



EDUCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF TEACHING ECOLOGICAL COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS

Submission Date: July 20, 2023, **Accepted Date:** July 25, 2023,

Published Date: July 30, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/pedagogics-crjp-04-07-13>

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjp>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Boranov Sherzod Sharofiddin O'G'Li

Tutor Of The Faculty Of Natural Sciences Of Kokan DPI, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, opinions are given about the importance of teaching environmental competence to students in the modern higher education system.

KEYWORDS

Ecological consciousness, "green" economy, values, ecological behavior, ecological consciousness, experience and synthesis.

INTRODUCTION

The noble initiative raised at the meeting of video selectors held on February 2, 2022, under the leadership of the President, regarding the priority tasks for the improvement of the ecological situation and the implementation of the nationwide project "Green Space", stirred human feelings towards Mother Nature in our hearts. In our country, among many fields, ecological education, ecological education, ensuring ecological stability, creating the necessary conditions for the population to have a comfortable natural environment, rational and effective use of natural resources, prevention of emerging environmental

problems and their serious attention is being paid to the elimination of negative consequences. First of all, creating new draft laws related to the field, improving the existing ones, strengthening control and analysis activities to the level of today's demand, developing the concept of continuous environmental education, developing the system of public inspectors of environmental control, carrying out systematic work aimed at improving the environmental culture of the population, the program of measures for the inventory of harmful objects and water treatment facilities has been adopted and is being consistently implemented.



Today, training of environmentally conscious and qualified specialists is a priority in the higher education system.

There are a number of literatures that address this issue, and we found it necessary to use them in this article. Among them are J.T. Kholmo'manov "Environmental law of the Republic of Uzbekistan", A.N. Nigmatov "Ecology and Life", S. Gazinazarova. I. Akhmedov. B. Mukhamedgaliyev. "Ecological security" by A. Khojiyev, A.N. Nig'matov "Ecology and Life", "Clarification of ecological issues in the works of President Islam Karimov", A. Ergashev, T. Ergashev "Ecology, biosphere and nature protection" B. Ochilova "Ecology and worldview" and other literature on this issue "many thoughts and opinions were held.

MAIN PART

The need for more effective formation of environmental competence among students makes the problem of development and scientific justification of the theoretical model of environmental competence of students, methods of their formation and diagnostics more urgent. To achieve this goal, we used a number of methods relevant to the problem: analysis, modeling, experimentation and synthesis. The developed model of ecological competence is the main competence of future specialists of any profile and reflects the dialectical relationship of characteristics and functions of ecological competence. It is shown that an ecologically competent person is ready and able to act competently in situations that threaten life, safety or nature.

The structural analysis of the model of ecological competence revealed the specific features of its formation, as well as the development of knowledge about it. the results made it possible to evaluate the formation of environmental competence of students and develop a diagnostic system.

It is concluded that the formation of environmental competence of students should be directed to the formation and development of functional and structural relations between them, and not to separate components of the formation of ecological competence. The motives of people's ecological behavior have been studied in psychology for many years. Many possible motivational sources of environmental behavior have been studied in a number of studies.

In general, it can be noted that the most important class of motivational sources of environmental behavior is formed by various moral norms and values. The transition to "green" economy is carried out by people with high education, spiritual and physical potential. The educational system should prepare young people for environmental problems, form the principle of responsibility for their health.

Undoubtedly, the effectiveness of environmental education and the education of the young generation is one of the conditions for the sustainable development of our country. In the case of higher education, the quality of personnel training and the main attention should be focused on the formation of environmental competence. We cannot say that work in this regard is not being carried out. Higher educational institutions in our country study the science of "Ecology", carry out educational activities on environmental protection, attracting young people to a healthy lifestyle, and this process is being continued consistently.

A lot of attention is paid to environmentalization in education. In a general sense, environmentalization in education is a specific trend of penetration of ecological ideas, concepts and principles into various disciplines. Local and world pedagogy has accumulated a lot of experience, knowledge,



methodology, theory and practice in ecology in separate subjects. Scientific-methodical literature has been published that allows to introduce elements of ecological knowledge into educational programs. Environmental competence is able not only to form certain skills and rules of behavior in relation to the environment, but also to develop the culture of students. In this regard, there is "ecologization" of culture, which means optimizing and harmonizing the relationship between man and nature. Environmental competence can change the whole system of consumer mentality, outlook and education. The analysis of the literature, the experience of our colleagues and our own experience showed that the problem of forming the environmental competence of students is still one of the issues discussed by the general public. Thus, it is recommended to acquire ecological knowledge, but it is difficult to implement it in professional practice. It is not guaranteed that all components of the educational process will work on ensuring environmental safety, including comprehensive relations, humaneness and special training. Statements of professors of higher education about environmental education and human connection, environmental behavior is unclear due to the lack of formation of ecological culture of the society. One of the main factors that reduce professional risk in the educational environment is the formation of moral qualities of future specialists.

The trends in the development of environmental education lag behind the world trends in the development of higher education, and the use of the competence approach is technically limited. There is a steady increase in the number of smoking, poor nutrition, etc. among young people. At the same time, due to the low ecological culture of the students themselves and in the environment where they are

studying, the process of environmental pollution is taking place.

We can conclude that there is a contradiction: modern university graduates are sufficiently prepared, have a certain amount of environmental knowledge, but cannot control their life activities from the point of view of social and natural environment safety.

Internet; modeling, planning, forecasting, comparison, analysis of factors, synthesis, generalization, classification, drawing conclusions, environmental education is harmoniously included in the educational system of developed countries.

Developed countries of the world aim to improve the environment and train young professionals who have a responsible attitude to environmental and ecological issues. Developing countries often ignore environmental problems, emphasizing the development of industrial capacity. In connection with this situation, he reformed the system of environmental education in Uzbekistan, which is the first step in improving the environment. Although all students are trained in a field related to nature and the environment, they are exposed to ongoing or emergent problem situations such as environmental and technological disasters, life-threatening health and safety issues. they should be ready to predict and solve.

Therefore, it is necessary and important to form environmental expertise in students of all directions, because if it is sufficiently formed, it describes the actions that help to find a way out of a problem situation. We can say that the formation of environmental competence of students is a strategically important task of higher education. Therefore, the formation of environmental competence of students is the priority direction of the university's educational policy. First of all, the concept



of ecological competence in pedagogy became important due to the introduction of new education. Considering that we are currently living in the conditions of ecological crisis, we should make ecological culture a part of moral education for students studying in higher educational institutions. The appearance of the environment is directly related to the behavior of people, and therefore the actions of society should be controlled and corrected. In order to achieve this goal, people should be taught to appreciate and protect nature from a young age, and only then can we achieve our goal. We must clearly remind that we must protect our motherland from the unreasonable actions of people, especially if this process is carried out using examples of religious and philosophical heritage, it will enter the minds of the young generation more strongly.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we should say that it is important for young people to develop knowledge about moral and ethical categories, norms, value system necessary for ecological competence and to improve their skills in practical activities. It is appropriate to make effective use of social consciousness formation methods (conversation, debate, problem-based education) in educational subjects taught at this place.

The development of educational qualities related to ecological competence among students of educational institutions means that the society takes a bold step towards the green economy.

This, in turn, makes it possible to create a logical-structural model of the development of the spiritual and moral competence of young people of educational institutions. It is important to implement the educational process based on the moral and ethical competence approach in preparing young people for professional activities in such a modern educational

model. Because in order to form the necessary competencies in young people, first of all, the pedagogue must develop competence.

From the survey conducted with the students during the lesson, I realized that the fact that the ecological culture is not deeply embedded in the students' psyche, that it has not become cleanliness, purity, value for them, causes them to throw various kinds of waste into the environment where they work.

What makes many of the students we have met throw away the waste of various food products they have consumed, bakalash, disposable dishes, fruit waste and many other types of waste? This question invites me to think a lot. Do they not have enough etiquette to take this waste to a special container? In my opinion, it is enough that we should show them a deep example and carry out propaganda work so that they do not pollute the environment and nature.

REFERENCES

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026". January 28, 2022. #-60
2. Shavkat Mirziyoyev New "Uzbekistan strategy" [Text] SH.M. Mirziyoyev. -Tashkent: "Uzbekistan" publishing house, 2021. - 464 p.
3. . Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Resolution No. 434 of 05/27/2019 "On Approving the Concept of Development of Environmental Education in the Republic of Uzbekistan".
4. V. Kochkarov, O. Mahmudov, Z. Zamonov "Foundations of Spirituality" Tashkent.: "New Polygraph Service" 2018. 144 pages.
5. R. Mavlonova, O. Torayeva, K. Haliqberdiyev "Pedagogy" Tashkent.: "Teacher" 2001.
6. Grosheva I.V., Mirziyoyeva Sh.Sh., Rizayeva H.U., Kuryayeva I.V., Nekrasova Y.A., Shivaldova N.S.,



Khaziyeva L.Z. "THE PLANET EARTH - OUR COMMON HOME" Partial program for preschool educational organizations on environmental education and training. Tashkent-2022

7. Boronov Sherzod Sharofiddin o`g`li, Turgunov Abrorbek Azizbek o`gli. "THE PHENOMENON OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE" EMERGENT: JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL DISCOVERIES AND LIFELONG LEARNING (EJEDL) ISSN: 2776-0995 Volume 3, Issue 12, Dec., 2022.
8. Bamberg S, Möser G. Twenty years after Hines, Hungerford, and Tomera: A new meta-analysis of psycho-social determinants of pro-environmental behavior. J Environ Psychol. 2007; 27: 14–25.
9. Abdurakhmon Ergashev, Mavluda Turgu'Unovna Yulchiyva, O'Zar Ahmedovich Ahmedov, Akmal Abzalov, "Ecology" Tashkent:. 2018. 283 pages.
10. Muradov M. Ethnoculture. - T.: Justice, 2003.
11. Sh. Sh. Boronov Ko'kon Tutor of the Faculty of Natural Sciences of DPI "Ecological competence: a broad outlook and the path to a clean life" scientific article
12. Sh.Sh. Boronov Ko'kon DPI Faculty of Natural Sciences Tutor Ecological culture phenomenon scientific article.