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Methodological Bases Formation Of Ecological Culture For Students Of Pedagogical High School

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Abstract

In article the methodology of teaching of some ecological disciplines which provide ecological safety of the population is considered examined. In particular are resulted specificity and features of methods and forms of teaching of disciplines: «Ecology of water systems», «Ecology of the person», «Legal bases of ecology». In formation of ecological culture of rising generation the leading part is played by the teacher. Teachers during lessons and during after-hour time are called to form at schoolboys system of scientific knowledge, sights and valuable representations that danger of approaching ecological accident can be prevented only immediate and cardinally improved nature protection activity. To carry out nature protection activity is means to possess the whole complex of ecological skills which the person can master during special training.

Introduction

In formation of ecological culture of rising generation the leading part is played by the teacher. Teachers during lessons and during after-hour time are called to form at schoolboys system of scientific knowledge, sights and valuable representations that danger of approaching ecological accident can be prevented only immediate and cardinally improved nature protection activity. To carry out nature protection activity is means to possess the whole complex of ecological skills which the person can master during special training.

The certain volume of ecological skills is necessary for owning already from early age that speaks that the teacher should be well prepared for the given mission. Especially close it concerns the teacher of initial classes and

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natural-science specialization (teachers of chemistry, biology, geography). And solve a similar problem the teacher well owning these skills and capable to form those at pupils.

However, student teaching shows that frequently many teachers are not ready to realization of this function. It is expressed that their own skills to estimate a condition of an environment insufficiently, to protect the natural environment from pollution and destructions. There was a contradiction between a general recognition of necessity of realization of ecological education and insufficient theory-methodological development the given scientific problem as purposeful process of formation of ecological culture on an interdisciplinary and intercyclic basis. The basic role in achievement of these purposes lies on teachers of the higher school who prepare for the future teachers of high school. In the given context the basic purpose of the given researches is generalization of pedagogical activity by a technique of teaching of teachers of comprehensive schools and teachers of the high schools connected to ecological safety of ability to live of the person.

Discussion

Strategy « economy on ecology » scientifically also is politically illiterate, socially and economically dangerous and prodigal, morally and legally criminal for the future generations.

Thus, as well as without due scientific maintenance and a substantiation of a politics, diplomats cannot adequately react to an acuteness of problems of ecological safety (ES), or without doctors to not cure the patient, similarly, that without teachers with the effective theory-methodological approach to process of training it is impossible to bring up and generate the person with steady ecological outlook. Republic of Kazakhstan ES, probably to provide only with qualitatively new generation of a society steady developments (SD) of the country which is the base of national safety and steady economic development. Only in this case, we are tax bearers would cease to pay on social protection of victims for the ecological reasons on some orders above, than it is required on charges on prevention of damage or on preservation of the environment.

Quality of water resources is one of limiting factors of steady development of Kazakhstan. In particular, deficiency of fresh water is most an acute problem. The reasons are many factors: natural factors (90 % of a drain of the rivers the spring period falls); formation of half of drain occurs in territory of the adjacent states; non-uniform; and the most important - powerful anthropogenesis influence (excessive irrevocable consumption on irrigation and on other needs of the person). Here ES is maintenance of guarantees in qualitative potable water and in protection of the hydrosphere, not menacing to a life and health of people.

In connection with last circumstance in the curriculum of geography-ecological faculty of the Kazakh National Pedagogical University named Abai the discipline « Ecology of water systems » which prepares for experts in this area has been entered. In this connection we develop the curriculum and study-methodical grants in Russian and Kazakh languages on discipline « Ecology of water systems » which in 1999 has won the grant of the International fund Soros - Kazakhstan in open competition on base university disciplines are issued. This program under the form and methods of training possesses the certain novelty of discipline. So, for example, on seminar employment to students instead of ineffective traditional forms of performance of abstracts tasks on independent preparation of video plots about environmental problems of water systems of city, area, a court yard, etc. are given. Besides professional videocassettes of Hatch Bessona, Cousteau, Dzhordano Klein, Robert Skotta's Willow (manufactures Power sports International, National geographic video, Best Hollywood) on such themes as « the Underwater world of ocean, the seas », « Global problems of hydrosphere, Atlantic and Arctico », « the Person against the nature », etc. are used. Students participate in seminars of the international organizations « Green rescue », "Aisar", in ecological actions of social movement « Ecologists XX1 of a century ». Such methods widely move apart frameworks of lecture and seminar employment in knowledge of horizons of numerous environmental problems of the nearest environment. Under each chapter of the grant - the whole package of individual tasks of the diversified forms as a working writing-book for the student or master is written. The computer program of the control of knowledge at students on each theme is developed. On the given discipline tasks in the test form for use, both in educational process, and for self-checking on a method of the Russian scientist - are developed also, professors V.S.Avanesesova. A variety of forms and methods of educational process makes training not only interesting, but also entertaining.

We develop also the modular program on discipline « Ecology of the person » in Russian and Kazakh languages which has won the grant in 2000 of the International fund Soros - Kazakhstan in open competition under the program of the international information-methodical center on a theme « Ecology and wildlife management ». Novelty of the program that she will consist of modules, in each of which is submitted brief information of the
contents of lectures, control questions, test tasks, the list of the necessary literature, and the address of sites in the Internet. The teacher has an electronic database on all modules that will allow students of correspondence and remote formation to study a rate independently.

The program on discipline «Legal bases of ecology » is developed. Efficiency of a technique of teaching of this discipline will consist in the form of submission of this knowledge as circuits and tables from which the relationship of cause and effect of infringement of ecological safety of the population is visible. It provides thesis so brief and exact mastering of a complex material for the students training on faculties of law, and also allows to form at students the « the ecological moral code ». Here the approved methods and forms are necessary for realization of those or other tasks and even intentions only. For this purpose we investigate and deeply analyze programs by the ecological right. Within the framework of this discipline ES - it is considered already as set of the measures providing human rights on a healthy environment, favorable for a life, work and rest.

Conclusion

The specified innovations and the researches lead by the given direction allow drawing the following conclusions. Ecology formations in narrow sense is a formation of ecological knowledge and skills at students and pupils, training to their methods, technologies nature protection behaviour, ecological protection and safety, in wide aspect - saturation of all process of becoming of the person by sense of ecological consciousness. It also is an ecological paradigm which concerns all disciplines of educational institutions. Today it is so important, as time demands to staticize a problem of ecology in the scientific - methodological, pedagogical, psychological and methodical plan.

References