is paid to the issues of culture, environmental education and environmental enlightenment."¹ The relevance of ecological education is determined by the need to protect the nature, ecosystems, environment of our country from instability and derailment, to increase the environmental culture of the population, to contribute to these very serious and vital issues of all layers of the population, especially young people. However, a systematic analysis of the process of implementation of environmental education shows that there are still serious problems and shortcomings in the organization of environmental education that prevent the full implementation of reforms in this regard."²

Environmental protection and economical use of natural resources is the most important environmental problem of today, and this problem includes the interests of the 8.3 billion population and the countries where they live. This problem involves protecting the health of creatures on earth, including, first of all, people. In addition to bringing unprecedented achievements to society, the development of science and technology has also led to the deterioration of the relationship between society and nature, the deterioration of the ecological

¹ECOLOGY: Uchebnik dlya tekhnicheskikh vuzov / L. I. Tsvetkova, M. I. Alekseev and dr.; Pod ed. L. I. Tsvetkovoy. - M.: Izd-vo ASV, SPb.: Khimizdat, 2001. - 552 p.:

²development of ecological education in the Republic of Uzbekistan . APPENDIX 1 to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated May 27, 2019 No. 434

situation, the waste of natural resources, the pollution and poisoning of water, air, and soil, the decline of plants and animals, large and small ecosystems, their led to the disintegration and destruction of biomes, which are biotic units. Environmental problems that have arisen in different regions of the Earth have given rise to concepts such as “Ecological stress” and even “Ecological disaster”. Here is the decree of the Honorable President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev dated April 21, 2017 No. PF-5024 “On improving the state management system in the field of ecology and environmental protection”, today's Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environment. In order to ensure the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 310 dated May 23, 2017 “On Measures to Improve the Activities of the State Committee for Environmental Protection” No. PQ-2915 It is permissible to mention that the Regulation on the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan is of great importance in finding a solution to the above-mentioned issues.”³ “Increasing competition in today's globalization requires the development and implementation of a completely new approach and principles for the development of our country at a more stable and rapid pace.”⁴

“We know from history that the Zoroastrian book, Avesta, which is the first written source of the ancient culture of the peoples of Central Asia, states that people lived from 800 to 1400 years, depending on the purity of the natural environment. The tradition of the peoples of the East during the Navroz holiday. - according to customs, every person should plant saplings on the ground and sow seeds to beautify nature, clean ditches, forests and fields on the occasion of the New Year.”⁵ “Such a situation has become an obligation of everyone and is considered a public responsibility.”⁶

“... collection, processing and disposal of household waste is the most serious problem facing us. At the same time, the industrial facilities that were recklessly built during the former regime and are used today by some ministries and agencies and business entities are also modern that does not meet ecological requirements. The most important issue is that we need to seriously focus on increasing the ecological culture of the population. Of course, such problems cannot be solved only by administrative means, it can be achieved by cultivating love for mother nature in the hearts of the young generation and a sense of belonging to it.”⁷

“Ecological culture is knowledge about nature, consciousness, perception, literacy, intellectual potential and the ability to apply it in practice, a high indicator of activity in relation to the environment, a conscious and responsible approach. Basic qualities of ecological knowledge and ecological culture: 1) moral-ecological consciousness is an important cultural quality of a person, the process of his emotional awareness of the environment is to feel, perceive, imagine the objects and events in the environment, to protect nature on the basis of intelligence and depth. implies the need to have practical skills; 2) environmental responsibility is manifested in the education of attitude and responsibility in a person, such an attitude is formed only as a result of realizing the consequences of the negative impact of a person unknowingly and recklessly on

³Ecology Bulletin. No. 5 (193) 2017

⁴Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". "Voice of Uzbekistan", February 9, 2017

⁵AVESTO. Historical-literary monument. Translation by Askar Mahkam. -|Sharq|, 2001. - T.: 384 p. 16 p. zarv

⁶A. Nigmatov. Environmental law of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Textbook. Tashkent - 2004.

⁷President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. His speech at the meeting with representatives of Oliy Majlis chambers, political parties and the Environmental Movement of Uzbekistan. July 12, 2017.

nature and the desire to eliminate such an impact; 3) environmental voluntarism is the assessment and control of one's own and other people's behavior in the environment and is related to determination, frugality, neatness and cleanliness in a person.”⁸ “Ecological values are of particular importance in the formation of the ecological culture of a person, including the desire to preserve nature, initiative, consistency, hard work and conscious activity.”⁹ For example, one type of ecological value, that is, knowledge of global, regional and local environmental problems, is closely related to concepts such as land, water, energy problems, rational use of natural resources, preservation of biodiversity, desertification process, atmospheric air pollution. It is appropriate to educate a person with ecological spirituality in kindergartens, schools, lyceums, colleges, and universities by experts.

In other sections of the population, the environmental party of Uzbekistan and other volunteers and organizations can carry out propaganda work. The theoretical basis of ecological education is to carry out environmental protection education in kindergartens, schools, large and small educational institutions, higher educational institutions based on specific curricula and programs, and to train qualified specialists. The collected experiences should be summarized and brought into a pedagogical form, and curriculum textbooks should be created.

As a result of the expansion of the content, goals and tasks of education and training over time, its forms and methods are also being improved. Currently, the main directions of human activity are integrated systems that provide the opportunity to fully realize the intended goals, or are becoming technologies. Pedagogical technology has started to be used in the same field of education in recent years. The concept of pedagogic technology is a wide-ranging concept that originated on the basis of the needs of the development of educational practice, and currently has its place in the sciences of pedagogy and psychology. In pedagogical technology, unlike different technologies in production, the material processed is the mental, spiritual, and moral qualities of the student (learner), and the teacher and educator use them in various ways to achieve certain goals. secrets are held.

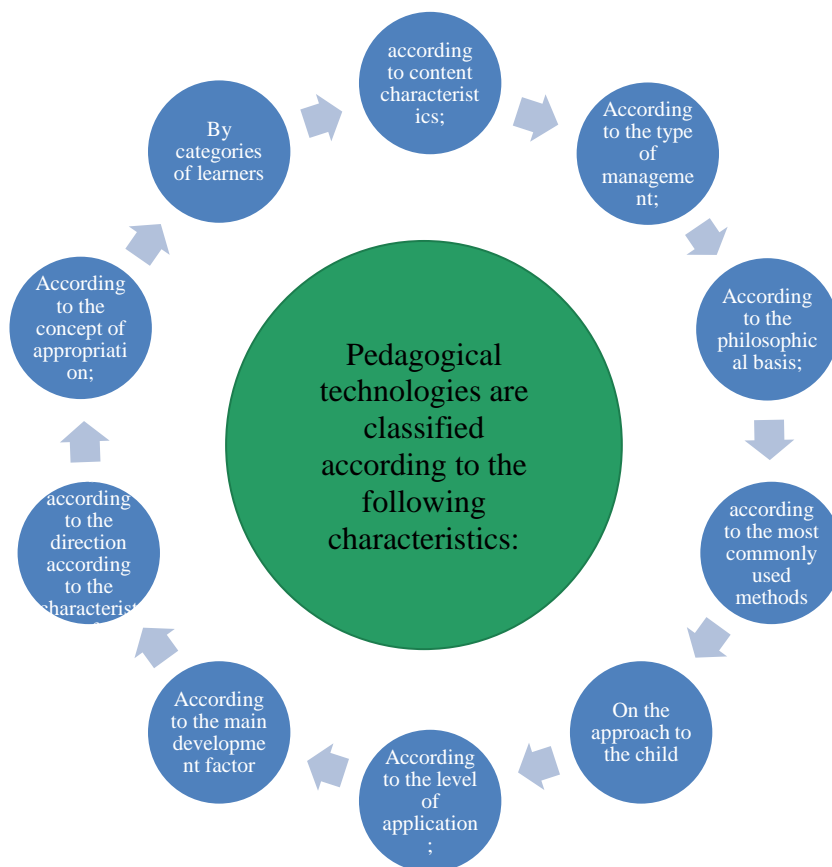
Pre-school education, elementary education, basic education, extra-curricular education, secondary special education, vocational education, higher education by types of continuous education lim, retraining and advanced education are divided into pedagogical technologies. At the same time, there are pedagogical technologies of native language, foreign languages, literature, social, natural, concrete sciences, art, sports, technology, technology, applied sciences, professions, special education in the fields of education.

Currently available pedagogical technologies are divided into types based on several characteristics. Before talking about these signs, we should mention that pedagogical technology always has a complex character, it does not use only one factor, method, principle. That is, there are no monotecnologies specific to the types listed below. However, as a result of focusing on one or another aspect of the educational process in each pedagogical technology, they are divided into types according to these characteristics. (Table 1)

⁸ The history of the emergence of ecological culture and the integration of the foundations of ecological deontology formation. Innovative approaches in teaching pedagogical subjects: Proceedings of the international scientific and practical conference on problems and solutions, June 3, 2023

⁹ Formation of ecological culture in our country and its application in the pedagogical process. Web of scientist: international scientific research journal ISSN:2776-0979, Volume 4, Issue1, Jan., 2023

Types of pedagogical technologies for managing cognitive activity:	According to the type of approach to the learner, pedagogical technologies are named as follows:	According to the main method used, pedagogical technologies are divided into the following types:	According to organizational forms, pedagogical technologies are divided into the following types:	Pedagogical technologies are divided into the following types based on the orientation to the composition of the characteristics and qualities of the person:
Classical lecture; Teaching with the help of technical means; Consulting system; Teaching according to the textbook; System of small groups; Teaching with the help of a computer Tutoring system; Programmable control.	Authoritarian; Didactic oriented; Socially oriented; Anthropologically oriented; Pedagogically oriented; Person-oriented; Oriented to humanity and personality; cooperation technologies; Focused on free education; Oriented to esoteric education and training.	Dogmatic, reproductive method; Explanation, demonstrative; Developmental education; Problematic, inquisitive; Creative method; Programmed educational method; Dialogue method; Game method; Self-developing educational method; Informational (computer) method of education	Current traditional education; Pedagogical technologies based on a person-oriented pedagogical process; Pedagogical technologies based on activation and acceleration of students' activities; management and organization of the educational process; Pedagogical technologies based on didactic improvement and reconstruction of the material; Pedagogical technologies of special subjects; Alternative technologies; Technologies adapted to nature; Developmental educational technologies; Pedagogical technologies of authorship schools; Technology design and mastering technologies.	Oriented to the formation of knowledge and skills in the sciences - information technologies; Operational technologies aimed at forming methods of mental activity; Emotional-artistic and emotional moral technologies aimed at forming the field of aesthetic and moral relations ; Self-development technologies aimed at forming mechanisms of personal self-development; Heuristic technologies aimed at developing creative abilities; Practical technologies aimed at the development of the field of practical activity .



It is necessary to train specialists such as educators, ecological methodologists, ecological pedagogues, ecological instructors, ecological engineers, ecological agrochemists, ecological technologists with higher and secondary special education. A person with ecological spirituality should be able to compare objects and phenomena in nature, form conscious concepts, plan his attitude to nature in advance, be alert to changes in the environment, be interested in nature, feel the beauty of nature, be able to protect nature to be persistent in doing, not to harm the nature, to bring the work started to the end, to take the initiative in environmental protection, to promote new ideas for the protection of nature, to promote ecological knowledge, to form a feeling of envy for socially useful work, to develop labor skills to acquire, to be able to control oneself, to be able to relate to nature and to know how to determine the standard level of activities in it, to have feelings of patriotism, love for mother nature, to appreciate the nature of the house, neighborhood, city where one lives should love, be proud of it, respect it, be able to sustainably use natural resources taking into account meeting the needs of present and future generations, strive to improve the environment, keep it neat and beautiful, be active in preserving nature, purposeful use of natural resources should be able to demonstrate, be careful with the environment, objects and other things and phenomena, apply his ecological knowledge regularly to our values of nature conservation.

In conclusion, it should be noted that only if every citizen of our country strictly follows the ecological rules to contribute to the improvement of the ecosystem, we will have given a great natural gift to the future generation. Instead, we need to improve ecological culture in this field based on pedagogical technologies.

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