

THE IMPORTANCE OF FORMING ECOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN PREPARING STUDENTS FOR ECOLOGICAL PROMOTION ACTIVITY

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Abstract

In this article, the ecological potential or ecological knowledge of a person is explained by regularly increasing his ecological knowledge, the importance of training circles for ecological promoters in the ability to think about ecological changes.

Keywords: Ecological consciousness, social-ecological attitude, ecological-propaganda consciousness, ecological-propaganda concept, ecological-propaganda imagination, ecological-propaganda attitude, ecological-propaganda result, ecological-propaganda cultural unity, public information, visual, oral propaganda.

Environmental problems of the present time make the training of personnel who will carry out propaganda in this field one of the priority tasks. In particular, training high school students to become environmental advocates is an urgent problem in this field. Because environmental promotion is an important form of spiritual education.

The goal of ecological propaganda is not only to acquire ecological knowledge, but also to motivate a person to some kind of action.

In ecological promotion, there is a need to acquire ecological knowledge, and it is necessary to thoroughly master such fields of knowledge as land, water, soil, plants, animal world, history, literature, as well as political science. At the same time, work in this field requires the development of new technologies for teaching natural and social sciences.

Throughout the history of long-term human development, all cases of loving nature or, on the contrary, harming it, have been regulated by moral standards. At the intersection of nature and human interests, the level of education of a person is measured by criteria such as morality, moral maturity, moral consciousness, moral thinking and moral civilization.

Now the human activity affecting the environment is evaluated on the basis of such concepts as ecological consciousness, ecological unconsciousness, ecological perception, ecological thinking, ecological responsibility, ecological activity and ecological inactivity, ecological culture and ecological lack of culture, ecological spirituality. It is self-evident that in the content of these concepts, moral principles are also of special importance.

What is the content of ecological consciousness, which has attracted our attention, has its own place within the framework of the social life of society and the ecological system, and is a leading quality indicator of individual behavior, behavior and activity, when and under what conditions does it manifest itself, what are the ways of its formation, A set of questions, such as what kind of environmental promotion work should be carried out and how it can be implemented, was tried to have its solution in the process of conducting our research work. The first step in revealing the content of the work is to interpret the concept of "ecological culture", to emphasize its scientific and

pedagogical foundations, and then to think about consciousness, unconsciousness, and ecological consciousness.

Ecological consciousness is formed in the form of a set of certain regulation of socio-ecological relations, adoption of eco-legal normative documents, awareness of their contents by individuals and citizens, and strict adherence to systematic ecological norms.

Voluntary (internal preparation) aspect of ecological consciousness - a careful approach to the ecosystem, the desire not to disturb the ecological balance, the desire to protect nature, the responsibility to preserve nature, increase its wealth, the need to realize one's point of view in the process of social-ecological activity and behavior. consists of This aspect of ecological consciousness is characterized by the level of an active life position of a person, strong character and strong will. The aspect of expressiveness of ecological consciousness is measured by the content of ecological action and inaction in a person's activity in relation to nature.

Therefore, the volitional aspect of a person's environmental consciousness is important in its development. Because the increase in the scale and number of negative effects on nature requires a person to be able to fight against them sharply, to be determined, proactive, independent and responsible in this regard.

Ecological potential - deep and complete knowledge of ecological and social changes, theoretical and practical skills, competence, as well as a broad outlook, the ability to understand the essence of eco-social activities on a large scale, the ability to express a personal attitude towards them, a realistic assessment of the current state of ecological and social relations. it means to have a certain ability to give, to show a personal example and initiative in the way of nature protection, to organize free environmental activities.

Ecological potential or ecological knowledge requires a person to regularly increase his ecological knowledge, think about environmental changes, identify the causes of existing situations, analyze them, and express his personal opinions about eliminating negative effects. The role of training circles for environmental advocates organized in schools in the formation of environmental awareness among students is significant.

Conducted in extracurricular circles organized for the training of environmentalists: visual (environmental posters, calls, photo-newspapers, wall newspapers, cartoons, announcements, exhibitions, architectural rooms), public information (movies, publication of articles in newspapers and magazines, radio broadcasts, preparation of television appearances, tape recorders, holiday parties), through the means of oral promotion (documents, performances, lectures, reports, quizzes, messages, competitions, conversations, meetings, discussions, talks, dramatized performances (reading of works of art) and folklore) the level of ecological and propaganda knowledge will be deepened.

Determining the forms and methods of preparing high school students for environmental advocacy activities by organizing extracurricular activities, the mechanism of forming the culture of environmental advocacy in students: environmental advocacy awareness → environmental advocacy knowledge → environmental advocacy understanding → environmental advocacy imagination → ecological advocacy attitude → ecological- Advocacy result → ecological-advocacy is improved by ensuring cultural unity.

The non-traditional forms of education used in the events help to develop students' activities, teach them to think independently, first of all, to understand the essence of man, his culture, nature, the components that make up nature (sun, air, water, soil) and the most necessary concepts related to nature protection. Pupils should not tear plants, pluck flowers, make noise while walking in forests and streets; do not litter, do not start fires, do not cut down trees; It means not to pollute the soil, air, water, it is impossible to kill predators, it is necessary to use energy, Earth and water effectively. This encourages the student to consciously protect the honor of his Motherland, to protect nature and its components as a person who faithfully fulfills its laws and decisions, to be its closest reliable friend and protector.

The essence of social, economic and spiritual life is inculcated in the content of extracurricular educational activities aimed at environmental education of students. During the events, students develop the skills to evaluate the nature of the country where they live, the world of plants, animals, and the place of all living organisms in human life and nature. -research works will train "young environmentalist scientists".

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