



MAIN TENDENCIES OF CONTENT AND TECHNOLOGY UPDATE OF ECOLOGICAL TRAINING OF YOUTH STUDENTS

Khusnetdinov Ulugbek Imametdinovich

**Teacher Of The Department Of Pedagogy And Psychology Of Karakalpak State University,
Uzbekistan**

ABSTRACT: - In the article, the philosophical-pedagogical justification of the problem of formation of the environmental culture of the individual and society in the conditions of the degradation of the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea, the content of the environmental training of students and young people, and the main trends of updating technologies are highlighted.

KEYWORDS: Island, sea, degradation, person, society, ecology, culture, formation, problem, philosophical, pedagogical, student youth, content, technology, trend.

INTRODUCTION

In the world, the violation of the ecological balance of nature in the relationship between man and the environment remains an urgent problem of the present time. Sustainable development cannot be solved without forming ecological awareness and ecological culture, and without harmonizing the relationship between man and nature. Education should be integrated into sustainable development. The ESD concept seeks to improve educational content and

outcomes to address the growing environmental challenges facing our planet.

In the world, the ecological outlook, the interaction of the ecosystem, national and universal values, the aesthetic attitude of a person to nature as an integral connection of ecological consciousness and social culture allow for methodological approaches. Therefore, continuous environmental education and training of environmental specialists for the economy, the interaction of

“MAIN TENDENCIES OF CONTENT AND TECHNOLOGY UPDATE OF ECOLOGICAL TRAINING OF YOUTH STUDENTS”

man with the environment and the surrounding nature are the main environmental problems, especially today, as a result of the rapid growth of the population on Earth, the number of production enterprises of the population is constantly increasing. is decreasing, natural resources are being used a lot, the number and types of transport are increasing. As a result, the range of anthropogenic changes in nature is expanding as a result of human's brutal impact on the environment. It is important to increase the ecological culture of the population, to increase the level of transparency of the activities of state bodies in the field of environmental protection, and to strengthen the role of civil society. In this regard, the development and adoption of the National Action Plan for the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change in Uzbekistan, strategies for the transition to a "green" economy of Uzbekistan in 2019-2030, in the period up to 2030 It requires the formation of a new state management system in the field of environmental protection and the need to improve the formation of environmental culture among students serving this purpose in order to achieve the goals of preventing environmental disasters in the field of sustainable development.

THE MAIN PART. As President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, "We propose to adopt a special resolution of the UN General Assembly on declaring the Aral region as a region of ecological innovation and technology. It would be appropriate to introduce and implement the date approved by this important document as "International Day of Protection and Restoration of Ecological Systems". 1563-IV No. 25.11.2021 "Measures to carry out effective parliamentary control over the implementation of tasks set within the national project of "green space" in our

country" serves as the main factor of culture formation. The formation of ecological culture among students of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is recognized by the international ecological movement as one of the important areas of pedagogical research and improvement of the educational system, as well as general knowledge, skills, abilities and qualifications about the tragedy of the Island. should be, which determines the urgency of developing the idea of forming ecological culture among students of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The growing tension of the relationship between nature and man increases the need of the population, especially the young generation, for theoretical and practical knowledge about ecology and environmental protection.

In fact, ecological culture is the integral product, result aspect of ecological education, upbringing and development. A person who has reached this level can not only see or appreciate the beauty of our mother nature, but also tries to improve it with his practical activities, without disturbing the natural balance for the development of our nation.

However, the analysis of the practice of HEIs in the Republic of Karakalpakstan shows that the level of environmental culture of most students remains low, and the eco-pedagogical training of professors and teachers does not meet today's requirements. As a result, attitudes of indifference and irresponsibility towards the environment still prevail.

In the field of pedagogy, a number of scientific studies have been carried out on the topic of environmental education and training, educational and methodological manuals have been published. In a word, although the theory of environmental education and upbringing has gained its place, the essence of the

“MAIN TENDENCIES OF CONTENT AND TECHNOLOGY UPDATE OF ECOLOGICAL TRAINING OF YOUTH STUDENTS”

problem of formation of environmental culture of students in the higher educational institutions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is not revealed in detail as an independent system. In this regard, it should be emphasized that there is a lack of mutual understanding between some pedagogic scientists specializing in this field, practicing specialist teachers, and the existence of various scientific and pedagogical misconceptions and interpretations. needed. This situation indicates that the issue of formation of environmental culture among students of HEIs is ineffectively implemented in the theory of pedagogy, and at the same time in the system of HEIs.

Whether the content of forming ecological culture among the students of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is considered as a separate ecological educational system (the common harmony of ecological education, upbringing and development), the components of the management of this system, that is, the planning of ecological educational processes, its the essence of preparation for implementation, process implementation, control and methodical service is still not disclosed.

The most important thing is that the work in this field is carried out without relying on the historical-pedagogical analysis of the issue, that is, without an objective assessment of the emergence of the problem, the rate of development and prospects, and without a system. This prevents its purposeful implementation as an order of the individual, society and the state, as well as the correct determination of the directions of development in the future. After all, without identifying the historical roots of the issue, without a comprehensive systematic assessment of its current state, it is impossible to determine its development trends in an acceptable way. The goal of historical

pedagogical research is to determine such laws, which should allow not only the study of recent and distant history, but also the current state of the issue, and more importantly, the future.

While the Soviet government considered the destruction of the Aral Sea to be the main culprit of this natural and anthropogenic disaster, the idea of using the Aral Sea and developing agricultural production belonged to pre-revolutionary scientists. In particular, A.I. Voeykov emphasized that the economic effect of the Aral Sea with rational management of the economy is completely unreasonable, because the income from it (fishing, sea transport) is much less than the benefit of the development of the economy and especially the irrigated lands. The same opinion was expressed in 1913 by prince who was not a scientist, but the former head of the Water Management Department of Tsarist Russia, director of the General Directorate of Russian Development. V.I.Masalsky also mentioned. According to him, the main goal is to build a new Turkestan using all the water resources of the region, develop tens of millions of hectares of new land, and supply cotton raw materials necessary for the Russian industry.

On November 14, 1872, von Kaufman sent a letter to Alexander II, saying that it was time to demonstrate the power of the tsar's troops by marching to Kheva and capturing the capital of the khanate. Kaufman also said, "We have to think about the Island. We must do so that the waters of Amudarya and Syrdarya do not reach the island. Let these waters be used for cotton. Water should be brought to the island from Siberia. Only then will we be able to keep Turkestan as a colony," he predicted one hundred and forty years ago that the whole of Turkestan would become a colony through the drying up of the Aral Sea.

“MAIN TENDENCIES OF CONTENT AND TECHNOLOGY UPDATE OF ECOLOGICAL TRAINING OF YOUTH STUDENTS”

One of the aspects of the formation of the system of ecological and ecological competences is the joint work of teachers and students in natural conditions on the study of local biocenoses of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Red Book, protected species, conservation status, biodiversity, protection of biocenoses, economic and ecological activity is defined as a priority block of basic ecological knowledge and ecological concepts.

As a result of the work done, students will develop the following environmental competencies:

existence of ecologically reasonable behavior: responsibility for the results of their social and ecological activities;

research and investigation skills;

the possibility of including the experience of past generations in the process of using natural conditions and resources;

the ability to identify and classify natural conditions and resources;

the ability to study, use, protect, and increase natural conditions and resources at the local level;

desire and readiness for ecological self-education;

skills of rational management of nature in the system of the concept of sustainable development;

the ability to involve the problems of the social environment in local and regional studies.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, environmentally friendly design and a healthy developing educational environment open up new opportunities and resources for ensuring the effectiveness of environmental

education and creative self-development of students' personalities.

Students understand the importance of ecological culture for humans (from simple ideas to formal ideas, and in some cases to the realization of value). They understand the anti-social nature of environmental violations that lead to the disequilibrium of natural ecosystems, disrupt harmony in the relations of the "nature-man-society" system. A rich stock of environmental knowledge allowed students to take creative initiative in disseminating environmental information in the social environment.

Students who have an active relationship with the social and natural environment perceive the natural environment and experience aesthetically, enjoy communicating with them, show interest in artistic examples that reflect the world of wildlife; they get new ideas about the place where they live.

REFERENCES

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2009. – 36 b.
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "2030 yilgacha bo'lgan davrda O'zbekiston Respublikasining atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish kontseptsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-5863-son farmoni Toshkent, 2019 yil 30 oktyabrg'.
3. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Erkin va farovon, demokratik O'zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti lavozimiga kirishish tantanali marosimiga bag'ishlangan Oliy Majlis palatalarining qo'shma majlisidagi nutqi. – Toshkent : O'zbekiston, 2016. - 56 b.
4. Avezov Sh. Ekologik ma'rifiy texnologiyalar va ularning mohiyati / "Pedagogik va axborot texnologiya:

"MAIN TENDENCIES OF CONTENT AND TECHNOLOGY UPDATE OF ECOLOGICAL TRAINING OF YOUTH STUDENTS"

yutuqlar va istiqbollari”, Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari. -Toshkent: T.N.Qori-Niyoziy nomidagi OʻzPFITI -2002. -B. 20-22.

5. Avezov Sh. Ekologik pedagogikaning mazmuni va mohiyati // “Xalq ta’limi”. –Toshkent. -1998. - 1- son. -B.– 68–70.