

Formation of the Ecological Culture of Schoolchildren in the Study of Natural Science

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Abstract: This article discusses environmental problems and solutions. The work also addresses the issues of environmental culture and education of schoolchildren and how important it is for the future of our planet.

Keywords: environmental awareness, environmental culture, environmental thinking, environmental education, ecology, ecological culture.

INTRODUCTION

The word "culture" comes from the Latin cultura, which was originally translated as "cultivation", and later acquired several more meanings: upbringing, education, development. The concept of "culture" has many meanings and is interpreted in different ways in different areas: philosophy, history, political science, economics.

The word "culture" comes from the name of the city of Medina. Medina is the full Arabic name for Medina, the city of the Prophet, and it stood out from other settlements in Arabia for its beauty and splendor. Medina is also the largest city where Muslims worship after Mecca. Thus, the word culture came to our country under the name of the city of Medina in connection with Islam.

Culture is not only a set of material and spiritual wealth created by human creativity, but also reflects the level of development of society itself, that is, a set of knowledge, criteria and values in society, embodied in culture. Culture, first of all, performs social functions, that is, the formation and upbringing of a person, a person as a person [1].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Environmental education is a complex pedagogical process. Environmental education contributes to the development of the ecological culture of students, teaches them to take care of natural resources.

The word "culture" is multifaceted. True culture is about upbringing and education. At the head of such centers should be people who understand what a real culture is, what its meaning is. The task of culture is to form in every person the ability to assimilate knowledge, spiritual values, procedures created by mankind, to act as a full member of society. The separation of man from the dominion of nature occurs with the formation of certain elements inherent in culture. It is through culture that each person assimilates the experience, traditions and customs accumulated in society, which are passed on to future generations. Culture also plays a regulatory role, that is, it serves to regulate relations between people on the basis of established procedures, moral and legal norms [10].

One of the most pressing problems today is the formation of the ecological culture of the younger generation. Because, above all, life, health, well-being of a person, the full manifestation of abilities and capabilities are directly related to the provision of proper environmental education. Through such environmental education, they should instill a sense of respect for the living and inanimate nature, aimed at protecting the environment. It is the ecological educational process that is the pedagogical basis for the formation of the ecological culture of students. The most important issue is the formation of the ecological culture of society and the population. Of course, it is impossible to solve such a large-scale problem by administrative means alone; this can be achieved by instilling in the hearts of the younger generation a love for mother nature and a sense of belonging to her.

MAIN PART

Today, environmental problems have become a global problem. Therefore, not only one or two countries are focusing on the solution of this problem, but also many countries that are thinking about the balance of the world around us. Environmental crises and problems that are spreading in different parts of the world today mean that we need to treat nature properly and pay more attention to it. In particular, the solution to this problem has risen to the level of public policy in Uzbekistan.[6]

Environmental awareness is inextricably linked with environmental thinking and environmental culture; ecological thinking - if it is formed in a student as a result of specially organized educational activities, it becomes a tool that can activate, use ecological consciousness. Ecological culture is a human quality arising from ecological consciousness [3; p.10.].

According to Yu.O. Tolipova, ecological culture is an important component of the general culture, which includes such qualities as the manifestation of the invaluable value of life and nature, their preservation, active participation in the protection of spiritual life and everyday life. The main task of this process is the formation of ecological culture on the basis of ecological education and upbringing. The necessity of systematic and regular work on the development of ecological culture in schoolchildren during classes and excursions has been determined [12; p.7].

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

One of the debatable issues is the problem of the methodological organization of environmental education. There are two main trends in this regard. Some experts consider it necessary to develop a separate subject "ecology", which should be introduced into the content of education at various levels, since environmental education is not equivalent to biological education, although they are closely related. Others argue that "greening" all subjects is more effective because environmental issues are global, interdisciplinary. At present, this approach is beginning to receive more and more support, which is reflected in the materials of the relevant international conferences. But more essential are the discussions about the orientation of environmental education [5; p.7].

Thus, the formation of the ecological culture of students means a holistic, purposeful pedagogical process based on a high level of awareness, high responsibility, spiritual and intellectual potential, the need for active participation in environmental protection. A person's ecological culture also reflects his ecological upbringing. Ecological culture is a combination of such qualities as universal cultural ecological knowledge, valuable goals, rules and norms of behavior, intended for mass introduction into society in order to maintain a changing balance of human interaction with nature through ecological cultural behavior. In other words, ecological culture is a responsible attitude of a person to his body, other living organisms and the environment. In order for everyone to be ecologically cultural, it is necessary first to acquire scientific ecological knowledge, then ethical and ecological values and, finally, practical skills and competences in the field of environmental protection. Scientific, theoretical and practical aspects of environmental culture upbringing in the system of lifelong education Z.E. Sydykova, A.M. Ispandiyarova, G.A. Pirsaidova, V.V. Salnikova, S.N. Glazachev, K.O. Mamedov, K.I. Islomova, O. Analyzed in the study of Yanitskiy. V.V.

N.Bozorova gives the following definition: "Environmental culture is the activity of knowledge about nature, consciousness, cognitive literacy, intellectual potential and its ability to apply in practice, a high level of activity in relation to the environment, a conscious and responsible approach." ... "They say that there is a reasonable and responsible relationship between nature and man. After all, ecological culture is formed as a result of a conscious attitude towards the environment.

RESULTS

This, in turn, includes worthy participation in the prevention and elimination of damage to nature, rational use of natural resources, the formation of environmental literacy It includes the following components: - to feel that humanity is a part of nature; - to understand and comprehend nature as a place of birth, residence, development of humanity; - to have a system of natural and anthropogenic knowledge about the harmony of nature and society; - to be able to enter into conscious relationships. with the natural environment, to be able to assess its

condition, to have knowledge and skills; - preservation of the environment in a natural way for future generations.

As Salnikova notes, ecological culture is the result of the pedagogical process, the purpose of which is to form a conscious attitude towards nature in schoolchildren, a set of ecological knowledge about the practical skills of rational nature management.

According to Sydykova, ecological culture is a system of human knowledge, skills, values, directions in the field of science, art, beliefs, customs and traditions, as well as active actions to preserve and improve the environment.

The ecological culture of the individual is a complex integrated education, in the center of which the contribution of the ecological worldview, practical activity and behavior - behavior, man, society and nature - to sustainable, interdependent development is emphasized. S.N. Glazachev's ecological culture is a way of understanding and developing the vital forces of a person, ecological consciousness and thinking in the process of spiritual and material assimilation of nature and the preservation of its integrity.

In this regard, K.Shaikheslyamova paid special attention: "Ecological culture is a radical change in nature and society, based on the integral systemic-hierarchical quality (structure) of the personality, evaluative, cognitive, motivational value, the unity of the components of activity and associated with all types of activity human activity". In our opinion, We believe that the definition explained by K.Shaikheslyamova is described in detail, since the author exhaustively expressed the broad and multifaceted aspects of this concept.

Consequently, ecological culture is a personal responsibility of a person who consciously and responsibly relates to the environment, his activities, behavior and material needs.

It should also be noted that the idea of N.M. Mammadov that "Ecological culture is a new way to connect a person with nature, to reconcile him with it on the basis of deeper knowledge, understands the value of nature, has a system of ecological knowledge, is ecologically safe". Consciousness, participation in environmental activities, and protecting the environment with love and compassion are expressions of the respect that can help humanity. Environmental culture is formed in primary school students through environmental education, in particular, understanding of existing problems in the field of ecology, compliance with environmental laws with a high sense of responsibility through healthy environmental thinking and thinking, behavior and actions in accordance with the laws. nature, the skills of preserving the material resources of nature and active participation in environmental activities are formed.

CONCLUSION

Ecological culture is formed on the basis of several factors. Love for mother nature, a conscious attitude to the rules and requirements of the environment, preservation of natural resources for future generations, rational use of natural resources, mastering knowledge and ideas about the culture of environmental safety based on environmental education and environmental knowledge, tradition and value. It is known that in the primary classes "Tabiatshunoslik"(Nature studies) classes are considered to be the main educational science, while giving a preliminary idea of Ecology. These disciplines are very important in reshaping environmental culture. The skills of a teacher in the emerging elementary grades, his ability to integrate modern technology into the learning process, to find new ways and means of teaching, to use the best pedagogical experience is very important. Therefore, it is essential to prepare future elementary school teachers for future activities and to prepare innovative teaching technologies for implementation.

As you know, most of the important tasks of teaching elementary school students are in the classroom. During the reading and speaking lessons, the students are given some knowledge based on the topics identified in the program. In addition to improving reading skills, the focus is on educating students in a spiritually mature human spirit. In the primary school, students are taught to read accurately, intelligently, fluently, expressively, through the lessons that follow the goals and objectives of the reading and speaking program. Children learn to work with books in this process, and they develop a love for the book. Qualitative and effective implementation of this process depends directly on the organization of training courses using an innovative approach [7].

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