



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 28 th November 2023 Accepted: 28 th December 2023 Published: 30 th January 2024	In the article , formation of ecological culture in primary classes improving the quality of the educational process based on its content, forms and methods, theoretical, practical and educational importance, organization of ecological education in teaching natural science materials to students, the essence of lessons, as well as the infrastructure of its teaching are presented.
Keywords: ecological culture, student, form, method, tool, lesson, educational concept.	

INTRODUCTION. Today, the issues of nature protection and environmental safety have become a common global problem of the world community. In particular, during the past period in our country, along with the reform of all spheres of society's life, creation of ecologically stable living conditions for citizens has become a priority of state policy. In order to achieve the intended goal, the connection of environmental education with the spiritual life of the society, in particular, the issue of using national values in the formation of environmental culture among young people, is gaining urgent importance[1].

One of the issues on the agenda is to develop the essence, ideological content, laws, conditions of effectiveness, the philosophical and cultural context of environmental education criteria through efficiency factors of primary school students.

If the system of an innovative approach to the ecological education process is introduced, it is possible to achieve objectively necessary level of connection between mankind and the environment and space and to form mutual harmony. In our opinion, the program system of education inculcating humanistic ideas and the concept of living in harmony with nature, that man is a part of it, does not justify itself today[2]. The emergence of misconceptions about natural resources, the dominance of the approach of an inexhaustible resource, and the fact that the desire to subjugate natural elements to man's imagination has not yet ended, which is the basis for breaking the ecological balance and destroying ecosystems. remains.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. In the second half of the 20th century, with the development of technical innovations, the product of human consciousness and thinking, and the transition to an industrial society, together with defining the criteria for development, many and complex problems arose before humanity,

which, according to the scale and importance of the sphere of influence, became global environmental problems. called problems. One of these global problems is the transition of the ecosystem from a state of stability to a state of instability and the scale of human influence on nature is increasing to an extreme level[11].

As a result of this, environmental problems of local, regional and global nature are emerging, and the threat to the continuity of human civilization is increasing. At the same time, the majority of the world's population claims that environmental problems such as ecosystem destruction and environmental pollution are a great threat to humanity.

The approach to the environmental issue that threatens human life today remains the need of the hour to organize as an integral and main factor of youth education from the point of view of the future. Relying on this factor, the importance of educating students with ecological culture in school education is increasing day by day. In addition, it is necessary to ensure the harmony of the continuity education system with the family institution in the education of students on the basis of ecological knowledge, and to use the methods of improving environmental education at school and introducing students to nature.

It is necessary to emphasize that it is inextricably linked with the system of practical-historical knowledge while studying the scientific-theoretical aspects of inculcating ecological culture in students. This approach serves as the basis for the formation of ecological culture in pedagogy and is considered a component of the factor of ecological education, allowing to successfully master interactions with nature in accordance with the concept of ecological education[12].

The views and theories about nature and the relationship to it that the student develops from a



young age were also of special importance in JJ Russo's work. According to him, the "natural development" of a child is based on three combinations of upbringing, that is, nature, man and society. emphasizes that it is based on the dependence of the constant connection under the influence of each other. According to him, each factor has its own functional tasks, develops nature-ability and emotions, teaches people how to use them, objects and events in society enrich experience and turn it into practical knowledge.

The task of the teacher is to harmonize the effects of these combined factors. According to JJ Russo, the best education is the independent collection and acquisition of life experience. Emphasizing that natural education is compatible with nature, taking into account the child's age and formation in the bosom of nature, contact with nature should strengthen the student physically, teach him how to use his senses and ensure his free development[13].

Based on the above approaches, it should be noted that in the process of natural development of a person, taking into account the age and individual characteristics of the student is one of the important issues. Also, comprehensive study of students' attention, memory, individual typological characteristics and uniqueness of the thinking process, education based on modern culture and spiritual values in accordance with the principle of natural and social-environmental unity and integrity. organization of education is an urgent problem of today.

proposed a comprehensive scientific system based on studying and revealing all aspects of the student's comprehensive development and formation, all complex aspects of character traits, and relationships with the natural and social environment. This scientific system owns the idea of the nation in the education of the student, that is, it can be said that all the customs of the nation are the traditions that arise from the relationship of the human child with nature. On the basis of historical development, geographical and natural conditions of each nation, based on its unique formation, by feeling nature, enjoying, and realizing the happiness of creation, activities for the benefit of the surrounding and the future arise[14].

It should be noted that in the history of the development of pedagogical views, there are various interpretations of the idea of compatibility with nature, the most important of which is the recognition of the idea of harmonizing human relations with the environment as the main process, in which the ecological component is distinguished 'display has become the default. Based on this, it serves to effectively organize the cultural compatibility of education in environmental issues.

This process gives rise to a scientific theoretical approach to environmental issues, theoretical views form a new approach to the issue of the natural environment, and acquires a certain tendency towards education, but the scientific research and works of the researchers of this period address the modern problems of environmental education. could not fully cover[15].

Of forming an ecological culture in a student is to study the interaction of different cultures and the dynamics of relations between them. Considering educational problems only within the framework of an educational institution is a one-sided view and will not have sufficient basis for making the right decision in this regard[16]. Therefore, the environment - nature, family, social institutions, state and non-state organizations, state policy and economy - plays a role in the formation of a child's personality. which is directly related to educational problems, is of great service in ensuring the balance of the system in the coordination of the interaction between the school and the environment.

In this:

- school education implements a teaching system related to the environment in its activities;
- creates modern programs to increase the effectiveness of propaganda and campaigning in students to show interest in the environment and love for living nature and to inculcate that they are a part of it;
- teaches primary school students that not only learning about the environment, but also through the formation of environmental culture in students , is the only source of survival in the future;
- explains through theoretical sources and practical factors that social balance and common sense in school education is a product of nature and ecosystem.

Based on this, supporters of the concept of "environmental pedagogy" emphasized the need to study the natural factors, laws, forms and methods of organization, the entire process of social formation of a person as a permanent integral. If we approach it from the point of view of the sciences that study the mental development and development of thinking of the child, it is considered as a result of the expanding life experience of the child, how it changes in the course of practical activities, understanding of his own activities, and factors related to people's activities. acknowledged. Based on these approaches, he tried to justify the feasibility of forming environmental culture in students of junior school age[17].

Therefore, man is not a passive object of environmental influence, but he is a being affected by his activities, which actively participates in changing



the environment. Therefore, the transition of the educational process to the most perfect, effective model is to organize environmental education by coordinating various components of the environment with human activity and determining the balance point, of forming ecological culture in students from primary grades is extremely important. Today, it is important to use nature consciously, to instill love for nature in the hearts of students, and to teach economy. Implementation of these tasks, formation and development of respect for nature in the hearts of the young generation are important issues. This, in turn, places great responsibility on us future teachers. Man is a child of mother nature, a part of her. So we are all children of nature. All beings, including humanity, live in harmony with nature. It is known that the eyes of the first-born child first fall on the mother's eyes and nature. He lives, grows up and matures in the midst of mother's love, wonderful scenery of nature. Life, the sun, which is the source of life, and water, which is the source of life, grows up enjoying the blessings of nature[18].

Attention and love for nature starts from youth, family, kindergarten, school. The educational importance of nature cannot be overestimated. As a result of the positive and negative human influence on our wonderful nature, unparalleled changes are taking place in the external environment.

As a result of excessive human use of natural resources, the appearance of our Kurrai land is changing, species of flora and fauna are decreasing, mineral resources are running out, atmospheric air pollution and waste materials are a clear example of this. This problem is a violation of the ecological balance between nature and man, society. An important factor for the prevention of such situations is to organize and implement the environmental education given to students from a young age in a coherent manner in accordance with the requirements of the time, in order to develop human qualities.

a component of education, has a strong influence on the student's morals and behavior, and calls on parents to educate the young generation from infancy. It means to start ecological culture from the day a child is born, to strengthen our body, enlighten our thoughts, beautify our morals, and clarify our minds.

The first environmental culture is imposed on the parents. Later, ecological culture is implemented in educational institutions. From a young age, environmental culture, which is properly and completely organized in the family, is of great importance. Increasing the effectiveness of ecological culture depends on environmental education. This work is one of the important problems of today and guarantees a healthy generation in the future[19].

According to the results of scientific research of our scientists, by the end of the 21st century, there is a danger that some plants and animals will disappear. As a result of climate change and rising temperatures, survival on earth is becoming a problem. In this regard, providing environmental education to the young generation and educating them to have a conscious attitude towards the environment remains an urgent problem. It is one of the important tasks to provide students with knowledge about nature and to form their ecological culture in the process of teaching natural sciences based on historical, national, universal human values.

CONCLUSION. In order to solve environmental problems, the efforts to implement cost-effective, ecologically clean technologies, to carry out consistent and systematic nature protection measures, or to improve the legislation in the field are not enough to solve them. In this process, raising the ecological culture of elementary school students, caring for the environment, and forming a sense of preserving nature's blessings for future generations are the main factors in preventing anthropogenic impacts. The importance of environmental education is extremely high.

After all, environmental education is important in ensuring the connection between nature and society and maintaining natural stability.

In the process of teaching in educational institutions, it is desirable to enrich the minds of students with knowledge that reveals the essence of current environmental problems and to strengthen this knowledge with their practical activities and social work. In order to solve such a responsible task, we, the future pedagogues, are required to have a high level of knowledge in this field, pedagogical skills, high environmental awareness and culture, as well as constant research and study.

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