

**DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE ON THE BASIS OF MODERN  
PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES**

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**Abstract:** *The article talks about the formation of ecological culture in students, reflection of issues of Ecology and nature protection, its historical development processes and future prospects.*

**Key words:** *ecology, environmental culture, Environmental Education, Society, Students, people, land, air, cleanliness, histor.*

**Introduction**

To date, it is required to provide deep ecological legal knowledge to the population, to achieve the rise of ecological legal culture in the course of improving the system of ecological education, propaganda and upbringing on the basis of modern requirements, in other words, to form literally ecological legal consciousness [1; 14-th page]. This in turn requires the development of the educational system at the level of modern requirements. After all, our President SH.M. Mirziyoyev said, "We have set ourselves a great goal to restore the foundation of the third renaissance in our country, for this we need to create an environment and conditions that will educate the new Khorezmids, Berunids, Ibn Sina, Ulugbek, Navoi and Babur. Bunda should serve as the main pillars of our national idea, first of all, the development of education and education, the decision-making of a healthy lifestyle, the development of Science and innovation." [2] in addition, the president's decree "on measures to organize the activities of state bodies in the field of Environmental Protection and environmental control" of December 30, 2021 plays an important role in improving the process of environmental education and training.

The development of the ecological culture of educators should not be limited within the framework of educational objectives. The educational process should also cover educational objectives. After all, education and training will succeed only when there is a mutual dialectical connection.

"The possibilities of man's adaptation and adaptation to environmental changes come true through the means of social relations" [3; 14-b.]. Psychological observations show that the physiological and mental state inherent in today's youth differs from the older generation in that it is

also noticeable in the influence and attitude to our past heritage. A high level of sensitivity to social reality does not mean a wealth of contemplation. The narrowness of worldly thinking brings out the indifference in the sphere of influence over the past inheritance, the careless attitude. The narrowness of thinking can be explained by the fact that free time is not occupied. In our society, the inability of young people to spend their free time in sports or cultural activities, the defects in the employment of minors to a certain extent bring about indifference.

The leadership of our country has created sufficient conditions for the positive transformation of youth education. In particular, now there are conditions much more free from such manifestations as old, crisis ideologies, management in the form of administrative orders, gross violation of human rights, forced labor. Democratic changes, the provision of freedom of speech, the rise of the human factor, the escalation of the fight against corruption, etc., led to the implementation of plans in the field of Education. By teaching our rich history, opportunities have been increased to educate young people in the spirit of understanding our national identity.

There are a number of aspects in teaching the history of Uzbekistan that lack of attention has a negative impact on the qualitative completion of the tasks for the development of the ecological culture of students. To do this, it is necessary to take into account the following:

1. Taking into account the interest of students in teaching the history of Uzbekistan;
2. Establishing efficient use of Information Communication Technologies in educational process;
3. Organization of lectures and practical sessions providing information on environmental problems in our country to professors and teachers teaching on the history of Uzbekistan in the training centers;
4. Preparation of textbooks and manuals on environmental problems in the history of Uzbekistan;
5. Research materials on Written and material sources related to the history of Uzbekistan;
6. Taking students to the areas and steps where historical monuments are located;
7. Organization of the study of materials on the views of our ancestors on ecology during archaeological research;
8. Organization of conferences, round tables on environmental problems in our country;
9. To organize the preparation of materials about the environmental situation of students in the places where they live;
10. The use of new elements of increasing their activity in the development of students' environmental culture and improving teaching methodology.

The above-mentioned aspects are important factors in the development of students' environmental culture. In their implementation, it is necessary to use modern methods of conducting new work, organizing educational and educational processes. Already, recent studies show the need for new approaches to education. The level of effectiveness of traditional techniques is decreasing. In particular, the organization of the lesson by telling the topic in the lecture sessions is considered an outdated method.

Pedagogical technologies, which showed its positive features in the second half of the last century, encouraged the search for new ways of giving knowledge, in addition to bringing a new spirit to the sphere of education and training. At present, it is not necessary to give evidence-proof about the importance of modern pedagogical technologies.

Pedagogical technology is an approach to the educational process as a whole. The essence of the approach will be to systematize the learning process. And systematization represents the disassembly and design of the subject under study into parts. In order to achieve efficiency even in the development of ecological culture, it is necessary to introduce a new approach to the whole process.

In the formation and development of the ecological culture of students, the limitation of the lesson itself is not entirely correct. The theory is able to give its expected effect only if it harmonizes with practice. In the scenario of spiritual and moral and educational meaningful activities to be organized, it is required to reflect ideas that contribute to the rise of the ecological culture of educators. For this purpose, examinations, seminars, round tables should be organized with students on topics such as “ecology – the basis of a healthy future”, “healthy environment – the guarantee of human health”, “Nature Preservation – our duty”, “nature and youth”, “views on ecology of ancestors of the past”.

The period itself dictates that the development of ecological culture of the educated on the basis of modern pedagogical Technologies is carried out with the promotion of such actions as saving, careful attitude to the natural environment. Such actions should be set out during the lessons and at extra-curricular time.

Topics, contests and other form of activities built on the basis of research on environmental problems contribute greatly to the development of ecological culture in students. The carrying out of the research will enable students to understand the importance of ecology more deeply. The research will ensure the development of the creative abilities of the educators. Creativity dictates the correlation between the educator and the student. The method chosen by the teacher should encourage the students to the activity, ensure the rapid attainment of the objective pursued by the study.

Attitude to ecology has a historical basis, it is worthwhile to turn to historical sources in the development of ecological culture. From Avesto, in all sources that speak of our history, there are enough ideas that urge us to be cautious about the natural environment. Historical sources themselves store information about the ecology at this or that level. Their study should become one of the structural attributes of the education carried out for the development of students' environmental culture.

Even in all times, mankind had its own attitude towards nature [4; 33-b.]. Each of the people has individual views on nature, which is improved on the basis of life experiences of the individual. Members of society also influence others based on their experiences. It is a simple process of

propagating actions, such as not to spill the wastes in a society where they are encountered, not to damage the flora and fauna that surrounds us, to keep the accommodation tidy, to observe the cleanliness so that the apartment is delightful.

Each age will have a romantic imagination about their future, how clear the plans are in their minds, the meaning and aspirations of their life will be accordingly.

The younger generation grows up with the inheritance left from their ancestors. The surrounding social environment, together with family, neighborhood and educational organizations, makes it possible to strengthen this heritage. Traditions and traditions, values that are respected by members of society affect the formation of an individual as a person on a fundamental basis. Young people will continue and update the legacy of the past in an environment that is changing as a result of globalisation and technological growth during the use of material and spiritual wealth left by the older generation.

The development of ecological culture begins with the provision of ecological education to the younger generation. Children receive imagination associated with nature in their own homes. Then this process is transferred to a kindergarten, a general secondary educational institution, and then to a professional educational institution. In the period from pre-school education to higher education, environmental education is continuous and consistent. Environmental education is regularly conducted by the state and society in social processes, as well as through the media, radio, television, internet networks.

### Conclusion

A person with a high ecological culture is brought up in the means of realizing the goals and objectives of environmental education and training. To do this, the following tasks are required:

- formation of a person capable of wide observation by deep education of the laws of dialectical development of nature and society;
- adult education of young people who can create technologies that do not cause great harm to nature and plans to improve ecology by forecasting the legislation of socio-economic development;
- to create a community of people who can understand that it is necessary to praise the natural environment to the next generation, that the Life, Health and future of a person depend on it.

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