



THE ESSENCE OF THE FORMATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CULTURE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Received: February 1 st 2023 Accepted: March 1 st 2023 Published: April 6 th 2023	This article is devoted to the formation of the ecological culture of primary school students, love of nature and its rational use.
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All the changes today are aimed at ensuring the political and economic stability of our country in the near future, and improving the morale of the individual.

At a time when the development of our society raises the issue of raising a mentally and physically healthy generation to the state policy, life itself demands spiritual health and educational maturity from everyone, especially young people. One of the urgent issues of today is to turn the habit of gathering clean water, clean atmospheric air, very rich underground resources, diverse flora and fauna, beautiful natural landscapes into a national tradition for our new, current and future generations. Ecology and man, their mutual relations are one of the problems that people have been interested in since ancient times. As we know, the ancient Greek thinkers first dealt with the issue of ecological education.

Aristotle, Herodotus, Hippocrates, Democritus, Pythagoras and others tried to find common principles and theories to explain all social and psychological phenomena, to explain the reasons why people have different psychological characteristics. They mainly associated the emergence of psychological characteristics with the influence of the natural-geographical environment. Hippocrates (460-375 BC) in his treatise "Air, Water and Land" stated that various psychological and physical characteristics of people can be directly determined by climatic conditions, that is, he put forward the principle of geographical determinism.

Attempts have also been made to explain the types of higher nervous activity in humans by linking them to the foods they eat. According to Pythagoras (570-500 BC), excessive consumption of animal meat and fat causes hardness and coarseness, and on the contrary, constant consumption of plant fruits and vegetables softens the body's activity and softens the nature of people. Aristotle (384-322 BC) believed that people who live in extremely hot or cold climates

become hard and violent. In the culture of the ancient Greeks, man was honored as a demurrer, a creative subject, as well as a value: in particular, if the ancient builders encountered a mountain while crossing the road, they tried to break the mountain without going around it, like the eastern builders. In the East, there was a biological, that is, an ecological attitude towards nature. In the East, nature was treated as a living organism. [1.12]. Since the beginning of mankind, the problem of ecology has been on everyone's mind.

Abu Nasr Farabi's opinions about the necessity of a comprehensive assessment of the permanence of human influence on nature and the problem of natural and artificial selection are noteworthy. According to the scientist's point of view, the things that exist in existence are not eternal, that is, "They cannot be eternal-eternal, because they are divided into air, water, earth and fire, and one turns into another, and perhaps each element exists in another. He takes the animal world as an example, it is one of the four elements. [2.19].

In many works of Abu Nasr Farabi, the problems of human ecology occupy a leading place. In particular, the scientist's work "About Human Organs" focuses on the need to study the causes of various diseases specific to human organs, to pay attention to the necessary food to restore the health of the body. Therefore, the mental and physical condition of a person depends on external factors, the influence of the environment, these processes form the basis of modern ecological science.

Another thinker who contributed to the development of ecological knowledge is Abu Rayhan Beruni. 152 works were written by Beruni, from which the scientific foundations of dialectical development in the natural environment were illuminated.

The works "Relics of ancient peoples" and "Hindison" are among the world-famous works of Abu Rayhan Beruni. They contain interesting information about the structure of plants and animals, their



interaction with the external environment, which is very important for the young generation. Also, the information about various tropical plants and animals in these sources served to illuminate the relationship of the flora and fauna with the external environment, the effect of the change of seasons on the flora and fauna. For example, "birds descending from the mountains to the plains, ants hiding in their nests indicate the cooling of the air," says the scientist.

Allama, while considering a person as a part of nature, explains their belonging to different races as follows: "The difference in the structure of people in color, speed, nature and morals is not only due to the differences in genealogy, but also due to the differences in the soil, water, air and land, the places where people live [3.63] .

Today, it is one of the important tasks to pay serious attention to the issue of educating young people in their ecological imagination and forming an ecological culture.

It is known that on December 9, 1992, the Law on "Nature Protection" was adopted in our Republic. This law established the obligation of environmental education in all secondary and higher educational institutions, regardless of specialist training. Because environmental education and upbringing play an important role in the formation of ecological awareness and ecological culture in young people, and in the formation of new relations of man to the biosphere. Ecological education and training will greatly help in raising a mature, perfect and perfect person who will serve his country and people with ecological culture. [4.3].

Ecological thinking, ecological culture and national self-awareness are interrelated processes that need to be nurtured and developed.

On the basis of "ecological thinking", "ecological consciousness", a new system of images and symbols is created that allows a person to understand the forces of nature and to consider it as a value, to treat it with care, before taking control over it.

In the "Explanatory Dictionary of Pedagogy" the concept of "culture" is defined as follows: culture is a social phenomenon that can bring pleasure to others, based on skilled actions or labor activities based on the acquired knowledge and experience of a person.

Ecological culture-feeling of environmental responsibility for decision-making in professional activity, having knowledge of nature protection, readiness to participate in solving environmental problems at the global and regional level, etc. [5.173,]. At the same time, individual ecological perceptions are formed in accordance with the experience of interaction with the natural environment, and the

experience of a separate individual is determined by the characteristics of society's relationship with nature. These features are reflected in household ecological perceptions, which in turn are directly connected with the choice of concrete forms of behavior in ecologically significant situations. In order to educate students to be spiritually rich and physically healthy, it is necessary to first determine the level of their ecological culture. The formation and development of primary school students' ability to observe ecological images is mainly based on mental processes. Love for nature is a huge and complex feeling. It includes the spiritual and mental world of the child and forms a complex process. If we educate this quality from the moment a child begins to recognize his memory, love for nature and feelings will be formed in him. These feelings, born in childhood, are enriched during the school years, and the science lesson helps him. The student not only accepts the beauty of nature, but also learns to protect and increase it. Pedagogical direction envisages environmental education and training. Ecological education means a system of knowledge representing the relationship between nature and man, which should be given to students. Environmental education is the education of a person's attitude towards the environment. Environmental education is a new form and component of general education, and it is planned to be implemented in the teaching of all subjects at school. The main goal of ecological education is to form a conscious attitude to the environment and its problems in the young generation. Ecology is one of the important tools affecting human health. Solving this problem is done in different ways. In the Islamic world, through concepts such as "merit" and "sin", a feeling of love for nature, the desire to protect the world of plants and animals is formed in people's minds. It is a sin to spit in the mosque and water, it is strictly forbidden to destroy plants in holy places, and to hunt animals. The environmental ideas highlighted in most of the works created by Abu Nasr Farabi, who lived in the Middle Ages, are universal in nature. In his works "Kitab al-mabodi al-insan" (About the beginning of human life), "A word about animal organs", the great scholar explains the anatomical structure of humans and some animals, the characteristics of organs, the commonalities and differences between them, emphasizing the diversity of the universe. , notes that they originated from earth, air, water, and fire and are related to each other.

A new form of the theory of ecological education. There are scientific, economic, technical, hygienic, legal, aesthetic, and pedagogical aspects of ecological problems. Pedagogical direction is important among these directions. Because environmental problems are caused by human activity. The



conclusion is that such actions are a part of efforts to preserve nature and preserve the existence of the ecosystem. The biggest part of it is to draw the attention of all mankind to this problem, to encourage them to protect nature together and in mutual harmony. Explaining all of this to elementary school students has the expected results. Taking this into account, it is necessary to implement environmental education, mainly in kindergartens and schools. It is necessary to take into account the age and individual characteristics, interests and abilities of students when giving patriotic and environmental education in elementary education science classes. Therefore, based on the principle from easy to complex, in the 1st-2nd grade "The World Around Us", 3-4th grade "Natural Science" lesson, it is appropriate to use visual aids, video clips and modern pedagogical technologies in the formation of elementary patriotism and environmental education in students. it will be easier to form basic concepts about nature, the whole being, and the efficiency and result of the lesson will be higher. Elementary school students develop feelings of ecological culture, love for the Motherland, and appreciation for Mother Nature.

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