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ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN SOCIETY

Qoraev Sirojiddin Barakayevich

Teacher, Chirchik State Pedagogical University

srjddnqorayev@gmail.com

Abstract

The article is aimed at educating students in the field of environmental education, positively changing their attitude towards the environment and nature, preserving nature, mitigating current global environmental problems and their negative consequences, including water shortages, global climate change and its regional impact on climate and nature.

Keywords: Environmental safety, environmental competence, nature, humanity, problem, science and technology, health, healthy lifestyle, culture, education, environment.

Introduction

JAMIYATDA EKOLOGIK TALIM-TARBIYA

Qoraev Sirojiddin Barakayevich

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti o'qituvchisi

[\(srjddnqorayev@gmail.com\)](mailto:srjddnqorayev@gmail.com)

Annotatsiya:

Maqola talabalarga ekologik ta'lim berish, ularning atrof-muhit va tabiatga bo'lgan munosabatini ijobiy tomonga o'zgartirish, tabiatni asrab-avaylash, hozirgi global ekologik muammolar va ularning salbiy oqibatlarini, jumladan, suv tanqisligi, global iqlim o'zgarishi hamda uning iqlim va tabiatga mintaqaviy ta'sirini yumshatish masalalarini yoritishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ekologik xavfsizlik, ekologik kompetensiya, tabiat, insoniyat, muammo, fan va texnologiya, salomatlik, sog'lom turmush tarzi, madaniyat, ta'lim, atrof-muhit.

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Taking into account the increasing global importance of environmental problems, in recent years, along with important priority tasks, special attention has been paid to environmental protection, ecological culture, environmental education, and environmental enlightenment.

The relevance of environmental education is determined by the need to protect our country's nature, ecosystems, and the environment from instability and degradation, to increase the ecological culture of the population, and to ensure the contribution of all segments of the population, especially young people, to these extremely serious and vital issues.

Today, it is well known that integral environmental education begins with familiarization with nature and the outside world in preschool educational institutions. In turn, ecological classes are taught in all secondary schools, lyceums, and colleges in our country, and departments of ecology have been established in higher education institutions.

Local and regional ecological crisis situations are observed before the eyes of the current generation. In this case, a sharp increase in the impact of human-modified nature on social development is observed.

There have been many ecological crises in human history. As a result, millions of hectares of land have turned into deserts, thousands of plant and animal species have become extinct, the area of forests has decreased, and flourishing civilizations have faced a crisis.

Large-scale negative ecological changes in the environment began in the 17th century, and by the beginning of the 20th century, 20% of the Earth's ecological systems had been destroyed. By the second half of the 20th century, the share of partially and completely destroyed ecosystems exceeded 63%. Respect for nature is an incomparable value in the values of our people, deeply rooted in the roots of our national spirituality and deepened over the centuries. The tradition of respecting it in our country is as ancient as human history. In general, the attitude to the environment and the desire to understand it have a unique character in the history of the peoples of the East, especially Central Asia. As we can see from this, attention to the environment has become increasingly important in every era.

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Today, ecology encompasses more than 60 disciplines. Ecology is a set of scientific and practical areas that study, analyze and predict the interaction between living organisms and their environment. Currently, due to the increasing population on Earth, increasing demands on it, and the high level of development of science and technology have greatly increased the scale of human impact on nature. As a result, various environmental problems of a local, regional, and universal nature have arisen, which threaten the continuation of human civilization. According to the results of a number of surveys conducted worldwide, the majority of the world's population believes that environmental problems such as ecosystem degradation, environmental pollution, and biodiversity loss pose the greatest threat to humanity. The climate on Earth is changing dramatically. The reason for this is the continuous increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. At the same time, more than 20 billion tons of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere annually due to the combustion of fuels. From the point of view of ecological safety, the following are of great importance for the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan: pollution of water resources and lack of fresh water, atmospheric air pollution, soil salinization and its degradation, accumulation of solid waste (toxic industrial waste), rational use of natural resources, natural and man-made emergencies, radiation safety, the impact of environmental conditions on health, energy shortage. Hundreds of millions of tons of pollutants are released into the atmosphere every year. The increase in harmful gases in the atmosphere has led to an increase in acid rain. One of the main reasons for the decrease in the productivity of fruit trees in Uzbekistan, the disease of vineyards and the fact that they yield less and less from year to year, is also leading to an increase in acid rain. In recent times, deforestation, reduction, and drying out of forests can lead to very sad results. The loss of forests also leads to a sharp change in climate, a decrease in water resources, and a deterioration in the condition of the soil. Although research on ecology has been conducted in many areas, the ecological culture and national ecological traditions of our people have not yet been studied in depth. In this sense, the creation of an ecological ideology, education and upbringing system should take a special place in the development of ideological education directions based on the extensive and deep roots of our

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national spirituality. What should we do and what work should we do for this? It is worth recognizing that the prosperity of the Motherland, first of all, directly depends on its well-developed children, their spiritual and physical development. This, in turn, encourages each of our compatriots to feel the high civic responsibility, to live in harmony with their interests with the interests of their country and people. It is no secret that every state, every nation is powerful not only with its natural resources, economic and military potential, but first of all, with its high culture and spirituality. In this sense, every person, every citizen should always feel that it is a sacred duty for our highly spiritual people to protect the Motherland and Mother Nature.

On the basis of the mentality inherent in our people and our national values, teaching young people to love and appreciate nature, to preserve and protect natural resources should occupy one of the main places in the modern education system.

In this sense, the creation of an ecological ideology, education and upbringing system should occupy a special place in the development of ideological education directions based on the extensive and deep roots of our national spirituality.

The relevance of the ecological education system is determined by the need to protect the nature, ecosystems, and environment of our country from instability and degradation, to increase the ecological culture of the population, and to ensure that all segments of the population, especially young people, make a significant contribution to this extremely serious and vital issue.

However, analyses of the process of implementing ecological education show that serious shortcomings remain in its organization that prevent the full implementation of reforms.

It is necessary to widely develop the creation of electronic methodological tools for environmental education and the use of innovations, to establish effective cooperation between state bodies in the field of education and in the field of ecology and environmental protection to improve the environmental education system.

One of the priority programmatic tasks of the eco-movement is to raise environmental culture in young people, to form a spirit of love for nature in

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every person, to ensure that environmental protection is not only the task of the state and society, but also of every citizen. It is worth recognizing that in solving environmental problems, it is not only the introduction of resource-saving and environmentally friendly technologies in economic activities, the implementation of nature protection measures, and at the same time, measures to improve the legislation in this area are insufficient in solving problems in this area. In this regard, the main factors are to raise the ecological culture of the population, especially young people, to form a careful attitude towards the environment in each person, to preserve the unique nature of the country for future generations, to improve the ecological situation and to prevent negative anthropogenic impact on the environment.

Eliminating the consequences of adverse events occurring in nature, preventing such situations that may occur is one of the urgent tasks of the present day. The role of environmental education in preventing negative situations arising as a result of human influence on nature is extremely large.

It is advisable to develop sufficient educational materials, including textbooks on ecology and environmental protection, necessary for students and students, methodologically supporting the activities of teachers and trainers in the field of education.

Today, the pursuit of a healthy lifestyle and the formation of an ecological culture for each person implies the formation of positive feelings, views and actions towards nature in people, which are in harmony with local, national and universal values. The formation of an ecological culture serves as the basis for preserving nature and extending its life.

Ecological competence is aimed at mastering the necessary knowledge and skills in the process of teaching "Ecology" and related subjects, as well as involving students in solving problems of continuous environmental education, using pedagogical tools to harmonize the biosphere, technosphere and society.

The content of the competence under consideration is based on the following rules:

- ecological educational activities are aimed at developing an ecological personality, that is, they include meta-activity in the management of other activities;

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- ecological education is a specific type of activity and a specific social relationship, which is based on the formation of ecological consciousness (individual, collective, social) and appropriate adequate methods of behavior;
- the main goal of ecological education is to pay attention to the individual, create conditions for its development and adaptation, and educate a person with a developed "ecological culture" in the system of ecological values.[1]

It is to these rules that students should be guided, preparing them to implement the functions of ecological education.

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