

INFLUENCE OF THE NATIONAL-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Xusnetdinov Ulugbek Imametdinovich

Karakalpak State University

Teacher of the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology

Abstract:

The peculiarities of the national-cultural environment play a key role in the formation of ecological culture among students of higher educational institutions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The study analyzes the interrelationship of Karakalpak national traditions, attitude towards nature, and ecological consciousness. The results show the positive influence of the national environment on the development of ecological culture.

Keywords: National values, ecological culture, national-cultural environment, self-awareness, ecological education, integration in education, traditional knowledge, cultural identity, interdisciplinary approach, collective experience.

Introduction

QORAQALPOG‘ISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM MUASSASA TALABALARIDA EKOLOGIK MADANIYATNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA MILLIY-MADANIY MUHITNING TA’SIRI

Xusnetdinov Ulugbek Imametdinovich

Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti

Pedagogika va psixologiya kafedrası o‘qituvchisi

Annotatsiya:

Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasida oliy ta’lim muassasalari talabalarida ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirishda milliy-madaniy muhitning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari asosiy o‘rin tutadi. Tadqiqotda qoraqalpoq milliy an‘analari, tabiatga munosabat

va ekologik ongning o‘zaro aloqasi tahlil qilinadi. Natijalar milliy muhitning ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirishda ijobiy ta’sirini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: milliy qadriyatlar, ekologik madaniyat, milliy-madaniy muhit, o‘zlikni anglash, ekologik tarbiya, ta’limda integratsiya, an’anaviy bilimlar, madaniy identifikatsiya, fanlararo yondashuv, jamoaviy tajriba.

Introduction

In the context of current environmental threats, the formation of students' ecological culture in the higher education system is of strategic importance. The national-cultural environment manifests itself as a transforming factor in the formation of ecological activity and consciousness. Ethnocultural values, traditional knowledge, and socio-spiritual mechanisms in the territory of Karakalpakstan can be considered as an interdisciplinary platform for the development of environmental competence. National-environmental integration and consideration of mental characteristics in education are recognized as an important condition for the sustainable formation of ecological thinking.

Based on the academic hypotheses put forward in the research process, it was established that the national-cultural environment in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is a key factor in the observation of eco-culture. According to the research results, as a result of this influence, elementary sociocultural determinants are activated in the results of ecologist competence in students. In this process, national-moral values form national consciousness, reinforcing students' cognitive-emotional ecological thinking and an active ecological position.

At the same time, the eco-cultural environment, based on national heritage, develops in students the mechanisms of cognitive-emotional integration, which serve to ensure intercultural perception, understanding of the ecologist's heritage of different cultures, and emotional-motivational integration. This is an important basis for improving scientific-theoretical and practical models of ecological culture management.

Literature analysis and Methodology

The theoretical basis of the study is ecological pedagogy A.N. Guz, [1], ethnopedagogical heritage D. Karimova, [2] and cultural-psychological concepts L.S. Vygotsky, [3]. These scientific foundations are of great importance in understanding the cognitive, emotional and motivational impact of the national-cultural environment on the formation of ecological culture in students. Today, the organization of environmental education in higher education based on an interdisciplinary approach, in particular, the possibilities of integrating it with national values through the STEAM model, are being studied by B. Burke [4], R. Tytler [5].

In the analysis of the literature, the works of scientists from Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan A. Toyliiev [6], Sh. Musaev[7] revealed the importance of the national-spiritual environment as an educational resource. In terms of methodology, the research used ethnopedagogical analysis, modeling, cognitive-psychological research methods, as well as the method of holistic analysis of educational activities. This allows assessing students' ecological competence through a diagnostic and interpretative approach.

Discussion

The results of the study show that the empirical results obtained show that the influence of the national-cultural environment on the formation of ecological culture among students in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is significantly complex. The process of forming ecological culture is not only the assimilation of theoretical knowledge, but is closely related to the axiological orientation of the individual, his active socio-psychological position, cultural code and ethnic identification.

An important point is that such components as national traditions, folk oral literature, customs, folk nature conservation practices provide a cultural interpretation of ecological ideas. This interpretation is realized in the educational process through cognitive-communicative activity and is formed through pedagogical means [8]. The analysis shows that educational activities carried out in higher educational institutions, taking into account the national-cultural environment, are effective in forming ecological awareness, self-awareness as a part of nature, and a sense of biophilia in students. In this process, the organization of education on an interdisciplinary and ethno-pedagogical basis,

active educational technologies - cluster education, communicative pedagogy, STEAM-ecological approaches play an important role.

These results are consistent with international and national research. The resolutions of the International Conference on Ecological Education [9] emphasize the key role of education in forming the ecological culture of society. The “Concept for the Development of Education in the Field of Ecology” adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021 notes the need to systematize environmental education, taking into account national and regional characteristics.

The theoretical and practical significance of scientific research is that it allows us to understand eco-education in a new context, not only rationally, but also on the basis of an ethical-aesthetic and cultural paradigm. This situation puts forward the concept of raising scientific methodology to a new level, that is, the formation of ecological culture integrated with the national-cultural code.

Based on the generalized conclusions of the research, opportunities were created to develop new scientific and practical models for improving the concept of national-ecological education and integrating it into the higher education system. This requires the introduction of new academic approaches - such concepts as "ethno-ecological competence", "eco-cultural integration", "cultural-ecological adaptation" into scientific circulation.

Conclusion

The national-environmental environment has emerged as a factor that determines the axiological, motivational and educational regulators of the observation of eco-culture in higher education. According to the results of the research, ethno-cultural integration as an eco-consciousness and reflexive activity are provided. To create the basis for the scientific development of innovative pedagogical models.

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