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### THEORETICAL BASICS OF THE FORMATION OF GEOECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN STUDENTS

*"Our descendants are worthy even after us  
We love nature to live in the environment  
and our attention is in harmony with it  
we have to live together."  
Sh. Mirziyoyev*

#### ANNOTATION

One of the urgent issues facing the scientific community around the world is to conduct research related to environmental sustainability and security on a wider scale. Because today, the formation, development and improvement of environmental consciousness, which is an important subjective factor of maintaining a stable ecological situation, environmental cleanliness and rational use of natural resources, as well as "improving the state of affairs in the field of ecology" are gaining urgent importance.

It has become the main task of today to further increase the responsibility of citizens to ensure the cleanliness of the environment by researching the issues related to raising the environmental awareness and culture of young people in particular.

Ecological culture is a high indicator of practical activity aimed at acquiring a deep knowledge of the environment, a sense of protecting nature, caring for plants and animals, rational use of natural resources, and concern for their reproduction. A person who can reflect these qualities can be called the owner of ecological education.

Environmental education is another important component of social education. Intellectual, moral, labor and aesthetic education cannot be imagined without ecological culture. The formation of ecological culture among students has a great impact on the development of moral image, positive behavior standards, and the development of their creative abilities. The teaching of natural science, biology, and geography in the continuing education system is a means of effective environmental education.

The concepts of ecological culture and geoeological culture are inextricably linked, and the fact that geoeological culture is becoming increasingly complex in the relationship between nature and society, and in this regard, the various consequences of this process are expanding on a large scale, requires its optimization in short environments.

Geo-ecology is a science that studies the spatio-temporal patterns of interactions between living organisms and the abiotic environment. Geoeosystems of different taxonomic levels (for example, the Earth's ecosphere, continents, natural zones (regions), landscapes, eco-systems) are the object of study of geoeology. The main goal of geoeology is to study all the events and processes that occur in the study of the relationship between a living organism (including a person) and the natural environment, to identify, evaluate and develop predictions in the environment, and to manage all processes.

Man's relationship with nature in the biosphere normalization of relations in the field, from resources use sparingly, maintain the cleanliness of the environment it serves to stabilize the development of the society and strengthen the health of the population.

In forming the students' geoeological culture, it is necessary to first of all give them an understanding of geoeology, geoeological culture, geoeological problems. Geoeological problems can be divided into two broad categories:

1) global problems - cover the entire ecosphere and are manifested differently in different parts of the world (regions). For example, the problem of depletion of the ozone layer in the Earth's atmosphere, the problem of the "effect of vapor gases" on the Earth's atmosphere;

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2) universal (various) problems - problems that sometimes repeat many times with some variations (changes in form). For example, the reduction of biological diversity, changes in geosystems and their negative impact on living organisms.

The means of formation of geo-ecological culture in students are the factors used in the pedagogical process aimed at ensuring that they have the right attitude towards the environment, love of nature, rational use of natural resources on a territorial scale. The territorial reflection of relations between environment, nature, work, nature and society is a tool of geoecological education.

K.D.Ushinsky said that nature is an excellent educator that deeply affects the development of aesthetic feelings of the young generation. Traveling, walking, studying works of art dedicated to nature are traditional activities in this direction. But being in nature is not enough. It is necessary to be able to see and feel the beauty of nature. This ability develops gradually. During walks, excursions, and work at the school's experimental site, teachers should explain to students that paying attention to nature's riches and perfections in its form is not only a necessity of sophistication, love of nature, but also of taking care of it. So, geoecology means applying all the laws of ecology to geographical processes, that is, the territorial principle is applied. Or studies ecological laws and processes in the landscape and other natural complexes.

The difference between geoecology and bioecology is that in bioecology, the interaction of a living organism with its environment is carried out "at home". This process does not occur locally or globally in the biosphere. Taking this into account, the existence of interaction in the territory, in the space corresponds to the concept of "geoecology".

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