

ACADEMICIA

ISSN (online) : 2249-7137

ACADEMICIA

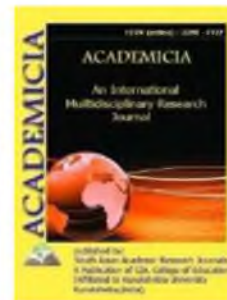
An International  
Multidisciplinary Research  
Journal



Published by  
**South Asian Academic Research Journals**  
A Publication of CDL College of Education, Jagadhri  
(Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India)



**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International  
 Multidisciplinary  
 Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2020.01233.1**

## METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTINUOUS ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

**Bekmirzayev Rakhmatullo Nurmurodovich\***; **Sultonov Boymurod\*\***; **Urozov  
 Abdukholiq Nurmatovich\*\*\***; **Farmonov Utkir Mirzaqobilovich\*\*\*\***;  
**Eshtukhtarova Orzigul Shonazarovna\*\*\*\*\***; **Mustafoeva Marjona\*\*\*\*\***

<sup>1,6</sup>Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute,  
 UZBEKISTAN

Email id: [bekmirzaev@mail.ru](mailto:bekmirzaev@mail.ru)

### ABSTRACT

*The paper considers topical issues of ecology, which are considered today a global and worldwide problem. Climate change and related issues were discussed. The concept of environmental education is comprehensively discussed. Ecology is not included in the curricula of existing professional colleges and academic lyceums, and a small number of hours are allocated for ecology taught in some colleges. Therefore, most students who come to university today do not even know the basics of ecology. Because environmental education is an important pedagogical problem, the future of mankind depends on how effectively this problem is solved. It is also important to ensure the continuity between the content of education as defined in the curriculum in the implementation of environmental education continuity.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Ecology, Nature, Land Resources, Global, Climate, “Club Of Rome”, Law, Ecological Culture, Ozone Shell, Ecological Education.*

### INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of science, engineering and technology raises the level of coordination of the conservation and use of natural resources. Mankind began to influence nature in order to meet its needs, and as a result, environmental problems arose. In particular, people's mistreatment of nature has led to a sharp decline in natural resources, that is, underground and surface resources. Therefore, environmental problems have become a topical and global problem of today. This is because if a number of environmental problems are not addressed in a timely manner, a number of other environmental problems will inevitably follow.

At a time when environmental issues have become a matter of life and death, the subject of ecology, which was included in the curriculum of general secondary education, was removed from the list of compulsory subjects a few years ago. Ecology is not included in the curricula of existing professional colleges and academic lyceums, and a small number of hours are allocated for ecology taught in some colleges. Therefore, most students who come to university today do not even know the basics of ecology. This makes it difficult for students to gain a deeper understanding of complex processes and events in ecology, and has a negative impact on their development as full-fledged human beings with an ecological culture.

Environmental problems around the world were discussed at the first meeting of the Club of Rome, founded in Rome in 1972, which was attended by renowned mathematician, Professor Donella Medouz, with a lecture entitled "The Limits of Growth." In a context of limited land resources and the gradual depletion of natural resources, the author has set himself the goal of defining the limits of economic and demographic growth of human civilization. He used the data available so far to present the situation on Earth between 1900 and 2100 in the form of a computer model (Figure 1). The main purpose of the model was to mathematically calculate the state of the universe as it approaches the limits of growth and to find the optimal (stable) scenario of human development [1, p. 342].

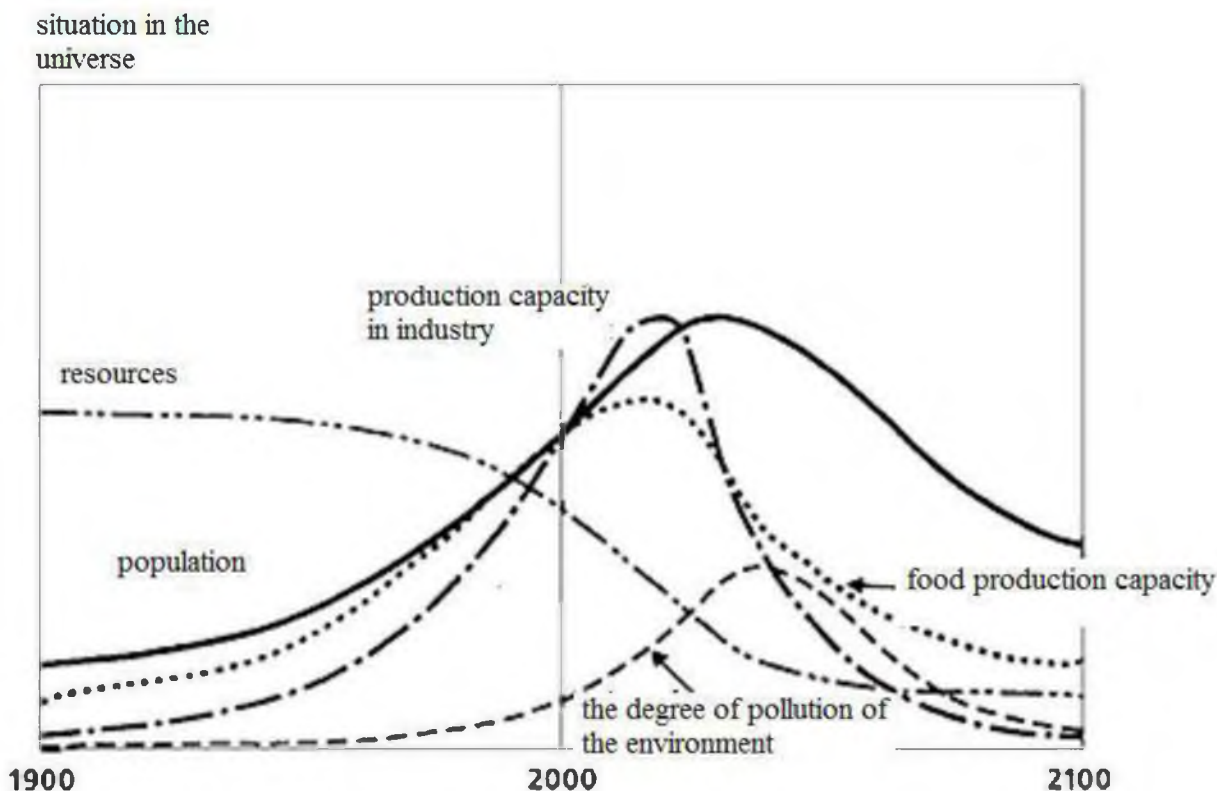


Figure 1. Situation in the world: 1. The level of environmental pollution. 2. Volume of industrial production. 3. Volume of food production. 4. Population. 5. Resources.

This picture shows that the decline in natural resources is accompanied by a decline in industrial and food production, as well as the level of environmental pollution. They, in turn, affect the

demographic situation, that is, there is a decrease in population. If we take into account climate change, global warming, we are once again convinced of the urgency of the problem under consideration. Due to the urgency of the problem, the United Nations has organized an annual International Summit on Climate Change in Paris. Given that the temperature has risen by 1 degree since 1850, the summit, with the participation of more than 190 countries, agreed not to raise the temperature above 2 degrees Celsius, to reduce the "greenhouse effect" and other issues. This is the world community's first agreement on a global climate that will usher in a new era. This is the world community's first agreement on a global climate that will usher in a new era. A lot of work is being done in our country in this area [2, p. 18].

At the present time, humanity is witnessing global environmental cataclysms (catastrophic events) in society and nature. For example, the depletion of the ozone layer, the melting of glaciers in the North and South Poles due to global warming, floods in many countries, earthquakes, hurricanes, forest fires, pollution of air and water bodies by toxic substances, drinking water declining, man-made disasters, and so on. Such events happened even a few 100-200 years ago. But the main cause of environmental disasters today is anthropogenic factors, i.e. people do not have a deep knowledge of the laws of nature. The low level of environmental culture leads to the emergence of negative attitudes towards the environment in humans. That is why today environmental education is one of the most pressing issues in the world. Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On nature protection" entitled "Achieving nature protection goals": "In order to achieve the goals of nature protection, local authorities, ministries and departments, enterprises, institutions, organizations, farmers and cooperatives, as well as individuals in the implementation of economic, managerial and other activities must follow the following rules: ... all Mandatory teaching of ecology in educational institutions of this type ... "[3] Also, despite the fact that in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 466, a continuous environmental concept has been prepared and published, its requirements are poorly implemented. Therefore, the understanding of the majority of the population about environmental law, environmental issues, environmental education and upbringing is very low.

This, in turn, shows the need to integrate the mechanism of future environmental problems in the education system and develop modern forms and methods of teaching them to young people. Because environmental education is an important pedagogical problem, the future of mankind depends on how effectively this problem is solved. It is also important to ensure the continuity between the content of education as defined in the curriculum in the implementation of environmental education continuity.

The main goal of environmental education is to form a conscious attitude to all segments of the population, including schoolchildren, to the environment and its problems. To do this, all segments of the population must be educated at the level of state requirements for ecology, have sufficient skills and qualifications. Man has an ecological worldview that implies his involvement in the ecosystem, an understanding of the positive and negative effects of individual and collective consciousness on the environment:

- The formation of the content of knowledge that helps to realize the essence of natural processes, the responsibility of man for nature protection:
- Formation of public confidence in the need for practical action to prevent damage to nature, protection and preservation of the environment:

- It is necessary to cultivate environmental activism, to understand that the solution of environmental problems is a constant duty of man, and to ensure the active participation of everyone in it.

In order to inculcate environmental education in the human mind, it is necessary to introduce continuous environmental education in the following order: in the family → in preschool education → in schools → in academic lyceums and vocational colleges → in higher education → in the system of training and retraining → senior in the adult education system.

It is easy to implement continuous environmental education in secondary schools, AL and KHK. In this case, the formation of environmental awareness and culture of students is determined by the following factors:

-Secondary schools, schools and colleges are the main and most important link in the system of continuing education, which forms the general consciousness of man;

- Ecological education - the integration of different disciplines in the field of nature protection is a means of strengthening and expanding the scientific and practical relations of school disciplines;

- The content of general secondary education will be focused on the implementation of students' environmental skills;

- Curricula include practical skills development activities;

- The organization of an independent and extracurricular education system for students in the field of environmental protection, which develops non-traditional forms of education;

- Environmental classes are organized to better organize the work and leisure of students;

- Ecological clubs and associations of free-thinking youth will be established depending on the interests of students;

- public works will be organized. For example, conferences and performances should be organized.

The main task of man in the field of nature management is the implementation of environmentally sound measures, which is achieved through the establishment of a single system of continuous education for many years to protect the environment.

There are specific shortcomings in the implementation of environmental education in secondary schools. That is:

- Environmental education is recognized as part of general education;

- The scope of the content of the system of ecological knowledge, which students need to know step by step on the basis of state requirements, is not defined;

- Implementation of the system of environmental education is not provided with technical means;

- The work experience of advanced teachers and the work experience of advanced countries have not been studied, generalized and put into practice;

- The experience of our ancestors is not used, and so on.

Difficulties in the organization of environmental education, the mass media, forms of environmental education and their levels of development are not always integral, that is, they have internal contradictions, and are manifested in the following:

- Lack of scientific and methodological coverage of the theoretical foundations of environmental issues in the disciplines;
- The knowledge of teachers in the field of ecology lags behind the practice of the general theory of ecology;
- Lack of textbooks and methodological literature on ecology for teachers of various disciplines;
- There is no special place for the widespread promotion of environmental education through the media;
- Lack of special author's courses for those interested in ecology; - the fact that our ecological values of the past, especially the exemplary ecosystems of Islamic teachings, have not been studied and put into practice; - Lack of study and generalization of the experience of advanced teachers, methodologists and scientists; - The experience of developed countries is not studied and used.

In short, in environmental education, our work will be effective if the natural resources, the number of people, eco-mobility, problems, "yesterday-today-tomorrow" are represented graphically, and students are provided with statistics. Because what awaits us tomorrow will not leave anyone and the reader indifferent. It is even possible to study environmental problems, environmental education, the development of the eco-consciousness of the population, express it in graphs, to study in advance the level of ecological consciousness of the population over the years and take the necessary measures.

#### REFERENCE

1. Medouz D.X. and dr. Predely rosta. Report on the project of the Roman club "Problems of humanity", 2007, Moscow. 342 s.
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Amendments and Addenda to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On Protection of Atmospheric Air "(No. ZRU-529) - T .: March 13, 2019. Lex.uz
3. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On nature protection" - T .: 1992. Lex.uz.