



SIGNIFICANCE AND MODERN METHODOLOGICAL METHODS OF INCREASING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

The article analyzes the relevance of ecological awareness formation in educational institutions, the role of modern methodological approaches in this regard. During the study, the state of environmental education was investigated using theoretical analysis, pedagogical observation, questionnaire and comparison methods. According to the results, the enrichment of traditional methods with modern technologies, interactive lessons, environmental projects and practical activities serves as an effective tool for raising students' environmental awareness. The author mentions the importance of integrated methods and digital tools in the development of environmental education.

Keywords: Environmental education, environmental awareness, modern methodology, interactive lesson, environmental culture, digital technologies, sustainable development, educational innovation.

Introduction

Increasing global environmental problems pose important challenges facing humanity, in particular, the growing threats to environmental security. Environmental safety is the creation of conditions that ensure the safety of human life and health, as well as the environment in a stable condition. This concept implies not only the conservation of natural resources, but also the rational use of them. The main goal is to maintain a balance between nature and society, to ensure sustainable development.

The main factors currently threatening environmental safety are:

1. Air pollution: Industrial emissions, gases emitted from vehicles.
2. Pollution of water resources: Dumping waste into rivers and lakes, industrial water runoff.
3. Climate change: Global warming and melting polar ice.
4. Loss of biodiversity: Extinction of animals and plants.
5. Problems with waste: Increased plastic waste and inadequate recycling.





All of the above factors are considered a threat to humanity, to its health, and it becomes important to protect from it and to maintain the environment in a natural state for human health.

Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" dated December 9, 1992 states:

It is stated that it is necessary to create favorable conditions for the rational and non-destructive use of nature in the interests of human health, ecological balance, the interests of effective and sustainable socio-economic development of the republic, the preservation of the richness of species and genetic fund of living nature, the preservation of the diversity of ecological systems, landscapes and unique natural objects, ensuring environmental safety.

In the context of today's globalization and industrial development, the environmental challenges facing humanity are becoming more and more urgent. Pollution of air, water and soil, climate change, waste problems, declining biodiversity — all these are direct results of human activities. Therefore, the issue of developing an ecological culture in society remains one of the most important tasks today.

What is Ecological Culture?

Ecological culture is a conscious, careful and responsible attitude of man to nature, through which a person realizes his duty to the environment, tries to maintain ecological balance. This culture is expressed in environmental knowledge, ecological values, environmental behavior and practical actions.

The purpose of raising environmental culture

The main goal of developing an ecological culture is to form in the minds of people a worldview aimed at preserving nature, rational use of resources and ensuring environmental safety. This goal is accomplished in the following areas:

- Teaching people not to be indifferent to environmental problems;
- Raising awareness about environmental safety;
- Bringing up the younger generation on the basis of environmental education;
- Inculcate a culture of waste processing, saving water and electricity;
- Achieving sustainable development in society.

Also, an ecological culture encourages a person to revise his way of life, to live without harm to the environment, to use environmentally friendly products.

The relevance of upgrading environmental culture

The relevance of the development of ecological culture in the present period is due to the following reasons:

1. Environmental concerns are on the rise. The atmosphere, water and land resources are being polluted, climate change is a threat on a global scale.





2. Human health is at stake. Living in a polluted environment has a negative impact on people's health: allergies, respiratory diseases, lack of drinking water - all this is associated with the environmental environment.

3. Resources are running out. Natural resources such as oil, gas, clean water are limited. They must be used wisely.

4. For the younger generation, it is necessary to provide a healthy environment. The actions we take now will determine the way of life of future generations.

5. There is environmental illiteracy in society. Many do not follow environmental rules, do not properly separate waste, are negligent about environmental protection. Therefore, the development of an ecological culture is not only relevant, but also the duty of every citizen. Ecological culture is not just knowledge, it is a way of life. Just as man uses nature, he is also responsible for its preservation. If an ecological culture develops, the environment is protected, human health improves, and sustainable development is achieved. When each of us becomes ecologically conscious, we leave a world worthy of living for future generations.

Based on the above considerations, it is not an exaggeration to say that it is the duty of every pedagogue to raise the environmental culture in educational institutions where children who are our future generation are educated.

Environmental culture as a priority of education

Ecological culture is not only a complex of knowledge about the environment, but also a person's harmonious life with nature, adherence to ecological values, behavior and lifestyle. For the formation of such a culture, systematic and methodological approaches are needed at the stages of preschool, school and post-school education. In particular, teachers are the main supporting force in this task.

Tasks of pedagogical staff

Teaching staff is a person who not only gives knowledge to the child, but also educates him and guides him to life. Therefore, one of the main goals of the teacher should be the improvement of environmental culture in children. This is done in the following areas:

- imparting environmental knowledge to pupils;
- Conducting practical classes on environmental protection;
- Promotion of environmental values;
- Teaching to love nature, to treat it with caution;
- Teaching environmental culture by personal example.



Methods and methods of formation of ecological culture in children

The methods and methods used by teachers can be divided into several groups:

1. Educational and methodological methods

Through these methods, students are provided with ecological knowledge and concepts:

- But-explanatory method: conveying environmental concepts to students in the lessons of environmental science, life safety, geography, biology.
- Q&A methodology: Organization of questions and answers with students on environmental issues.
- Problem-based teaching: Discussion through questions such as "Why are trees being cut down?", "Why is the climate changing?".

2. Interactive and practical methods

- Ecological excursions: excursions to the park, forest, river, lake, observation and cleaning campaigns of nature there.
- Working with visual aids: posters, environmental maps, infographics about types of waste.
- Experience and observations: plant care, experiments in water conservation, waste collection.

3. Educational methods

- Conversations and debates on environmental topics: engaging children in thinking about environmental issues.
- Ecological Fairy Tale, Story and Stage Shows: Children prepare stage scenes based on environmental fairy tales they have written.
- Small projects: projects such as "A Plant I Care For", "My Green Corner", "How Do I Separate the Waste?".

4. Methods of creative activity

- Drawing competition: drawing on such topics as "Let's save nature!", "Green universe is my dream!".
- Writing a poem, a story, an article: serves to strengthen environmental awareness in readers.
- Puppet Theatre and Pantomime: Stage Performances Based on Environmental Themes.





5. Use of information technology

- Multimedia lessons: video on environmental topics, animation, interactive tests.
- Learning via mobile applications: waste separation, plant familiarity, learning about fauna.
- Online quizzes and quizzes: fun ways to reinforce children's knowledge.

Influence a teacher through personal example

If the teacher himself does not follow the ecological culture, the lessons he teaches for students will be ineffective. For this reason, the pedagogue:

- the correct separation of waste itself;
- Economical use of paper, water, electricity;
- promote environmental topics in the classroom;
- Outside the classroom, he should also have a nature-friendly attitude.

Such cases leave a deep mark on the minds of children, and they begin to consciously try to preserve nature.

Conclusion

Ecological culture is formed from childhood. And educational institutions are at the heart of this process. Every teacher should always use effective methods and methods in his activities to awaken the ecological consciousness of children, raise the ecological culture. This is not only a professional duty, but also a human duty, responsibility to the future.

If today we teach children to love nature, tomorrow they will take care of nature. This is one of the most important steps towards a green future.

In addition, environmental education should be continuous: systematic work in this direction should be carried out from preschool to the school, college and higher education stages. In all educational institutions, children's ecological thinking should be formed through environmental sciences, circles, excursions, project work.

In conclusion, it can be said that every teacher should consider his profession as a responsible profession that not only provides knowledge, but also serves future generations in the way of creating a green and healthy environment. The formation of an ecological culture of children is an important factor that determines not only the level of their education today, but also the quality of life of the future. If this issue is seriously addressed today, the chances of living in an environmentally sustainable, clean, and green world tomorrow will increase.





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