

PEDAGOGICAL PROPERTIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND EDUCATION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Annotation

This article discusses the issues of problems and educational institutions in the system of uninterrupted education, based on pedagogical properties of environmental education on the basis of young and mental properties of the educator in educational institutions.

Keywords: Environmental education, environmental knowledge, saving the world of nature, the world of nature, innovative technologies, practical work, environmental culture.

In the context of the new Renaissance, Uzbekistan, the issues of education are always relevant than ever. In addition, in the case of the global environmental crisis, it is necessary to bring innovative approaches to environmental approaches in countries. "The strategy and mechanisms of the country, first of all, closely connected with how effective use of the intellectual and scientific and technical capacity created in the country." Therefore, in Uzbekistan, however, the improvement of environmental education and educational process is becoming one of the priorities. Therefore, it is necessary to study the current state of environmental education and the solvency and identify the scientific basis for the troubleshooting must be the basis of pedagogical research.

Reform analysis and methodology

Pedagogical bases of environmental education E.O. Turzalikulov (problems of environmental education for students, ecology, DTS from ecology) and other scientists are reflected in scientific research.

Uzbek scientists B.Ziyomuhamedov, A.S. Tukhtaev, E.V.Kadirov, O.Kovratov, J.Kholmatov, A.N. N.Holmatov , social aspects, have studied the socio-philosophical aspects of environmental education.

Today, there is an increase in the process of integrating all levels of social consciousness and the forms of culture in the environmental interests. In this case, it is advisable to analyze the separation of environmental development in the process of development of ecological culture, but the relatively independent two directions:

- First, on the basis of the set of ecologically theoretical knowledge, the development of the development of humanity, which organizes practical activities, which organizes practical development and mastery development of the development of the nature of humanity is the development of practical activities of nature;
- Second, according to historical environmental experiments, the development of environmental consciousness, contemplation and worldview in people through environmental education.

These directions are a great role in the harmony based on universal meanings, ultimately in the formation of active environmental culture and their nature conservation activities.

Results

In the educational process, ecological situations are of unique pedagogical. Man must coordinate the power of nature, not by force, but without violating the balance. Environmental consciousness embodies the knowledge and belief of man in the field of mutual interaction with nature. Environmental knowledge is an important condition that people understand how close contacts with their current and future biosphere, protection of nature, nature, and educating the unity of nature, the state of responsibility for the environmental situation.

Discussion

Important form of environmental education It is a transfer and other practical work. As a result of such work, as well as the strengthening of the ancient knowledge in young people, the necessary environmental, legal and aesthetic views related to nature are formed. Students are replaced by a person's place in nature, the importance of nature conservation activities, land and air, lake, and river clean conservation.

The practical activities of young people in the field of nature protection are the necessary condition for the formation of an environmental consciousness.

The development of ideologically ideology, education and education has a special role in the development of ideological education directions based on the most diverse and deep roots of our national spirituality.

In addition to the provision of environmental concepts, it is advisable to use all the necessary environmental knowledge and methods of cultural and educational work, including the media, oral, exhibition and technical means. Because environmental propaganda not only affect the minds of the population, but to all layers of the population, to all layers of the population, should be understandable, demonstrative and transparent. With notification of nature, land, water, flora and fauna, natural resources, are related to the attention of the younger generation and should serve the bridal of environmental education on the rational use of natural resources. Each of us needs to have environmental knowledge between the needs and balance between the growing needs of mankind and the decline on the planet, to protect nature.

The future of the planet depends on the ecological culture of the younger generation. Consequently, the system requires the systematic organization of environmental knowledge, contemplation, ecological technologies, and improving the ecology, and improving their knowledge in this area. We must remember that the role of the general public in the implementation of this good deeds.

Meets are important, along with scientific and medieval acquaintance to students, along with direct participation in practical work.

These include "green and blue patrols" Carrying groups, soil erosion and salinity, experiments, landscapes, landscapes, protection of plants and animals, "seedlings and animals" An example of the holding of the "Day of Nature Protection Day" on the occasion of the "City Classification Day", "Navruz" and an example of "Hazonrezglic Month" and so on.

Nature in the preservation of environmental and human health in any type of activity, source of sulfate of nature, sulfate of life of nature to actively desire to keep and solve it from a scientific point of view. In a broad sense, it is a new meaning of universal culture.

Mental, aesthetic relationship with ecology is closely related to the content of the child's knowledge.

The following is the stages of teaching pedagogical aspects of formation of concepts of environmental education.

The knowledge associated with nature in preschool educational institutions in nature leads the activities of children, their self-control, its self-discipline and directs their discipline and directs them. Inspection of knowledge in terms of nature adequate to the perception of children in terms of nature has a special place in ensuring the perception.

The development of a pedagogical process towards nature) is closely related to the formation of a pedagogical process based on the spiritual and mental experiences of the child. Pedagogical culture to understand the relationship of nature and the integrity of nature and their integrity. . The lifeless nature is manifested in the form of a source that meets the needs of a living organism.

For example, fish adapted to live in water, water is reveals the formation of a formation and living life. In concluded programs, life-living environment, living organism is the year In view of the existence of knowledge that is learning to adapt to the seasons should keep.

In the general secondary education system, environmental knowledge is organized on the basis of the differences in classes, taking into account the age, physical capabilities and psychological properties of students.

Relying on the principles such as "simple to complex", pedagogy, the well-known and practical knowledge, must become a target system that ensures the gradual formation of environmental culture and purification. Knowledge, skills and skills to shape the theoretical foundations of ecology in the general secondary education system are provided in the context of existing academic subjects and is expressed in a whole complex manner. According to him, the person who completes the general secondary education system has minimized environmental concepts, behavioral conditions (environmental culture), but in the content of the science, not as a measure that suits the content of sciences.

Natural Science Methods, as well as the material priority of teaching - also covers the organization and use of the geographical area, training site, geography area, teaching agricultural. Without them, it will not be possible to properly teach natural science.

"On approval of the concept of environmental education in the Republic of Uzbekistan" contributes to the solution of environmental problems in the country, increase and development of environmental literary and ecological literary of the younger generation, effective development of environmental education and educational training aimed at establishing. Accordingly, students of the development of environmental education are important, and it is important to raise their main principles of environmental education, to gradually implement them in the educational process and to increase the effectiveness of environmental education on this basis for a new level.

In addition to general energy education institutions, the requirements of general environmental education include daily rules of environmental protection and the environmental features of sustainable development at the local level.

Also, based on environmental issues identified in secondary special vocational institutions and the tasks of their elimination, the curriculum focuses on global environmental problems and pay attention to the preservation of non-renewable sources and strengthen the responsibility for the non-renewable use of non-renewable sources. .

In higher education institutions, the process of environmental education will be associated with one or compared to systemic properties, except for the audience, and without the university. Each form of teaching has its own style, content, attitude, goal, and tools. The audience form is aimed at developing the established curriculum of the teacher and the student, while studying the

specified curriculum is such as the audience - to carry out independent work, increase its environmental education, to participate in circulation, to participate in environmental schools.

Conclusion

As a result, the increase in love for nature, the forms of university increases their social capacity as a result of traveling to the beautiful places of the country, ecotourism, agrationalism and tourist.

The teaching and mastering of environmental natural subjects focuses on how to conduct lessons, lectures, seminars, laboratory and express their opinion through creative and independent thinking.

The quality of education in the development and implementation of effective forms and methods of environmental education, competitive state bodies in the field of ecology and environmental protection, along with the creation of a regulatory, logistical and database that ensures the guarantees and priority of sustainable development and priority. It is necessary to pay attention to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between education.

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