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DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CULTURE IN STUDENTS BASED ON MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: In this article, we aimed to explain the principles of the development of ecological culture in students based on modern educational technologies by the example of students of higher educational institutions. The importance of the formation of ecological culture in young people is closely connected not only with its educational side but also with the economic, social development and growth of our country. The article will dwell on such issues in detail.

Key words: ecology, environmental culture, modern educational technology, environmental legal thought, education.

Language: English

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Introduction

Today, the Environmental-Legal Education, Culture, and spirituality of the population, especially of the growing younger generation, are one of the decisive factors in the Prevention of the ecological crisis. Article 64 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that “parents are obliged to feed and educate their children until they reach adulthood” should be well established environmental and legal education and education in each family. Because the process of primary education and upbringing occurs in the family. Legal environmental education in the family includes the following requirements:

educating children in the spirit of aesthetic pleasure from the beauties of nature;

children under the care and direct action of parents

increase the legal-ecological culture; the legal relationship between nature and society and the impact of man on nature;

the fact that man is a conscious product of nature and must adhere to all laws;

all-natural resources are land, underground resources, water, animal and plant worlds, rational use of forest and air and the need for their protection;

it is desirable to give an extensive explanation of what is the "ecology of the family", "Human Ecology", "ecology of the youth", that it is necessary to fight against legal and environmental violations committed or may occur, as well as to prevent them.

In other words, the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers on “on the program of improving the legal education of young people” dated June 13, 1994, in the formation of environmental-legal thinking, spirituality and culture, the decree of the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan “on improving the legal education, raising the level of the legal culture of the population, improving the Today, to provide ecological-legal education and training to young people in our country, in cooperation with the Ministry of Higher and secondary special education, the Ministry of public education and the State Department of Nature Protection, a program and a concession “development of environmental education in the Republic and the prospects for further improvement of the system of training, retraining, and Student youth occupy an important place in the social

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and cultural life of the Republic of Uzbekistan. All opportunities have been created for students to acquire modern, secular knowledge with the help of highly qualified teachers of pedagogical professors, to the extent that they meet today's requirements, to form an ecological culture of young people.

The national program of training of Personnel adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan, implemented and honored by the world community, the implementation of the law "on education" in practice plays a special role in the environmental education, education of our students, the formation of ecological culture in them. The importance, relevance, and practical importance of the process of formation of the student youth ecological culture are closely connected with the social-economic reforms carried out in our country, modernization of all spheres of society's life, since the youth population in our country is 64.0%. In this regard, the issues of their knowledge, education, professional training are of great importance in the process of building a democratic legal state in our country, forming civil society. During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, the Oliy Majlis adopted more than 30 laws on ecology and more than 250 documents. The content of documents of this universal importance in the environmental direction is understood among the population using systematic educational means for our students. A vivid confirmation of this is the emergence of the "ecological movement" in Uzbekistan and the organization of the joints of this public organization in regions and districts. The fact that 15 representatives of the environmental movement were elected as legislative Deputies of the Oliy Majlis is also evidence of the confidence given to the further improvement of the ecological situation in our country and the formation of the ecological culture of students, that is, future specialists. It should be noted that the social activity of specialists with higher education plays an important role in the solution of environmental issues. As a result of the improvement of educational work in higher educational institutions, the important treatment of the ecological situation in the current period and the issues related to their solution is integrated into the consciousness of the youth by qualified specialists is an important factor in the formation of ecological culture in the students as well as in the conditions of modernization or face to face with the importance of the issues of rational use of Natural Resources. They are integrated into their thinking with the important features of environmental culture, the content of which is scientific-methodical, new pedagogical technologies, and modern methods. This activity was attended by scientific staff, teachers, representatives of public organizations, including youth organizations. As a result, young people living and working in the era of globalism deeply understand the interconnectedness of nature and social environment, which is inextricably linked with human

life, activity. The findings of the study suggest that students will understand the causes and effects of regional and regional environmental issues. Jumaeva U. In the process of research conducted by ecopedagog scientists E.Turdiqulov, SH. Avazav, V.Sattorov, I.Ismatov, and others views on environmental culture and its structural structure were taken as a theoretical and methodological basis and implemented a specific approach. In particular, the study developed a theoretical model of the formation of ecological culture in the students of professional colleges, relying on modern psychological and pedagogical education and research, through the content of environmental knowledge, skills, and skills in the process of practical geography education, its structure was based on various aspects. Also, to determine the degree of formation of environmental culture in students and the merit of teachers in this regard, interviews, discussions, tests were conducted with them, lessons and types of extracurricular activities were monitored from the subject of the study.

The role of students in the solution of issues of productive use of Natural Resources in the regions of our country, maintenance of atmospheric air, maintenance of mineral raw materials for the future of the country's steam and mineral Resources is important for the role of students. At present, one of the main factors contributing to the development of the ecological situation is the organization of economical use of available mineral raw materials resources, including atmospheric air, gas, oil, water, land resources. The importance of the formation of ecological culture in young people is closely connected not only with its educational side but also with the economic, social development and growth of our country. It should be noted that in the process of globalization, the economic and cultural relations between the countries are growing and the world community of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including Central Asia, is growing steadily. There is also a direct contribution of our students to the achievement of such opportunities. The increasing international prestige of the country is reflected in its products for finding solutions to Universal, regional and regional environmental problems, in its activities in this area, in the practical work carried out for the improvement of the ecological environment. It should be noted that cooperation with organizations belonging to the international community has been widely established to study the actual issues of the ecological environment in our country on a scientific basis, to create projects aimed at the solution of environmental issues, to conduct scientific research. In particular, the activities of our students in the field of Environment, maintenance of ecological balance are reflected in their participation in the restoration of the environmental situation in certain regions, if necessary. The basis of the activity of the youth of

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Uzbekistan in this sphere was created in the years of independence. Thanks to independence, we have been able to create programs of independent action to maintain ecological balance in our regions. In the years of independence, the education system for training specialists with higher education and environmental education has been improved. It should be noted with the same monastery that bachelors and masters who have higher education are members of the ecological movement, their suggestions, and comments on finding a solution to environmental issues, scientific conclusions are presented by them are one of the effective works in the activities of the ecological movement. The significant treatment of the environmental situation in the current globalization period for students is the understanding of the global, regional and regional importance of environmental products and their solutions by qualified specialists to the youth and the fact that they are integrated into the consciousness of society in the modernization process is an important factor in the formation of ecological culture and

The Republic of Uzbekistan is distinguished by its decisive role in ensuring regional environmental security in Central Asia. Uzbekistan is actively involved in the solution of regional environmental problems with the scope of its natural resources, external and economic opportunities. The system of administrative methods in the use of nature and protection of the environment also prevailed in the sense of protection of nature in the Republic. At the same time, the economic methods of management as a means of incentives have not been adequately evaluated' in practice in the field of nature protection. On the one hand, the lack of practical economic tools and incentives led to the fact that enterprises were not interested in ensuring and rational use of Natural Resources. On the other hand, the inappropriate use of Natural Resources and pollution of the environment were not reflected in the final results of the economic activities of enterprises. In the years of independence, important organizational, socio-economic, and legal measures were developed and implemented to ensure environmental security in our country. The implemented measures allowed to reduce the level of atmospheric air pollution, improve the quality of basic water flows, reduce the use of pesticides, improve the structure of crop fields, attract international organizations to the solution of national environmental problems. Student youth occupies an important place in the social and cultural life of the Republic of Uzbekistan. All opportunities have been created for students to acquire modern, secular knowledge with the help of highly qualified teaching professors, to the extent that they meet today's requirements, to form an ecological culture of young people. The national program of training of Personnel adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan, implemented and honored by the world community, the

implementation of the law "on education" in practice plays a special role in the environmental education, education of our youth, the formation of ecological culture in them. Today, the problems of ecology have become a universal (universal, universal) problem. Therefore, the solution of this issue is paid attention not to one, two states, but to many states that are thinking about the balance of the scientist around us. In particular, the solution of this problem has also risen to the level of public policy in our Republic. It was noted in Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan that we constantly take measures to preserve, preserve, protect the terrestrial and underground resources, Water Resources, plant and animal world, rational use of these material resources with a view to the development of our country, constantly strive for the clean and prosperous weather, ensure the continuous rise of natural (terrestrial)

The integration of the concepts and the essence of the terms related to them into the minds of the youth in providing environmental education to the students will have a positive impact on improving the efficiency of our work in this field.

1. "Ecological place" is a set of all possible environmental factors that a species can live in nature.

2. Ecological crisis-ecological crisis-ecological systems, natural disasters on the scale of individual regions or biosphere: flood; earth tremor; volcanic eruption; drought; storm; Locust disaster; an ecological situation caused by fire and other circumstances.

3. Ecological balance is the balance of natural conditions necessary for Man, plants, and animals.

4. Environmental factors are a set of certain conditions and elements of the environment that have a specific effect on the functioning of organisms.

5. Ecological culture-sense of environmental responsibility for decision-making in professional activity possession of knowledge in the field of nature protection readiness to participate in the opening of environmental problems at the world and regional level, etc.

6. The danger of ecological crisis is a situation that arose during the twentieth century as a result of the development of technology, the schematization of the national economy and everyday life, a sharp increase in the number of inhabitants on earth, a violation of the balance between nature and man, a harmful level of pollution of the earth, water, air to human life. Environmental education is an important direction in pedagogy. Environmental education is the training in the process of giving the student – youth a system of knowledge that expresses the relationship between nature and man. Environmental education is an expression from educating the conscious attitude of students towards the world around us, the environment. Hence, the essence of environmental education and training can be expressed as follows,

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that is, it is one of the main and components of general education and training, with the help of which the formation of a conscious attitude towards the environment and its solutions to problems in students and young people, as well as to arm them with the knowledge and skills.

Goals and objectives of environmental education. The main purpose of environmental education is an expression of the formation of a conscious attitude towards the environment and its problems in the student youth, as well as knowledge, skills, and skills of finding optimal solutions to them. To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to solve several tasks.

1. To teach our students to investigate and consciously protect their place of residence (nature) and their wealth in the provision of environmental education to our youth.

2. Formation of ecological culture. It is necessary first of all to start with the family. Particular attention should be paid to the following aspects in the formation of the student – youth ecological culture: environmental pollution to the fact that it is a source that causes diseases to people; to teach to know the nature of the consequences of fire damage and fire prevention measures; to know the essence and meaning of the call “slippers on the water, do not pollute it”; do not break the Horn of a flowering fruit tree, to form knowledge, skills, and skills that the use of its fruit by mankind is a vital need, and so on.

3. Formation of environmental literacy. It is desirable that students used life examples in teaching and learning.

- formation of imaginations in the minds of students about the consequences of the phonation of grass – oats when going to rest and the stay of glass fractures in these places, the impact on the health of society, nature and people;

- to integrate the harmful effects of being in an uncompromising relationship with the world of trees, plants, and animals on nature and society into the minds of students and young people;

- to achieve the creation of information and communication technologies of harmful wastes in factories and factories that affect the development of mankind and its effects on the consciousness of students and young people;

- achieve environmental education in the training of all disciplines in the preparation of future specialists; conduct environmental education in extracurricular activities and extracurricular activities, as well as in travel;

formation of knowledge, skills, and skills are given to students in the teaching of Sciences on the protection of nature, rational use of its riches by teaching them environmental problems.

4. To provide students with knowledge about the concepts and legalities of Ecology. In this, attention is paid to the concepts and laws of labor protection,

conservation of nature, the list of rare creatures, the Prevention of crises in nature, and the atmosphere. So, one of the goals of the ecological education of students and young people is to keep our Holy Mother Land in order, on the first hand, while on the second hand, to keep our sky in order. This is a great contribution to the improvement of our native land, with the help of which human qualities such as well – being and chastity, purity and saving, evangelism, and politeness are formed in the student youth. These guarantee a conscious understanding of the following environmental laws and concepts in student youth:

- understanding of nature, natural environment, natural factors and the link between them;

- saving natural resources-investigation use and protection;

- protection of the environment from pollution;

- the desire to leave nature as it were, as it were, for future generations, and so on.

In itself, the upbringing of a person, which harmonizes such qualities as moral and moral purity and human perfection with each other, is the main issue of the educational system. Similar to the most famous (in a positive sense) people of our time in today's youth, the educational power of the sample is based on the propensity of students (children) to imitate. Young people often imitate their parents, relatives, teachers, and famous heroes who have achieved a certain positive achievement. The level of economic and social development of society affects various aspects of the national economy in it. Specific global and regional environmental problems are also emerging in this regard. If is an example of global problems such as the island disaster, Chernobyl disaster, bomb explosions in the cities of Kharosima and Nagasaki, etc., regional problems can be cited as examples of harmful emissions from plants and factories, or soil erosion in a particular region, increased incidence of certain diseases, etc. Therefore, the directions of Environmental Education will also be different. Below we bring information about some of them:

1. Student – to teach young people to save and investigate the riches of our nature in their place of residence, to protect it.

2. To teach students – young people to plant fruit and landscape trees, landscaping and landscaping their educational institutions and their surroundings.

3. Formation of skills of keeping alleys, ponds tidy in student youth.

4. Raise the environmental outlook.

5. Formation of ecological culture.

6. Raising environmental literacy.

7. Formation of imaginations about the environment in the student – youth consciousness and its influence on the spiritual world of the individual.

8. To reveal in the minds of student – youth imaginations about nature and its role in the development of society.

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9. Commonality and specificity between educational institutions and family in the environmental education of students – youth.

10. To give an idea of the function of children in the protection of the environment in the minds of students – young people.

11. To form an image of a pattern of a parental lesson in the protection of nature in the minds of students – young people.

12. To educate the students on the care of plants and animals in the family, educational institution, to raise the knowledge and skills in the care of animals and birds.

13. To pay attention to the restoration of national traditions and Customs in the environmental education of students.

14. The use of mugs in giving ecological education to students and organizing round tables on such topics as "nature and man", "Ecology and man", "Aral asks for help", "let us respect nature", "let us consider water sacred" and so on. By working in these directions, it is possible to break into the minds of students and young people the fact that our ancestors from time immemorial showed great affection and respect for nature. In increasing the environmental literacy of the students, our people's attitude to nature is of great importance: seed stacking, melon growing, water growing, grape growing, harvest holiday, Navruz holiday, threshing wedding, yard wedding, etc. It should be noted that the social activity of specialists with higher education plays an important role in the solution of environmental issues and environmental education of students. As a result of the improvement of educational work in higher educational institutions, the important treatment of the current environmental situation to the students and the issues related to their solution is integrated into the minds of the students by qualified specialists is an important factor in the formation of ecological culture in the students. Besides, in the conditions of modernization of the country's social-economic life, our students studying at higher educational

institutions face the importance of the environmental situation and Environmental Protection, or rational use of Natural Resources. They are integrated into their thinking with the important features of environmental culture, the content of which is scientific-methodical, new pedagogical technologies, and modern methods. This activity was attended by scientific workers, teachers, representatives of public organizations, including students' organizations. As a result, young people living and working in the era of globalism deeply understand the interconnectedness of nature and social environment, which is inextricably linked with human life, activity. The findings of the study show that students will understand the causes and effects of regional and regional environmental issues. The role of schoolchildren in the solution of issues of productive use of Natural Resources in the regions of our country, the maintenance of atmospheric air pollution, the maintenance of mineral raw materials for the future, and the bug of our homeland is important. At present, one of the main factors contributing to the development of the ecological situation is the organization of economical use of available mineral raw materials resources, including atmospheric air, gas, oil, water, land resources. The importance of the formation of ecological culture in young people is closely connected not only with its educational side but also with the economic, social development and growth of our country. It should be noted that in the process of globalization, economic and cultural relations between countries are growing, the role and prestige of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the world community, including in Central Asia, is steadily increasing. There is also a direct contribution of our students to the achievement of such opportunities. To find solutions to environmental problems in our country, they are expressed in their products, in the activities carried out in this area, in the practical work carried out for the improvement of the ecological environment.

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