



## IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

**G'afforov Yarashbek Xolliyevich**

*Department of History, Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.*

### ABSTRACT

*Our country has accumulated a lot of experience in solving environmental problems and eliminating their negative consequences. However, the scale and scope of work in this area has become an urgent issue in improving the environmental situation in the country and regions, strengthening the cooperation of government agencies, public organizations, civil society institutions, as well as the formation of environmental culture among young people. The article analyzes the study of important aspects of environmental education in the education system and cooperation in solving today's environmental problems.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Environmental problems, education system, law of nature, The Aral sea problem*

### I. INTRODUCTION

The emergence of the human race on Earth takes 70 million years. For so long, nature has been making, drinking, dressing and satisfying all human needs. Can we care enough and be kind enough to nature, our motherland, which is the basis of our existence in this bright world? To what extent can we fulfill our supreme duty to protect it? These questions should make everyone think equally. Mankind's mistreatment of nature is showing its negative consequences year after year. As a result of ignorance and disobedience to the laws of nature, the environment is severely polluted and serious changes are taking place in our land. During the spring and summer months, there are many cases of illegal hunting of various animals and birds, weeding of medicinal plants, collection and sale of plant species for personal gain before they are harvested. This leads to the extinction of rare animals and plants before they reach the breeding season. For example, 60 species of plants and more than 70 species of animals are at risk of extinction. The protection of nature and the environment is very important not only for today, but also for future generations.

The earth is made up of living beings and inanimate objects. It is this inanimate air, water, soil, light, moisture, temperature, sunlight, etc., that are vital necessities for the existence and functioning of living beings, as long as they are in harmony with

man. Living things, including man, unknowingly disrupt its natural balance by showing their positive and sometimes negative effects on nature. We call this a violation of the environment. It is no secret that the violation of the ecological balance has a negative impact on human health, especially for children with disabilities. Man cannot be separated from the earth, the Earth from man.

### II. MAIN PART

Unless we form a positive attitude towards the environment and nature in people, especially young people, today, our talk about improving the environment will not go beyond dry nonsense. In this regard, the active participation of the general public, law enforcement officers, people responsible for nature protection is required. It is the human duty of all of us to carry out propaganda work in the family, in the kindergarten, at school, among the public, without regular weakening. Environmental education is one of the most pressing issues of today. In this regard, President Sh.Mirziyoyev focusing on global security, the first priority is to focus on environmental sustainability, the Aral Sea, environmental cooperation and eco-tourism. Along with the use of modern scientific and technological advances, the unfavorable environmental situation has become a global issue in terms of coverage, that is, it has created a global environmental threat.



Causes of environmental threats The coordination of peaceful relations between nature, society and human technology, as well as the prevention of environmental threats has become a key issue today. This unfavorable environmental situation is important for man, a negative threat to his health, its causes, the coordination of relations between man and nature, society and nature, the prevention of environmental catastrophe is a topical issue of today.

Our first task as conscious human beings is to neutralize, that is, to neutralize as much as possible what is harmful to the environment. These are, of course, first and foremost opinions about drinking water, soil, and air. In this regard, first of all, we can protect the house, street, neighborhood, village and city where everyone lives from pollution, beautify it, plant greenery, preserve the natural beauty, fresh air, water, sanctuaries and use them effectively. To do this, it is necessary to improve the ecological literacy, culture and attitudes of our youth, first of all, in the family, and then in schools and educational institutions.

In shaping the ecological upbringing in the family, it would be expedient if we begin with an analysis of the way of life of the ancient Eastern households. You see, our grandparents used to sprinkle water on the yard before cleaning it, then sweep it with a broom a little, throw the daily garbage in the yard, pull the soil on it, and in the fall they did not burn the weeds. This is because toxins are released into the air and pollute the atmosphere through the smoke of weeds. Therefore, they are converted into minerals that are well absorbed by plants by burying them in a pit and composting (i.e., rotting). During composting, the temperature of the waste rises, and in the process of intense heating, microorganisms dangerous to human health in it spontaneously die.

The plant world is a source of 20,000 different types of chemicals and medicines. All of them act as a "filter" that cleans the atmospheric air. It is known that a bush tree releases enough oxygen for an average of three people in 25 hours. A hectare of trees "absorbs" 220-280 kg of carbon dioxide and emits 180-200 kg of oxygen. How do we show compassion in response to a world of greenery that shows us so much "grace"? In the family, children should be taught by adults to plant trees, care for them, take care of them, plant seeds in the ground, and cultivate the soil. Now let's think about how many seedlings we plant each year in early spring and fall, but pay less attention to how many of them are sprouting and becoming our green zone. The second cousin of the saplings planted in the neighborhoods is the houseplants that are being cared for by the residents of some neighborhoods ... 1

Another problem is that many residents have dumped sewage from their backyards into ditches. During the summer months, the children of the population living in the lower reaches of the canals choose the most convenient place for them to bathe, namely the canals. As a result, they are more likely to get infectious diseases. Another source of environmental pollution is waste. In most cases, landfills are burned at night and environmental pollution increases by 2-3 times. There is no branch of science today that has been left out in solving environmental problems. Therefore, the history of the peoples of Uzbekistan, which has taken its rightful place, as well as environmental education in teaching the course "Man and Society" can not be ignored. It should be noted that the essence of social ecology, which studies the structure and characteristics of the environment that surrounds man, as well as the impact of environmental factors on the physical and mental state of man, is growing rapidly.

Social ecology is based on the following basic rules: "Nature-Society-Man" forms a single whole; part of human nature, its development is the basis of human life to change nature; the unity of natural history and social history is manifested in the process of labor. The laws of nature are primary in relation to social laws; the development of a new ecological culture represents a high level of individual responsibility to nature. The formation of a new cultural attitude to nature embodies the ideas of full-fledged humanism. Violating the laws of nature, pursuing only short-term benefits, wasting public funds, and approaching nature only from the point of view of one's own personal demands are as much against humanism as they are against nature[7]

The humanism of social ecology is especially close to the science of pedagogy. All aspects of school and public education are the idea of the new generation, which has long been a tradition - "we must make full use of the gifts of nature," "we do not wait for the gift of nature, we subdue it!" it requires a complete, decisive severance of its connection with its concepts, its protection, and the careful use of its gifts without harming it.

The school should cultivate in the younger generation such cultural qualities as constant care for nature, respect for its gifts.

Ecological culture should be an expression of the social activity of our students, a source of patriotic efforts to preserve and increase the natural resources of our independent Uzbekistan.

Environmental education is based on the formation of the general idea of the interdependence of general education, the responsibility of man for his environment.

In addition, environmental education requires students to radically change their attitude to the



environment, to carry out their activities in close connection with theoretical knowledge, to consistently enrich their skills and abilities in this area.

The following important requirements should be observed in the implementation of the goals and objectives of environmental education in the school environment, taking into account the specifics of the Republic:

- Perception of the spiritual and emotional unity of the natural environment and practical activities to improve it;
- Realization of interdependence and continuity of ecological education, its connection with subjects and interdisciplinary communication;
- and finally, the implementation of environmental education, taking into account the fact that environmental problems have a universal, simultaneous national and local history character.

Forming a sense of responsibility for the natural environment around students, plays an important theoretical and practical role in ensuring that the future of the Republic will be a strong state in the schools of independent Uzbekistan.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Ecological education plays an important role not only in the formation of ecological and cultural culture in students, but also in solving many common problems of education and upbringing. Demonstrating the interrelationships between nature and society itself further enriches students' worldview-specific knowledge that the real world is a whole. Environmental knowledge helps students to more positively solve tasks that allow them to develop in terms of causal relationships, the structural structure of events and happenings. Understanding and communicating with nature encourages a person's moral upbringing, his human qualities - kindness, cheerfulness, compassion. Nature sincerely helps man to always be "conscientious, honest. Nature always reminds him that he is a MOTHER." Nature, which is an inexhaustible source of beauty, is an important means of aesthetic education in general, and greatly contributes to the perfection of man, who resists the forces that are brutally destroyed by nature[6] In the current integrated process, the formation of a conscious attitude of students to the environment, the development of their knowledge and culture of the environment is one of the most pressing pedagogical problems of the XXI century. Because one of the requirements of society is to improve the quality of ecological culture of future students, to provide them with environmental education through the protection of natural areas of the Republic, to become mature people who can contribute to the protection of nature. At the heart of

the ecological education system is the problem of forming ideas about the integrity of nature and human change in the environment. It envisages the solution of the educational process aimed at environmental education through the protection of natural areas, the treatment of natural areas. In this regard, attention is paid to the information provided by modern media and telecommunications. In the process of continuing education, it is combined with general tasks and systematized in connection with the preparation for the specialty. In this regard, a single concept of the Committee on Public Education, Protection of Natural Territories has been created, and on this basis, educational work is being carried out. Their ecological culture is formed by educating young people about the protection of natural areas, education about the environment. At the same time, the attitude of students to educating young people through the protection of natural areas comes first. This process, on the one hand, in the process of educating and educating young people through the protection of natural areas, leads to the formation of their understanding, imagination, attitude to the environment and their ecological activities. On the other hand, in the process of learning about the environment through the protection of natural areas, students develop a stable consciousness, thinking and worldview in relation to the protection of natural areas. Environmental knowledge plays an important role in labor education and training, as well as in the physical development and hygienic education of students. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov in his book "Uzbekistan's own path to independence and development" spoke about the ecological situation in the country, "preventing the brutal use of natural resources, environmental damage and deterioration of the ecological situation in the republic." implementation of effective measures to improve the environmental conditions, the catastrophic economic and social consequences of these regions The whole world is one and interconnected[3]. Our common duty is to make the earth worthy for our children and grandchildren to live in prosperity and happiness. Uzbekistan has faced the most difficult challenges. The ecological condition of the island is recognized as a global tragedy. This tragedy cannot be prevented by Uzbekistan and its bloodthirsty neighbors alone. Habitat, nature and spiritual ecology are inseparable. It is necessary to restore the traditional value of good health and put it in a dignified place with the value of the family.

Didactic requirements are of special importance in the ecological education of students through the protection of natural areas. Accordingly, each educational process should be directly



coordinated with environmental education, and the following features will be studied.

1. To take into account the age and individual characteristics of students in environmental education through the protection of natural areas;
2. To allow students to take a unique approach and think independently in environmental education through the protection of natural areas;
3. Ensuring student self-assessment in environmental education through the protection of natural areas.

Experiments have shown that, taking into account the age and individual characteristics of the student, his psychological characteristics "set a goal for the study of biological and environmental"[4]. It should be noted that the role of specialized literature in increasing the effectiveness of environmental education is enormous. Therefore, special attention should be paid to this problem when integrating each school library with newspapers and magazines. Therefore, these newspapers and magazines should definitely be in multiple copies in each school library. The Uzbek people have a long history of learning to love and care for nature. This is a national holiday, an ancient tradition, evident in the customs. In particular, the holiday "NAVRUZ", celebrated annually by the peoples of Central Asia, for centuries has nurtured a love for the motherland and nature, care for it, respect for it, played an important role in labor education and spiritual upbringing. This holiday, which symbolizes the close relationship between man and nature, their unity, is not only a holiday of agriculture, but also a truly ecological holiday. Another historical tradition of the people with a purely ecological meaning is "TAGANAK". According to this custom, the people of the mountains and foothills gather in early spring and joyfully ride a long way, opening the eyes of the springs in the mountains, clearing the streams of branches and mud, and cutting off the dried branches of the trees [2]. National fiction also plays an important role in educating the population in the spirit of ecology, that is, the love of mother nature, the spirit of nature protection. The works of classic poets and writers of the Uzbek people, including Alisher Navoi and Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, are especially ecological.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Uzbekistan's independence has opened a new stage in solving environmental problems rapidly and responsibly. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that "Land, subsoil resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, which must be used wisely." [1]

Environmental issues are now under the constant control of the government. In the 1980s, there were important consultations and negotiations between UN member states to discuss several major environmental threats, including the ozone layer, in order to gain knowledge on controlling the transport of hazardous waste. In 1983, the UN established the World Commission on Environment and Development, which helps to preserve the environment in such a development, as well as to demonstrate a strong sense of need and the need for new awareness that can benefit the well-being of people living anywhere in the world. In some rich countries, the environmental downturn associated with industrial pollution remains an increasingly serious threat to developing countries. In a 1987 report to the General Assembly, the Commission, chaired by Jewreum Harlem (Norway), promoted the Concept of Sustainable Development as an alternative approach based solely on economic growth[5]. The new concept "meets the needs of the present generation, while meeting the needs of future generations without compromising the capabilities of future generations". While not all UN systems are involved in environmental protection in one way or another in their various areas of activity, its leading institution in this regard is the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). UNEP assesses the state of the environment around the world and identifies problems that require international cooperation and monitors the implementation of a number of environmental agreements. One of UNEP's mission is to help gather knowledge and information about the environment. Study and analyze environmental information encouraged and coordinated by the organization. This organization has led to many reports on the state of the environment and has developed an understanding of the environmental challenges facing the world today. In particular, some of them have led to the adoption of a number of international environmental conventions. The ecological condition of the environment and the disturbance of the ecological balance of regions largely depend on the composition of atmospheric air and its negative changes under the influence of various industries. These changes occur on a planetary, regional, and topological (local) scale. The unique natural features of the Central Asian regions make it possible to divide it into ecological economic districts and to determine the basis of air pollution in each district. Such scientific predictions use the recurrence of major winds, how long the wind blows, and various other indicators. According to the data of the 1990s, there are 35,000 permanent sources of air pollution in Uzbekistan alone in the Central Asian Republics, about half of which have devices that trap and clean dust and various harmful gases,



and 4.1% of these devices are defective or very inefficient[2]

In recent years, Uzbekistan has witnessed a number of positive developments as a result of the efforts of the Ecosan International Environmental and Health Foundation. Thus, a new political worldview and ecological thinking will be formed in the humanity of the XXI century. This is of great importance in the interaction and relations of scientists of the world in the field of nature protection, solving environmental problems.

#### REFERENCES

1. *The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent "Uzbekistan". 2016. p.19.*
2. *Encyclopedia of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. "Qomuslar" General Editorial Office. 1997, pp. 35-37, 38.*
3. *I.A.Karimov. Uzbekistan's own path to independence and development. Tashkent. "Uzbekistan". 1992. Pages 69-70.*
4. *Aydarov Erkin Bakitovich. Provide environmental education to students through the protection of natural areas. Tashkent. 2019, p.52.*
5. *UN. Basic factors. Translated from the 2001 edition of "World wide". Pages 224-225.*
6. *T.Tashpulatov, Ya.Gafforov. Methods of teaching history.T. "TURON-IQBOL" 2010, pages 90-91.*
7. *State educational standards in ecology. "People's education". Issue 1, 2000.*