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СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются социальные факторы экологического образования. В ее основе лежит научная точка зрения о том, что всемерное обострение экологических проблем повышает потребность в создании экологической культуры.

Ключевые слова: экологические проблемы, экологическая культура, экологическое образование, технологическое развитие.

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SOCIAL FACTORS OF ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Abstract: This article analyzes the social factors of environmental education. It is based on a scientific point of view that the all-round aggravation of environmental problems increases the need to create an ecological culture.

Key words: ecological problems, ecological culture, ecological education, technological development

As long as there is development and progress, nature and society and the relationships that take place in it are changing rapidly. The increase in the number of people, the increase in demand, and the increase in the number of people, have an impact on the nature and bring out acute ecological problems. What is impressive is that not only the environmental problems of the last century, but also this 10 years, we can see that big changes are taking place in environmental problems.

Humanity's urgent task is to eliminate the environmental problems that have arisen since then, and the most important thing is to fight to prevent the types of environmental problems that are growing rapidly. For this, along with today's science and scientific achievements, today's point of view requires

fighting with new researches. The fate of the future development of humanity depends to a large extent on finding ways to solve broad-based tasks of opposition between nature and society. Based on these, it is very necessary to follow the main criteria for the relationship between nature and society. The aggravation of environmental problems is a great threat to life on earth, humanity and its future.

Ecological education occupies an important place among the qualities that are a component that surrounds humanity and show the creative ability of mankind. Environmental education of people is carried out in several stages. Ecological education includes certain forms and methods of education at each stage. The main thing is that environmental education increases with age, this education is formed in the process of knowledge and activity. Ecological education is a social norm, mental thinking, and scientific observation. Its formation depends on how much a person knows and feels about the nature that surrounds him. People are not at the same level in terms of age, profession, and intellectual competence. But the foundations of ecological education are formed on the basis of positive qualities such as understanding the beauties of nature, treating creatures correctly, caring for the cleanliness of the environment. From the 60s of the 20th century, the issue of ecological education began to be put on the agenda. Because humanity has started to face new problems in terms of quality, which are not similar to the previous conditions.

Without ecological knowledge, people do not realize that their present and future are inextricably linked with the biosphere. It is difficult to educate everyone in the spirit of preservation of the state of the environment, existing fauna and flora. The level of this responsibility is reflected in the way of life of a person in the practical activities of nature conservation, ecological upbringing and culture. Ecological education is closely related to the formation of an ecological outlook. This implies deep mastering of knowledge on the interrelationship between nature and society, enjoying advanced social and

natural-scientific achievements. The issue of environmental education is the most urgent problem of today, and it starts first of all from family to school educational institutions.

Tasks of ecological education: 1. Learning the laws of development of nature and society, the relationship between them and formation of a person who can think modernly. 2. Educating a person who knows the ecological situation of various natural regions and makes an ecological plan for the future in directing the forces of social, economic development and production. 3. Cultivation of young people who will interact with the environment in which different population groups live in the society. 4. The importance of the environment in which they live in for the health of human life, and the work of instilling kindness and love towards nature in the young generation in the formation of the ecological culture of the family members. Ecological education of children in the kindergarten age: - raising children in the spirit of love for mother nature, appreciating its beauty, rational attitude towards the world of animals and plants: - inculcating knowledge about living and non-living nature and their interrelationship in children's minds.

In schools, the purpose of environmental education is to teach the basic principles of theoretical knowledge about environmental protection, to introduce the content and essence of environmental policy, and to form students' practical organizational skills, interests, interests, sense of responsibility, thinking styles that are compatible with the principles of economic management. service will arrive. According to him, the formation of students' personal attitudes and life positions in relation to regional and global environmental problems is of great educational importance. So, the time has come to create and improve a new general theoretical system of ecological education.

Based on this theory, the most important task of today is to create a new ecological awareness, education and culture among the members of the society. Global warming, carbon emissions, pollution are in the news every day and they

are harming the flora and fauna that are good for us. There will always be a conflict of interest between production and conservation, and what happens in the future depends on what humanity does now.

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