



## **DEVELOPING THE OPPORTUNITIES OF FORMING STUDENTS' ECOLOGICAL THINKING IN THE TEACHING OF NATURAL SCIENCES**

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### **Abstract:**

The article examines the development of opportunities for the formation of environmental thinking in students when teaching natural science in primary school. Attention is focused on developing students' environmental thinking that a love of nature will make them realize that water is an invaluable resource.

**Keywords:** Ecological education, education, educational technologies, natural science, nature, environment, ecological environment, use.

The goal of ecological education is to raise and educate a knowledgeable person who knows the natural environment surrounding a person and its resources, uses and preserves them sparingly, adds wealth to natural resources and beauty to beauty, and knows social and natural laws. consists of In the general secondary education system, theoretical foundations of ecology and knowledge, skills, competences and competences aimed at forming ecological culture are given on the basis of coherence in the content of existing academic subjects. , the importance of atmospheric air and its protection, rational use of land resources and underground resources, protection of flora and fauna, collection and disposal of waste, preservation of the beautiful and unique nature of Uzbekistan, the village where he lives (or city) to actively participate in the preservation of nature, to have general knowledge and skills about reserves and nature parks in Uzbekistan, as well as the tragedy of the Aral Sea determines the urgency of the problem of ecological education of students.

The fundamental meaning of ecological education is the study of the permanent unity between nature and society, the natural and social laws that bind them together. It consists in maintaining natural stability through application in life. Ecological education-education is the conscious use of nature from the moment a person steps into nature throughout his life, the upbringing of young people on the basis of psychological, moral, and good customs and traditions that treat nature with respect. , instilling in them love for nature and its various riches, teaching them to be thrifty, increasing natural resources, encouraging them to create gardens and flower beds, instilling good qualities in their hearts.

The goal of ecological education is to raise and educate a knowledgeable person who knows the

natural environment surrounding a person and its resources, uses and preserves them sparingly, adds wealth to natural resources and beauty to beauty, and knows social and natural laws. consists of Environmental education is aimed at harmonizing human relations with the environment; self-awareness as a part of nature that determines the quality of life; to form responsibility for his condition. This testifies to the developing function of environmental education, aimed at significantly expanding and enriching the horizons of the subject of pedagogical influence through a deep understanding of the obligations to protect and protect the natural environment, assimilation of its spiritual and material values.

In the general secondary education system, theoretical foundations of ecology and knowledge, skills, competences and competences aimed at forming ecological culture are given on the basis of coherence in the content of existing academic subjects. , the importance of atmospheric air and its protection, rational use of land resources and underground resources, protection of flora and fauna, collection and disposal of waste, preservation of the beautiful and unique nature of Uzbekistan, the village where he lives (or city) to actively participate in the preservation of nature, to have general knowledge and skills about reserves and nature parks in Uzbekistan, as well as the tragedy of the Aral Sea determines the urgency of the problem of ecological education of students. A condition for the preservation and further development of modern civilization. The science and practice of ecology and environmental protection has its own history of development [5].

ecological education:

- Continuity and individualization;



Problem-goal orientation to achieve the degree competence in the field of professional pedagogical ecology viy activity;

• T a b i a t b i l a n o ' z a r o m u n o s a b a t T o create a national economy v a t a y a n i s h .

Ecological t ' l i m j a r a y o n i n i systematic - structure a v i y t ' a ' m i n l a s h f o y d a l a n i s h k n o w a n b o g ' l i q integrated , personal f a o l i y a t , synergetic and other things are different . This m u n o s a b a t l a r n i f e e l o b g a o l g a n h o l d a o ' r g a n i l a y o t g a n j a r a y o n n i k ' r i b e x i t I c a n ' t d o i t b e r a d i , his different t a r k i b i i partially and the interdependence of the elements .

Integration y o n d a s h u v w i d e q a m r o v l i d a t u r n t ' a ' m i n l a y d i , q a r a t i l g a n t ' l i m j a r a y o n i system elements certain a n g a n r e a c h m a q s a d g a f o r . This y o n d a s h u v I n c l u s i v e feeling is the same . methodology t o m o n i d a n w o r k a b o u t t ' l i m environment of students e k o l o g i k t a r b i a s i Pedagogical University o r g a n i s h g a a s o s l a n g a n h i m s e l f r i v o j l a n t i r i s h a n d a s e l f - s e l f t a f i g u r e r e a c h m y f a m i l y v a t a b i a t c a s e s . Ecological information , education b o t t o m the meaning is this nature , u s o ' r a b s t a n d i n g to existence relatively respect , his green plants in action animals , flowing Z i l a l water to our bodies entering air , mother - to the earth relatively from attention consists of [ 9 ] .

Issues of ecology, use of nature, environmental protection have a special purpose - content, and ecology - use of nature is the theoretical basis of environmental protection. These three common concepts serve to ensure environmental security, that is, environmental protection of human and living beings, and are expressed in the content of education in this regard. People who love nature notice and observe the positive and negative changes taking place in every inch of it, help nature, i.e. restore a fallen bush, treat a sick animal, try to clean dirty water, put out a fire. such positive actions are his place in the universe and his ability to protect the earth. Today, education in the field of ecology, use of nature, environmental protection and sustainable development has become one of the priority issues not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the world.

As a result of the comparison of the received data describing the dynamics of the current indicators, the levels of environmental education among future teachers of the control and experimental groups during the pedagogical training process were determined.

Informativeness of the indicators allowed future teachers to review the received information and realize the need to carry out further work on improving environmental education indicators.

Ecological education of future teachers of the Pedagogical University is aimed at the realization of the goal of achieving a harmonious relationship with the surrounding nature based on the understanding of the future teacher's personal responsibility for his situation, as well as a set of tasks:

Motives of practical environmental activity - professional education as an important component of the basis for understanding the importance of environmental education;

Predictive results in the process of professional and pedagogical environmental training, environmental education, etc.

The content of ecological education includes the use of tools and methods aimed at creating the need to acquire new information about the state of nature; methods of changing the nature of interaction of the subject of pedagogical influence with the environment; formation of skills to control activities and behavior in nature;

Using methods of educating personal responsibility for his condition;

- environmental education is the main means of familiarization with nature restoration technologies, spiritual and material values of nature. The spiritual effects are positive, the psycho-emotional and physical state of a person perfected by the beauty of nature paintings;

The healing effect of clean air, ultraviolet rays with their rational use, etc.

Material items include ornamental and medicinal plants; various fruits of nature; the animal world, of which man is a part, the diversity of which enriches his essence, etc. Among the methods of ecological education, the leading place is taken: contact with the environment, nature;

The definition of nature is the interdependence and interdependence of the unity of man with the environment; explaining the development laws of nature that determine the quality of life of people who are an integral, organic part of nature; methods of persuasion and others.

Thus, ecology today is included in the list of natural and social sciences and researches the relationship of the studied object or system with the environment on a large scale. Nature is a great blessing and wealth given to man by God, and it is the duty of every person to protect it.

The system of environmental legislation is governed by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection". This Law defines the legal, economic and organizational foundations of the preservation of the natural environment and the



rational use of natural resources. The purpose of the law is to ensure that the relationship between man and nature develops in a harmonious balance, to ensure the protection of ecological systems, natural complexes and certain objects, and to guarantee the right of citizens to have a comfortable environment. The content of the educational process for training specialists in all stages of education is aimed at bringing it closer to today's requirements.

In front of the universities, it is not only to train literate, highly qualified specialists, but also to educate competent people who can actively participate in the democratic reconstruction of nature, environment, and culture. If we apply this to the formation of the ecological culture of future employees, it relies on national-historical foundations, the past ecological traditions of the Uzbek people, as well as being related to the current environmental problems of the republic, relying on universal human values. is evaluated. Norms of other laws on issues of environmental protection should not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law "On Nature Protection" [4].

Today, education in the field of ecology, use of nature, environmental protection and sustainable development has become one of the priority issues not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the world. Issues of ecology, use of nature, environmental protection have a special purpose - content, and ecology - use of nature is the theoretical basis of environmental protection. These three common concepts serve to ensure environmental security, i.e. environmental protection of human and living beings, and are expressed in the content of education in this regard.

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