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ЕКОЛОГІЧНА ВИЩА ОСВІТА У СУЧАСНІЙ СИСТЕМІ ЯК ОСНОВА НОВОГО ЕКОЛОГІЧНОГО МИСЛЕННЯ

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Анотація. *Екологічна освіта – це процес, який дає змогу людям дізнаватися про екологічні проблеми, брати участь у їх вирішенні та вживати заходів для покращення навколишнього середовища. Як наслідок, суспільство має розвинути краще розуміння екологічних проблем і навички прийняття обґрунтованих і відповідальних рішень. Основна мета екологізації освіти – формування нової особистості, яка усвідомлює себе в нерозривному зв'язку з природою, формування фахівця, який буде створювати нові технології та методики, які забезпечать реалізацію концепції сталого розвитку суспільства. Існуюча екологічна ситуація підтверджує необхідність негайної перебудови мислення кожної особистості та суспільства в цілому, формування екологічної свідомості та екологічної культури, тому екологічне виховання має стати пріоритетним напрямком у виховному процесі.*

Екологічна освіта є важливим процесом для усвідомлення суспільством своєї відповідальності за стан навколишнього середовища. Екологічна освіта – це безперервний процес навчання, виховання та розвитку особистості, спрямований на формування системи наукових та практичних знань та умінь, а також ціннісних орієнтацій, поведінки та діяльності. У систему екологічної освіти закладено такі принципи: гуманізм, науковість, інтеграція, безперервність, систематичність та взаємопов'язаність розкриття глобальних, регіональних та локальних аспектів екології.

У статті визначається актуальність формування нового екологічного мислення, розглядаються можливі напрями розвитку системи екологічної освіти, конкретизуються завдання екологічної освіти у сучасній освітній системі, що має велике значення також для здобувачів морських спеціальностей.

Ключові слова: *компоненти екологічної освіти, довкілля, принципи екологічної освіти, екологічна освіта, сталий розвиток.*

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**ENVIRONMENTAL HIGHER EDUCATION
IN THE MODERN SYSTEM AS THE BASIS OF NEW THINKING**

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Abstract. *Environmental education is a process that enables people to learn about environmental problems, participate in solving them, and take action to improve the environment. As a result, people gain a deeper understanding of environmental issues and acquire the skills to make informed and responsible decisions.*

The main goal of greening education is to form a new person who realizes himself in an inseparable connection with nature, to form a specialist who will create new technologies and techniques that will ensure the implementation of the concept of sustainable development of society.

The existing ecological situation confirms the need for an immediate restructuring of the thinking of each individual and society as a whole, the formation of ecological consciousness and ecological culture, therefore ecological education should become a priority direction in the educational process. Environmental education is an important process for society to realize its responsibility for the state of the environment. Environmental education is a continuous process of learning, education and personal development aimed at forming a system of scientific and practical knowledge and skills, as well as value orientations, behavior and activities. The following principles are laid down in the system of environmental education: humanism, scientificity, integration, continuity, systematicity and interconnection of disclosure of global, regional and local aspects of ecology.

The article determines the relevance of the formation of a new environmental thinking, considers the possible directions of the development of the ecological education system, specifies the tasks of ecological education in the modern educational system, which is also of great importance for students of maritime specialties.

Keywords: *components of environmental education, environment, principles of environmental education, environmental education, sustainable development.*

Introduction. In recent years, the concept of greening education has been declared at the state level in Ukraine, as in many countries around the world. Environmental awareness should not be taught, it should be nurtured. Another reason for low environmental awareness lies in the passivity of the individual. Therefore, the greening of the entire system of education and upbringing is an extremely relevant topic for the modern development of society. Active human impact on the Earth's ecosystem has led to global climate change and environmental degradation. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) notes that to ensure future global changes in the quality of life of society, it is necessary to increase public awareness of the environment. Environmental education can help people become aware of how their actions affect the environment and how this can be minimized.

Formulation of the problem. The current ecological situation prompts a rapid restructuring of the thinking of humanity and each individual person, the formation of ecological consciousness and ecological culture. In this regard, environmental education and environmental education are becoming a new priority area of education. The first departments of environmental studies in Ukraine began to be established in the 1990s. Subsequently, the discipline «Fundamentals of Ecology» was introduced as an independent discipline in other higher education institutions (HEIs). Simultaneously with the formation of environmental disciplines in higher education institutions, the first Scientific and Methodological Commission for Nature Protection was established under the Ministry. The implementation of environmental education involves clearly structured stages aimed at all age, social and professional groups of the population [1; 6-16; 2; 3, 111-117; 4, 12-21; 8, 123-143; 10, 130-139; 11; 12, 23-24, etc.]. The objectives of this study are to substantiate the main directions of development of formal and non-formal environmental education and to identify the main problems that hinder their implementation at each stage of personality formation.

Research results and their discussion. Environmental education and education of students includes the development and deepening of natural science knowledge about the relationship between society and nature, the formation of a value-based attitude towards society and nature, the development of an active life position in caring for and protecting the natural environment, environmental beliefs and values. The relevance of the formation of an ecological culture lies in a person's awareness of his belonging to the surrounding world, unity with it, awareness of the need to take responsibility for the implementation of the self-sustaining development of civilization and conscious inclusion in this process [5, 348-355; 6, 68-75; 9, 157-172; 12, 23-24; 15; 17; 18, 116-122, etc.]. The transformative impact of human society on nature is inevitable; it intensifies as the population grows, as a result of scientific and technological progress, and an increase in the number and mass of substances involved in economic circulation. Analyzing a lot of scientific research on environmental issues in the EU countries, one can see that, based on the principles of environmental policy, the high level of environmental culture and the active position of people in environmental activities is increasing, the camp of a superfluous middle-class man. Nowadays, the high growth of ecological culture cannot be achieved without ecological lighting, which can operate on the basis of complexity and continuity of lighting. Current benefits are evidenced by the increased level of

illumination of marriage based on the integration of knowledge and the modernization of the entire world [7, 98-101; 13, 65-70; 14; 16, 39-51, etc]. In many countries, environmental education and training are conducted, which has already given certain results. States that realized the importance of this process, have gone far ahead in all kinds of progress – culture, technology, which became a solid foundation for their further development. Scientists consider various models of environmental education, for example, *single-subject* – an integrated educational discipline of environmental orientation is introduced; *multi-subject* is the greening of traditional educational courses and disciplines; *mixed* – a new course of environmental orientation is introduced with the simultaneous greening of traditional educational subjects. Hence, the implementation of the tasks of environmental education requires a revision of not only the content of education, but also the forms and methods of teaching. It is necessary to give preference to such methods, forms and teaching techniques that will: – stimulate students to constantly update their knowledge about the environment. A mixed model is preferable, the implementation of which requires the development of curriculum content, the greening of traditional educational subjects, and the development of a series of workshops on environmental studies. From the point of view of psychologists, the attitude towards the environment is formed in the process of interaction between the emotional, intellectual and volitional spheres of the human psyche. Only in this case, a system of psychological attitudes of the person is formed.

A new course with an environmental focus is being introduced with the simultaneous greening of traditional academic subjects. According to international standards, environmental education is education *about the environment*, *with the help of the environment* and *for the environment*. These three components, which are aspects of a unified approach to solving private environmental education problems, should be considered as organically connected. So, for example, the history of environmental education in **China** is more than 40 years old. For **Japan** by this time, the reputation of one of the most eco-friendly countries in the world, a clear leader in the field of «green» technologies, ecological culture and the construction of a «green world in general, has been established. Giving priority to environmental spending at the national level is also a manifestation of the ecological culture of the population, which is formed by the means of education (environmental education) and closely related education and upbringing. In Japan, the following stages of continuous environmental education are distinguished: *the first stage* is the study of the connection between the natural environment and human society, the impact of ecosystem security on its well-being. The ideas of ecosystem management and reproduction of natural resources are developed here. It is intended for colleges and universities. At this stage, the elements of environmental education should be included in the curricula of many academic disciplines. The second stage is the actual study of the discipline of the environment; this type of study is intended for students of specialized faculties, Universities, teachers, adult population. In the sixties and seventies of the last century, **Germany** was one of the most polluted countries in Western Europe. Developed industry and a huge number of enterprises definitely affected the state of the environment. To solve this problem, every German citizen had to receive environmental education from an early age. In the mid-eighties of the XX century, Germany adopted the

concept of environmental education, according to which young citizens began to receive such education from kindergarten. Environmental education is an important process for society to realize its responsibility for the environment. Analyzing many scientific studies on environmental issues in EU countries, we can see that based on the principles of environmental policy, a high level of environmental culture and an active position of a person in environmental protection activities, the state of the environment improves. At the same time, a high level of environmental culture should be based on the comprehensiveness and continuity of education. Raising the level of education of society based on the integration of knowledge and modernization of the entire educational space meets modern requirements.

The state of the environment in the **United States** cannot be considered exemplary. According to The Environmental Performance Index, America is not even among the top 20 countries with the best environmental performance. But this helped Americans realize that it is man who is the main factor in changing the environment, and must become the leading fighter for its salvation. The concept of «environmental education» here is much broader than the formal receipt of a university diploma. It creates a whole layer of national culture, which begins with the «Young Ranger» program and ends with world-famous organizations: Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, Environmental Defense Fund. Environmental education (master's level) of students is conducted by the interfaculty association «Science of the Environment and Nature Management». The interdisciplinary approach in environmental education is also widely used in liberal universities, where the system is built in such a way that the student can not only choose courses himself, but also study, in fact, not subjects, but individual topics from different scientific points of view. To the peculiarities of the American system of continuous environmental education a high level of technical equipment can also be attributed, which allows at any time and in any place to convey to those who study the necessary new environmental information. It is indisputable that environmental education is the foundation for ecological culture. *Modern ecology* is not limited only to the biological discipline that interprets the relationship between animals and plants. It is turning into an interdisciplinary science that studies the most complex problems of human interaction with the environment. The versatility of this problem, caused by the aggravation of the environmental situation on a planetary scale, has led to the «greening» of many sciences. Understanding this complexity and multifacetedness is very important for a successful solution to environmental problems.

According to the Concept of Environmental Education of Ukraine, training citizens with a high level of environmental knowledge, environmental awareness and culture based on new criteria for assessing the relationship between human society and nature – not violence, but harmonious coexistence with it – should become one of the main levers in solving the extremely acute environmental and socio-economic problems of modern Ukraine.

In the process of development of human civilization, cities became the living environment for a growing population. Urbanization is an objective process determined by the needs of society, production, and the nature of the social system. However, urbanization is a powerful environmental factor, since a large city changes almost all

components of the natural environment – the atmosphere, vegetation, soil, topography, hydrographic network, groundwater, soil and even climate.

In the last decade, signs of an environmental crisis of anthropogenic origin, characterized by the uncontrolled use of natural resources, have begun to appear more and more clearly. Pollution of the World Ocean has reached alarming proportions. The issue of preventing pollution of the waters of the World Ocean is solved within the framework of the Intergovernmental Maritime Organization (IMO) under the UN, and is also reflected in the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea from Ships (MARPOL 73/78). Rules for the protection of coastal sea waters from pollution include organizational and technical measures that must be carried out on board the ship in order to comply with the requirements established for discharges.

Conclusions. The results of special studies carried out by scientists from different countries showed that the irresponsible use of natural resources created the danger of irreversible processes in the biosphere, i.e. a threat to human life itself. The development of natural ocean resources, the development of the continental shelf, and the intensive development of shipping and seafood production cause significant damage to the environment. Specialists of the marine industry of Ukraine carry out their professional activities in different countries and on different continents, and therefore the improvement of their professional environmental training acquires significant importance, therefore it is necessary to pay close attention to this problem in the education of students. The introduction of interactive forms of learning into the educational process will allow solving many problems – this is effective assimilation of educational material, the ability to work in a team, show tolerance to any point of view, etc.

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