



Ecological in Students on the Basis of Innovation Approach Formation of Values

Sayyora Toshpolatovna Davlatova

Teacher of the Termiz Institute of Agricultural Technologies and Innovative Development

Abstract: This article is devoted to the development of strategies for the formation of the morale of environmental safety in students and their introduction into the educational system.

Keywords: student, poverty, strategy, ecological development, education, system, specialist, efficiency.

Ecological security requires spirituality to have the following requirements: existence of necessary socio-pedagogical conditions; that its psychological, pedagogical, didactic, acmeological, axiological factors are considered; availability of modern technology, interactive methods, in particular, information and communication technologies (ICT), animated simulators, virtual models of real production situations, smart equipment, multimedia systems; availability of its information-technical, information-communication, didactic support (teacher, textbook, educational and methodological manuals, improvement of educational content, epistemological, acmeological and axiological approaches, modern visual aids); availability of educational forms (training, practical activities, experience, tools and rooms for conducting it, new visual aids, high-speed Internet, extracurricular education, etc.). Development of qualitative and competent qualities of pedagogical staff, spiritual and moral values.

The analysis of the practical situation in terms of methods and forms showed that the following are used in the educational process: Roundtable discussions; lecture conversations; writing abstracts; conducting youth environmental festivals; organization of debates and scientific analyses; various competitions (intellectual ring, department, faculty and university "Top Ecologist" competition (with awarding ceremony of "Best Ecologist" medal), Best scientific work competition (with awarding of "Little Nobel" or the first rector's award of the university) ; showing TV and movies on environmental topics; carrying out beautification activities (planting trees, cleaning the area); going to museums, conducting tours to specialized production facilities, for example, to see how environmental problems are solved on site; conducting special environmental trainings; organization of environmental actions.

Interactive events such as festivals, museum education, excursions, films, trainings, promotions all together make up -1%. In fact, the form of writing abstracts corresponds to the independent education of students. Writing essays on pedagogical experience-supervision, first, freeing the student from work; secondly, it serves only as a means of demonstrating the teacher's performance in front of various commissions. In fact, almost 90% of students copy abstracts verbatim from the Internet, embellish the material and hand it over to the teacher. Theoretically, this is the result of the teacher not explaining to the student the methodological guidelines and rules for writing abstracts. Cooperation with FJ is organized spontaneously, unplanned, from time to time, its legal basis is not provided. Educational institutions have not signed agreements on educational cooperation with FJ.

The concept, correction and transformation of ecological education used in the formation of ecological security spirituality is required, in which the following positions should be strengthened and included:

Environmental security is a humanitarian paradigm of the modern era designed for all humanity and an integral part of the system of spiritual and aesthetic values of humanity;

The purpose of forming ecological safety morale is to create the sequence and consistency of "Knowledge, attitude, activity" related to ecological safety in pedagogical specialists and to achieve their integrity;

The need for individual orientation in the formation of ecological safety spirituality, a complex approach to the integrity of education, optimization of its content, form, means and methods;

Ecological safety is a system-organizing link of the organic process of ecological education and upbringing, its factor, ecological safety is oriented to ensure the formation of environmental awareness, thinking, culture, spirituality, enlightenment, ideology, ethics, aesthetics, etc. ;

It is envisaged to implement a number of pedagogical tasks through the higher education system. They are: strategic; tactical; quick tasks. Strategic tasks arise from the general goals of the educational process and answer the questions of how, in what ways, when, where, by whom, and in what way the set of personal-human qualities, qualitative qualifications, and competences of the specialist will be implemented.

Educational strategy - activities aimed at creating a set of personal and professional qualities of a pedagogue.

The tactical tasks of education are the process of bringing the strategic goal to fruition in a concrete situation based on the socio-pedagogical situation and educational goals, requirements, and conditions. New pedagogical tactics - what should be done in the pedagogical process; pedagogical strategy - determines the goal of education. Immediate tasks are equivalent to a set of daily tasks in educational practice [43].

In this article, in order to study educational work, curricula of professional and social and humanitarian sciences, spiritual-educational, scientific-research activities, work in cooperation with FJ, activities of trainers were studied. Also, the impact of mass media, including television, radio, Internet, and social networks, engaged in propaganda activities on environmental security and spirituality, on students' thinking was studied. The experience of the following structures, which comprehensively reflected the existing educational process, was studied: analysis of existing pedagogical and scientific expertise; creation of a database on the pedagogical process; curriculum and curriculum monitoring; monitoring of spiritual-enlightenment activities; monitoring of coaches' activities; integrated monitoring.

"Ecology" is included in the educational process in all higher education institutions. However, it was found that the hours of classes are too few, knowledge is given scattered and spontaneously, they are not connected with professional and specialized directions, and it is necessary to consolidate them within the framework of the concept of environmental safety and spirituality. Special facultative, facilitation trainings are not allocated for environmental safety spirituality, the term environmental safety spirituality is used in DTS, textbooks, training manuals.

We will analyze the block of socio-humanitarian, economic sciences included in the direction "Ecology and environmental protection (industrial enterprises)" from the point of view of environmental security and spirituality.

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environmental topics; carrying out beautification activities (planting trees, cleaning the area); going to museums, conducting tours to specialized production facilities, for example, to see how environmental problems are solved on site; conducting special environmental trainings; organization of environmental actions.

Pedagogical activity is complete and effective if its purpose is fulfilled, the specified educational material is fully mastered, if they manifest their vision in the specialist as a set of qualitative characteristics. Technical education - technical, economic, protection issues (machines, mechanisms, devices, equipment, equipment based on computer information technologies, etc.) computerized systems, automated management tools) is equivalent to being able to focus on the solution and ensure efficiency. For this purpose, technical and technological subjects are included in the educational process.

Environmental safety is an urgent task of forming highly qualified technical personnel, in which a set of personality-oriented qualities (emotional-emotional; professional-psychological; context-love; personal-volitional) and professional qualifications (methodological, reflective, systematic, qualitative) are based on the needs of the times. aimed at creating. For example, in technical personnel, the speed of decision-making in accordance with technical knowledge, accuracy, full compliance with standards, confidence in one's own competence, availability of experience, contextuality, availability of experience in practical situations, courage, ability to draw conclusions, not losing oneself, etc. are necessary features. Naturally, the highlighted qualities of an expert in environmental security and spirituality do not appear by themselves. The process of reforms in the educational system of Uzbekistan continues. However, the educational system itself cannot independently solve the set tasks. Because this system is traditional and most of the modern requirements are just being introduced, the system is still in the process of reform. Consequently, a new approach to the issue of (1) modernization of the educational system, (2) definition of its updated educational strategy, (3) integration is required. In the required new strategy - replacement of the traditional system with a new system fully focused on technical specialization, orientation to the person based on real practical activity in education, qualification, competence, qualitative requirement, competitiveness engineering - it is necessary to give place to psychological approaches.

We have identified the features that ensure the systematicity of the pedagogical process for the formation of environmental safety spirituality in students of technical higher education institutions as follows:

- strict, continuous and responsible tolerant, caring attitude of students towards the natural environment;
- unconditional and strict obedience of students to existing laws in matters of environmental safety;
- to be able to take strict resistance measures and show an active reaction to violations of the environmental safety system and cases of irresponsibility;
- to be able to show one's personal position and defend one's position on environmental safety issues;
- spiritual and moral maturity and perfection of students from the point of view of environmental safety;
- the functioning of the four elements of "SELF" in the development of students, that is - (1) self-control; (2) demonstrate one's capabilities; (3) regular improvement of their knowledge; (4) continuous work on oneself and improvement of skills. So, what does the content of the update manifest itself in? First of all, in improving the content of education, in updating its material and technical base, in transferring educational resources to computer-information, new communication systems, in updating the technologies of imparting knowledge, in changing the attitude of the teacher and student to the educational process, etc. Modernization in education covers a set of issues such as the system itself, the content of education, its methods, conditions, educational tools and types (Fig. 1)

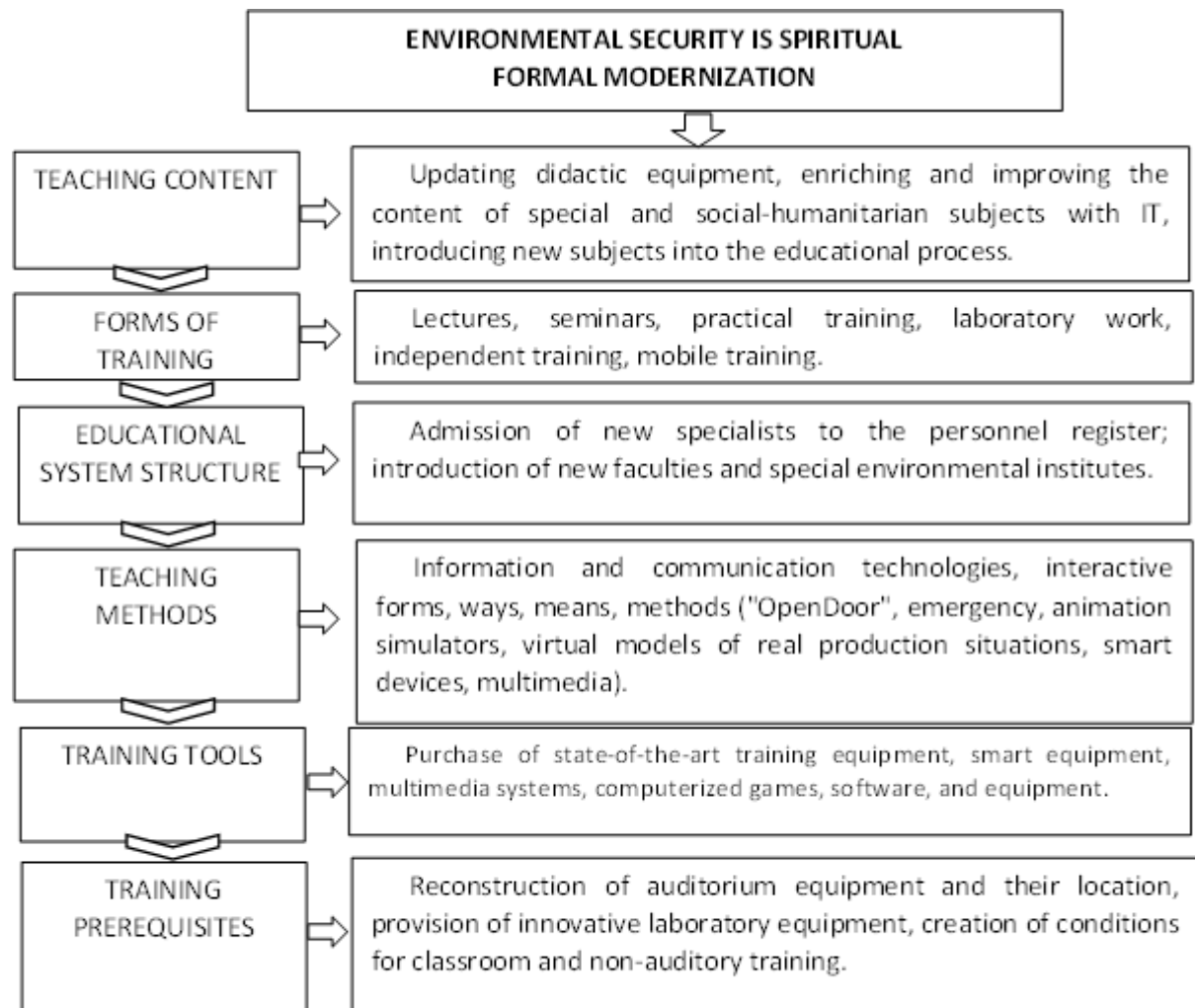


Figure 1. Modernization of formation of consciousness of environmental security.

Modernization of technical education in terms of environmental safety and spirituality includes the following actions: capital reconstruction and repair of the material and technical base, introduction of new modern equipment; development and implementation of the register of new specialties in environmental safety, introduction of education in new specialties, development of educational programs for them, DTS and prospective plans for their introduction into educational practice; creation of modern educational provision, in particular, equipping with educational laboratories, computer equipment and educational programs, textbooks, educational methodical literature, improving their content and modernizing their form; to ensure the pedagogical process with competitive pedagogical personnel who possess modern pedagogical innovations, are highly competent, understand the development trends of environmental education, have safety qualifications, increase production and pedagogical skills in the ecologically problematic regions of our country, and accelerate the retraining of personnel; revising, improving and raising the content of subjects in curricula and programs to the level of modern requirements from the point of view of environmental safety and spirituality.

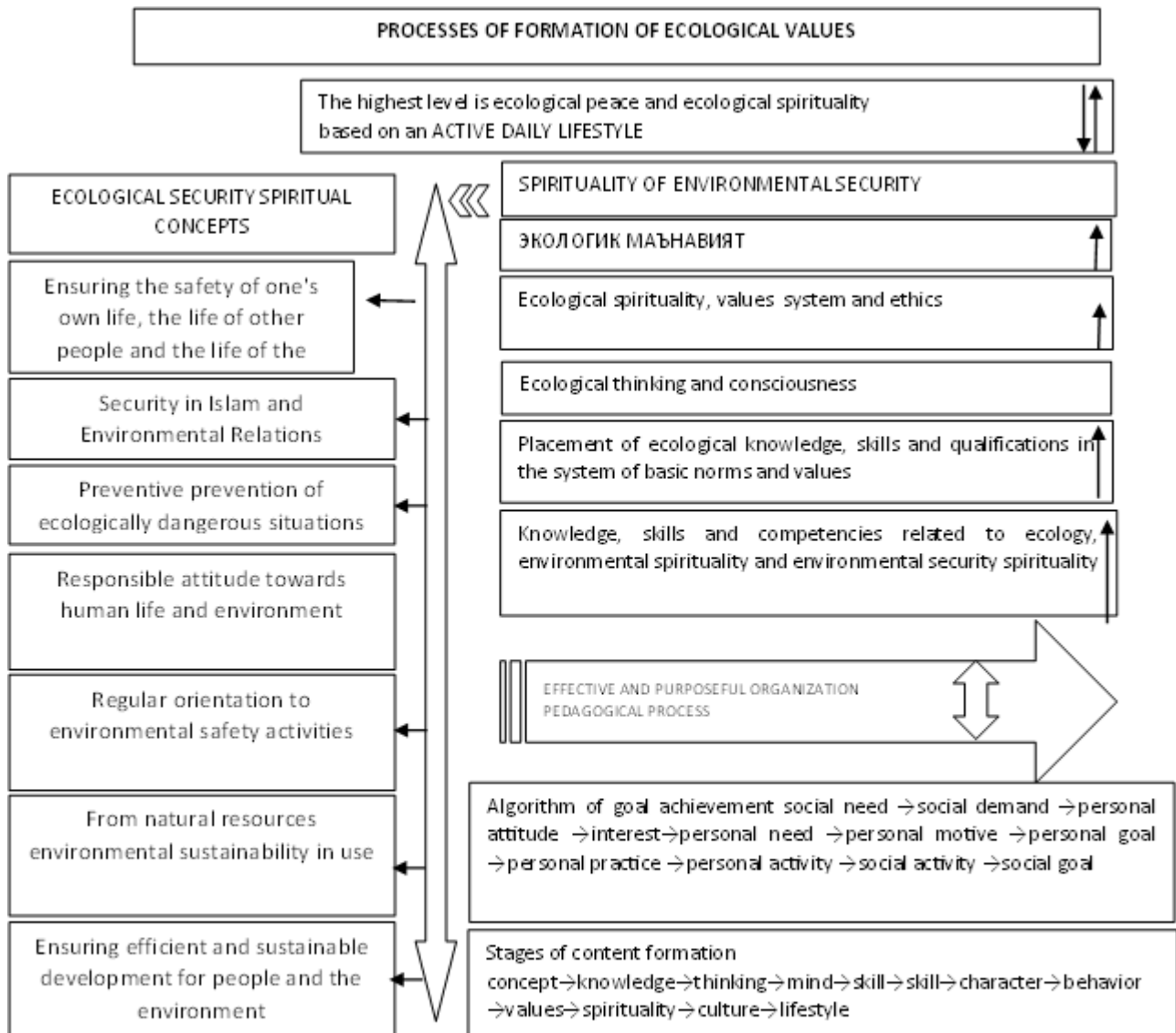


Figure 2. Processes of formation of ecological moral values.

It is this multi-component educational process that ensures the formation of a student with an ecological security mentality. Continuous improvement of the content of technical education on environmental safety and spirituality in accordance with scientific and technical development; introduction of modern qualitative and competitive control in technical education; ensuring the qualification competence of pedagogues-personnel; to ensure that pedagogues know innovative didactic support, ICT, interactive forms, ways, means, methods, virtual models of real production situations, animated simulators, smart equipment and multimedia systems; in order to improve the content of education, it is necessary to ensure its scientific-theoretical and technical-engineering support. Therefore, the main criterion for the qualification of personnel in the fields of oil and gas, mining, mechanical engineering and energy is their environmental safety and spirituality.

In terms of its impact on the ecosystem of technical manufacturing industries and its description, they are comprehensive, diverse, reactive, intensive, large-scale and multi-functional, which are difficult to recover. Its specific characteristics are as follows: high toxicity of natural hydrocarbons, i.e. their reserve: extensive use of highly toxic chemicals in the process of searching for natural reserves (for example, oil and gas products), their exploration, drilling, transportation, storage, and processing; the ability of these substances to migrate independently; the excessive increase in the demand for the production of such natural products, as a result of which there is a strong man-made impact on the ecosystem, the loss of the possibility of its restoration. Knowing how to make the

production process free of aggression is considered the main task of an expert in environmental safety and spirituality.

Sources of natural environmental pollution can be classified as follows: According to origin: artificial, anthropogenic (accounts for 90% of total threats) and natural; according to the location of threats: continental, in water bodies and in the atmosphere; according to its performance characteristics: regular, episodic, one-time, random; according to its definiteness: definite, i.e. fixed, and indefinite, i.e. not fixed.

It can be seen that in the total volume of the main man-made disasters in the field, anthropogenic, that is, man-made threats make up a large volume. If all the human capital in the field, i.e., newly trained specialists, are oriented to environmental safety in terms of their thinking, action, and performance of tasks, preventive environmental threats will be avoided.

The urgent requirement in the training of specialists in the field is not the preparation for today's man-made disasters, but the launching of systems to prevent ecocatastrophes that may occur in the future, to search for ecocatastrophes and to create preventive systems in relation to them. The modern demand is to introduce such human, technical tools and weapons, principles, structures and systems to look at environmental disasters that may occur in the future, which should form the moral competence of environmental safety in the process of personnel training.

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