

MODERN WAYS TO INSTILL ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES IN THE YOUNGER GENERATION

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Abstract: Ecological education is a continuous psychological, moral and educational pedagogical tendency aimed at the formation of the environmental culture of the individual. At the same time, folk customs and traditions, as well as the environment for human upbringing, play an important role. In order to create a healthy living environment through ecological culture, to meet the development and development needs of people, it is necessary to take into account cultural and social values expressed in interests and natural changes and relationships. Ecological cultural values are all values created by people in the process of living, working and developing in the natural ecosystem. This article outlines thoughts and opinions on the formation of an environmental culture among young people and its prospects.

Key words: ecological education, culture, ecological safety, social values, creation of a healthy environment, youth education, nature protection, biosphere, ecosystem, natural resources, anthropogenic factors.

Introduction today, the restoration of the environment, the provision of the population with environmentally friendly food products, the preservation of biodiversity, the Prevention of climate changes are urgent problems, and a positive solution of them determines the further development of mankind. Scientific-theoretical worldviews about the planet Earth in young people, knowledge about its habitat, the inextricable interconnection of nature and humans, ecological systems, their emergence, evolutionary development, anthropogenic transformation, relations of nature and society on a national, regional and global scale, practical environmental skills and qualifications, Environmental Protection, rational use of its resources are formed and developed depending on the professions they choose.

The revision of the personnel training system for Ecology and Environmental Protection encourages the solution of such issues as a comprehensive analysis of the environmental legislative framework and the creation of a mechanism for connecting it with practice, the implementation of the principle of coercion of National Environmental Education, the revision of environmental education in accordance with the rules of sustainable development. Currently, the main task of ecology is to help the survival of living, since the negative impact of anthropogenic factors on nature is increasing, as a result of which the balance between society and nature is broken, and the negative impact on the environment is increasing. Air, water, soil are polluted by various waste, environmental crises are emerging as a result of the destruction of ecosystems.

The current ecological culture that is created through environmental education is to follow spirituality and environmental policies in all directions of life. Ecological culture is always changing and evolving it is humanity's human response to nature. A person with a high ecological culture is to react in the biosphere through the rational use and conservation of Natural Resources. Ecological culture is the understanding of the unity and destiny of nature and society by humanity. One of the ways to use the wealth of nature wisely is to use the scarce, efficient ones, in addition to the high-yielding natural resources. An example of this is the use of ore-free waste in other branches of the national economy, achieving technology without waste,



making in agriculture unproductive, uneven, swampy, saltwater and rocky lands suitable for economic needs, by also separating other mines found along with the main elements from the underground. The ecological culture of society is an indicator or indicator of its intelligent attitude towards nature.

METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

Ecological culture is not to harm nature as much as possible, to understand the unity of the fate of nature and society. Teaching that nature should be used in young people in a situation where it does not harm their wealth, environmental education is the basis of upbringing. In solving such goals, higher educational institutions have created separate programs, methodological manuals for people of different professions, in which it is necessary to reflect the negative impact on nature in each specialty, the problems of Environmental Protection. Environmental education in young people is carried out on the basis of a special environmental education education program and methodological manuals in a deep approach to educational masks.

The structure of the environment in specialists with environmental education and upbringing, the events taking place in it, environmental changes and the collection of waste coming out of various branches of the national economy, reducing the amount of harmful substances with recycling, preserving nature to summarize and widely introduce advanced experiences in the field, to avoid waste in the use of Natural Resources, and, as a result, to be able to attract the population of different ages, professions in carrying out at a high level of Environmental Protection. In the implementation of environmental education and education, training and retraining courses to solve the problems of environmental education of various population groups, at faculties, short courses such as “fundamentals of Environmental Education”, “Environment”, “current problems of environment”, “environmental cleanliness and human health”, “economical use of nature and Natural Resources”, “Ecology and youth education”, “agricultural ecology”, “Social Ecology”, “Motor Transport and environment”, “biological. Alternatively, by organizing excursions to various farms, enterprises and meetings with experienced farmers, business engineers, it is possible to interest different groups in studying the environment, correcting environmental negative conditions in it by means of linking theoretical knowledge with practice.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The role of public information in the conduct of environmental education and education is enormous. The constant giving of shows of ecological content through television alone is important in the formation of ecological culture in the population, especially in young people. By providing environmental education to young people, it is necessary to contribute to the implementation of high environmental awareness, rational use of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection, Protection of biodiversity. Our people are widely promoted by their national and religious values, from personal hygiene, cleanliness and tidiness to the fact that they do not pollute the place where they live with various waste, do not waste the favors of nature, Greening the environment. These concepts are instilled in the minds of people from an early age by representatives of the older generation in their family. So in a person, the initial concepts arise their own family.

The concepts are then expanded and developed in kindergartens, schools, lyceums, higher educational institutions. Today life itself clearly shows that the further development and effect of environmental education depends primarily on the foundation laid in the family. On a Global



scale, environmental problems are exacerbated, its impact is also evident in Uzbekistan, the negative impact of mankind on the environment is increasing, and in today's conditions, where the benefits of nature are used without fail, this will become more relevant. Environmental education is a practical educational, physical, mental, moral, spiritual and educational pedagogical process aimed at the formation of environmental consciousness and culture in a person. In this process, as noted above, the practical traditions of our people and, moreover, the family environment occupy an important place.

The fact that in each family older people see and discuss films and shows with their children on topics such as the formation of ecological culture in media vases, newspapers and magazines, the world of animals and birds, local lore, ecotourism environmental education in the younger generation can be fundamentally formed by performing practical work in the mother nature, i.e. creating gardens, carrying out various tree and flower seedlings, pet care, growing various crops in the nursery. Small and small works being collected in the ecological field, which are collected from the drops and are considered to be the sea, will ultimately be an important factor in maintaining the purity of the nature of our country and bringing it to the next generations. The behavior, behavior, pandnasihati, life, experience of the older generation in the family will become an example and example for the younger generation growing up in this family.

Conclusion Ecological culture demonstrates the values of truth - benevolence – the advance of nature in the relationship between youth and nature. In the present period, the development of Science and technology has made significant improvements in the well-being of young people and the habitat has been expanded in many directions, but the ecological environment is badly affected. The proverb that Zero “does what he sees in a bird's Nest” is not for nothing.

The role of older generations in education education in young people, further increase in ecological culture is incomparable, their knowledge and understanding are an example and an indicator in the further rise of the ecological consciousness and ecological culture of young people. Obviously, today the consequences that young people have to bring to the attitude of the natural world towards us are a moral issue. Improving the activities of environmental culture education in development strategy and the formation of ecological culture is the basis for the conscious management of the relationship between social production and the environmental environment for Sustainable Development.

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