

#### THE IMPORTANCE AND RELEVANCE OF STUDENTS ' ECO-AESTHETIC COMPETENCE FOR TODAY

Alijonova Maftuna Student of Fergana State University

### Abstract

This article analyzes the importance and relevance of the development and formation of eco-aesthetic education in students, the role of pedagogues in this process, what exactly is the concept of eco-aesthetic education. The author examines the impact of environmental problems on the world community or, on the contrary, the positive and negative effects of humanity on the environment.

**Keywords:** ecoaesthetic education, ecoaesthetic theory, ecological problems, autecology, demecology, synecology, biogeocenology, global ecology, evolutionary ecology, historical ecology, aesthetics.

### Introduction

The world we live in is complex and perfectly structured, and living in the world we live in today is an even more difficult process.

It is no secret that every living being in nature, every living organism is directly and indirectly connected with the external environment. Even in ancient times, many great scholars in their works have given valuable information about the existence of plants, animals and other living creatures, their lifestyle, soil and climatic conditions. Since people live in harmony with nature, studying the nature of the place where they live has become their natural need. Due to this need, people began to study the mysteries of the environment, the world of plants and animals, natural phenomena and processes. As human thinking, the ability to think logically, consciousness and worldview developed, the opportunity to understand the essence of life began to appear.

The first step to introducing the term "ecology" into science was made by the German scientist Ernest Haeckel. E. Haeckel did this work in 1866, and he expressed the following thoughts about this term: "Ecology is the development, reproduction, existence, population and composition of communities and changes of some individuals depending on the environment. learns". What is ecology itself? It means the Greek word "Oikos" - house, shelter, "logos" - science, teaching. Ecology is divided into the following sections depending on the type of biological systems: autecology (factorial ecology), demecology (ecology of populations), synecology (ecology of



#### Website:

# WEB OF SCIENTIST: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 4, Issue 5, May, 2023

communities), biogeocenology (ecology of ecosystems), global ecology (ecology of the biosphere), evolutionary ecology and historical ecology. Previously, if you asked a person about ecology, you would only hear a short answer: "Environment - connection with the environment." Some did not even understand this term.

Ask any person today, the first thing that comes to their mind is environmental problems. So why is that? Because human interference with nature has gone too far. People have forgotten this norm, they did not want to admit that nature has a reflective feature. Everything in existence has its limits and standards. That is, if the level of oxygen necessary for humans is violated and decreases, the amount of gases in the atmosphere increases. If the amount of oxygen increases, the temperature on the earth's surface will rise to the highest level. It seems that the earth will turn into an oven, and people will be fried in it.. And this end is the end for mankind. This is one example of many such examples. The problem of ecology has become a global problem. Global warming, the melting of Antarctic ice and the resulting increase in floods, erosion of the ozone layer, many fires, and the reduction of the amount of fresh water suitable for use are just the tip of the iceberg. At a time when these problems are increasingly threatening humanity, finding a solution to them is the duty and responsibility of the people of the world, all of us. We cannot just turn a blind eye to it. Of course, many scientists are trying to solve these problems, some of them have almost been solved. For example, now cars run on electricity instead of fuel, which prevents air pollution. But is that enough? "In order to return everything to the way it was, humanity must give up its progress" - how appropriate do you think this idea is? At first glance, it seems impossible, but won't it be our downfall and the end if we don't try to restore everything to the way it was?! For this, we must feel a sense of responsibility and take responsibility. So how? There are different ways and means of this. That is, let every professional do useful actions under the slogan for nature in the direction suitable for him, and understand the essence of this. For example, companies that produce plastic containers, that is, entrepreneurs, must invest more in recycling than the percentage of new production. It is necessary to increase the fine imposed on people who trade in the skins or meat of animals that are rare and endangered today and are included in the Red Book. Those who trade in wood, that is, those who cut down forests, if they cut down one tree, they must plant 10 saplings of the same type. It is necessary to put an end to the activity of poachers. Why? The reason is that if the food chain in nature is broken, it will not affect other creatures. Reducing the use of paper, i.e. electronicization, reduces the cutting of trees. But the biggest and most responsible task is the responsibility of the teachers. Why do you say? It is the pedagogue who inculcates all the above ideas into the child's mind,



## WEB OF SCIENTIST: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 4, Issue 5, May, 2023

teaches and guides! That is why the development of eco-aesthetic education among students of various types of education is included in the science program of the pedagogy department in higher education. Because if the future teacher does not have enough knowledge in this regard, how can he deliver it to his students in his work? I would like you to pay attention to one thing, why do children of small school age, even children of pre-school educational institutions, put bread in their eyes if they see it lying on the ground or somewhere else? The reason is the only one. Because when a child is born and throws the crumbs on the ground, the adults immediately eat the crumbs, rub their eyes and take them to a clean place. They never step on it, they don't shake it. A child who learns and sees this never wastes bread, repeats what he has learned from adults, and saves the blessing. In short, the bird does what it sees in its nest. Now think about it, if we can teach a child to protect nature and protect the environment based on eco-aesthetic education, starting from a young age, their descendants will grow up with a high eco-aesthetic taste.

The concepts of "eco-aesthetic education" and "eco-aesthetic culture" are inextricably linked with the term "aesthetics". Aesthetics (Greek aistēsis - "intuition", "feeling") - a philosophical doctrine of beauty.

In aesthetics, beauty is related to art, creativity, artistic reflection of reality in the human mind.

Aesthetic education is the process of organizing various artistic and aesthetic activities aimed at developing students' ability to fully perceive and correctly understand beauty in art and life. Now, let's analyze the specific features of aesthetics and eco-aesthetics.

Aesthetics	Ecoaesthetics
Formation and development of aesthetic attitude to universal moral values, implementation of imaginative thinking of students with the help of various art tools	Learning to understand and feel the beauty of life around
Formation of full aesthetic (artistic) perception, ability to give independent aesthetic assessment; development of the emotional sphere, development of artistic and creative skills and abilities	Forming an aesthetic attitude to nature (plants, animals, nature in general) through practical participation in the aestheticization of the environment
Evaluation of works of art and literature, formation of skills of self-evaluation of behavior and activity	Use of art in students' imaginations about the beauty of nature.
To develop creative abilities, develop into a person with high taste	Forming love for mother nature.
Literature, music, visual materials, video, film materials, as well as children's amateur shows are widely involved	explaining what communication with nature can teach
It is the desire and ability to build one's life on the basis of the laws of beauty.	Forming the ability to beautify the environment, carrying out large-scale work in this regard





The conclusion from the above is that Ecoaesthetics is a bridge, a connecting tool that unites ecology and aesthetics. This can be given by the following formula.

## **Ecology + Aesthetics = Ecoaesthetics**

The conclusion is that beautifying nature and adding beauty to its beauty shows our aesthetic taste and understanding. I think that the Japanese people were able to set an example for the whole world with their eco-aesthetic education during the recent 2022 World Cup in Qatar then they don't leave waste). After collecting all the waste from the stadium, they left. They did it by themselves, not just for the sake of the media or under pressure from someone. Because their culture and upbringing do not allow it. It's like we do it even if no one tells us to take the bread carefully. It is for this reason that eco-aesthetic education is important for today and ranks high in science and society as an important factor that makes a person a friend to nature.

### **Reference:**

1. Kuchkarova, M. A. (2020). Решение Нестандартных Задач Методом Рассуждения На Уроках Математики В Начальных Классах. Theoretical & Applied Science, (1), 682-685.

2. Kuchkarova, M. A. THE IMPORTANCE OF LOGICAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING OF CHILDREN. Zbiór artykułów naukowych recenzowanych., 171.

3. Kuchkarova, M. A., & Ganiyeva, S. (2023). FEATURES OF LOGICAL THINKING. Open Access Repository, 4(3), 674-679.

4. Kxoldorova, I. (2019). Antisemic relations of generative lexx in Uzbek language. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 1(6), 327-330.

5. Makhmuda, Q., & Maftuna, K. (2020). Creative tasks in mathematics lessons in primary classes. Proceeding of The ICECRS, 6, 398-400.

6. Mukhtoraliyevna, Z. S., & Egamberdiyevna, H. M. (2023). USE OF MODERN TEACHING METHODS IN MOTHER LANGUAGE AND READING LITERACY LESSONS OF PRIMARY CLASS. Open Access Repository, 4(3), 1092-1100.

7. Mukhtoraliyevna, Z. S., & Salimakhon, M. (2022). Psycholinguistics and Neurolinguistics of Bilinguism. Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 6, 387-391.

8. Tojimamatovich, J. V. (2023). CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF INFORMATION SECURITY. Web of Synergy: International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 2(4), 643-647.





9. Tojimamatovich, J. V. (2023). Digital Transformation of Educational Management System. Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education, 2(4), 202-206.

10. Urinboyevna, E. Y. (2021). Classification of Integrative Education. International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 11, 162-164.

11. Urinboyevna, E. Y., & Shahruza, R. (2021). About Gender Equality and the Process of Ensuring It. International Journal of Innovative Analyzes and Emerging Technology, 1(7), 54-56.

12. Urinboyevna, E. Y., & Zarina, M. (2022). Existence of Integration in Secondary Schools. European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science, 6, 119-124.

13. Valijonovna, K. I. (2022). THE CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF DIVERGENT THINKING IN PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 22, 86-94.

14. Valijonovna, X. I. (2022). METHODS OF INCREASING MOTIVATION TO READING BOOKS IN PRIMARY CLASSES. Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal, 3(10), 199-205.

15. Valijonovna, X. I., & Kizi, K. G. K. (2022). National Values and Their Specific Characteristics. International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 14, 16-19.

16. Zokirova, S. M., & Axmedova, D. O. (2021). WORKING WITH BORROWINGS GIVEN IN DICTIONARIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS. Theoretical & Applied Science, (3), 275-278.

17. Zokirova, S. M., & Topvoldiyeva, Z. R. (2020). ABOUT BORROWINGS IN THE UZBEK LEXICON. Theoretical & Applied Science, (4), 701-705.

18. Зокирова, С. М. (2021). О ОМОСЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНГРУЭНТНОСТИ В ЯЗЫКАХ. Редакционная коллегия.

19. Mukhtoraliyevna, Z. S. (2023). Educational Importance Of Using Didactic Games. Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices, 19, 104-107.

20. Muxtoraliyevna, Z. S. (2023). BOLALARDA VATANPARVARLIK RUHIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOIY AHAMIYATI. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(4), 517-523.

21. Muxtoraliyevna, Z. S. (2023).BOSHLANG 'ICH SINFLARDA ORGANILADIGAN NASRIY VA NAZMIY ASARLARNING 'RNI 0 VA AHAMIYATI. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(4), 510-516.

