



THE METHODS OF FORMATION OF THE CULTURE OF ECOLOGIC SECURITY IN STUDENTS IN THE TEACHING OF NATURAL SCIENCES

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ABSTRACT

In the contemporary world the concept of environment and the formation of ecological culture among the young people is one of the most important issues in the education system of the world. This article is also dedicated to the issues of formation of environmental consciousness and culture in young people in the example of the educational system of Uzbekistan and its legal guarantees are scientifically analyzed. The article also explores ways to enhance the environmental culture of young people in school and outside the classroom.

Keywords: realization, knowledge, Strategy of Actions, ecology, nature, flora and fauna, humanity, global problem, environment, ecology, environmental culture

INTRODUCTION

After gaining its independence, Uzbekistan has followed its own path of development and achieved positive results in many spheres. In particular, today Uzbekistan pays special attention to environmental issues. Today, the concept of “Ecology” is becoming increasingly important for every citizen of the country. We all know that in the current information age, the media provides a wide range of information about environmental issues and efforts to address them.

In particular, the wide-ranging reforms implemented in Uzbekistan during the years of independence have strengthened state sovereignty, ensured security and law & order in the country, ensured the inviolability of state borders, served as an important basis for ensuring the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance. This has led to the creation of the necessary conditions for a decent life of the people of Uzbekistan, the realization of the creative potential of citizens.

LITERATURE REVIEW

On August 23, 2019, under the chairmanship of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev held a video-selector meeting dedicated to the development of the country’s system of public education, training of pedagogical personnel and increasing its prestige in society, raising the spirituality of the younger generation. In this video selector he mentioned “The need to create a modern and rational system in the field of education, teaching methods, educational standards, updating textbooks and manuals, the use of advanced foreign experience in education, as well as the significance of relying on national traditions and values in educating young generation was also emphasized”[2].

It is well known that if the state does not achieve success in the field of education, the society will not be able to continue its progressive development. As the great thinker Bekhbudi noted, “Without the knowledge and skills, the wealth, land and tools of the people will be vanished day by day, the morals and prestige of the

people will be lost, and even the religion will be weakened". It is well known that Man is a part of nature and man was created by nature. Unfortunately, as soon as man developed physically and mentally, he began to harm nature. Technological advances have also led to the widespread use of mineral resources.

The Strategy of Actions for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, also identifies urgent tasks in the field of ecology. In particular, The fifth direction of the Strategy of Actions is "Priority areas in the field of security, inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance, as well as the implementation of balanced, mutually beneficial and constructive foreign policy" which includes measures improving the system of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations, mitigating the effects of the island tragedy, as well prevention of environmental problems, causing damage to the environment, health and gene pool of the population[3].

MAIN PART

Indeed, today the protection of the environment, the rational treatment of nature, the conservation of flora and fauna, the prevention of the global ecological crisis - it is considered one of the most urgent tasks of humanity. For example, if we look at the issue of drinking water on a daily basis, currently 1 billion people on the planet use water that does not have access to appropriate sanitary standards and 2 billion people are expected to suffer from water shortages by 2025. Over the last 150 years, the per capita drinking water per capita supply has decreased by 4 times. Unfortunately, the area under crops is expanding every year, as a result of which 70% of fresh water is used for agricultural purposes. Today, steel, chemical, petrochemical, paper, and food industries are among the industries that need the most water in industry. For example, 1 ton of synthetic fiber requires 3.5 tons of water. More than 100 billion liters of bottled drinking water are sold worldwide every year. And the fact that it is becoming a lucrative industry shows that the demand for water is high. While the Uzbek people have long adhered to the wise saying, "Don't waste a drop of water even if you live on the bank of the river", some peoples around the world are slowly realizing this. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that environmental problems are now a global issue, adding that "The problem of environmental security has already become a common problem of all mankind, beyond the national and regional framework". Indeed, the preservation of Mother nature means the preservation of the homeland.

Homeland starts from its threshold. Therefore, each of us must contribute to the preservation of nature around us. It is also the duty of every human being to know the value of natural resources. It is clear from many years of experience that educating students in the spirit of love for the motherland and the environment from an early age is an important task for each of us. Therefore, it is necessary to involve in environmental education as much as possible in the environment, which they live to engage such as landscaping of urban and rural streets, planting fruit and ornamental trees, keeping parks and ponds clean, taking care of pets.

Articles 50 and 55 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulate that "Citizens shall be obliged to protect the environment", "The land, its minerals, waters, fauna and flora, other natural resources shall constitute the national wealth and shall be rationally used and protected by the state"[1]. In addition, Uzbekistan has implemented more than twenty laws and about 150 by-laws on environmental protection that meet international standards. Through the study of this knowledge, young people analyze the relationship between nature and man, the nature of their interconnectedness and unity, their attitude to the environment, their

actions in the field of nature conservation and try to determine the factors that cause environmental problems. This creates a basis for the formation of ecological knowledge and concepts in young people. It should be noted that the formation of environmental culture among young people is one of the most important issues today.

Undoubtedly, the basis of the culture of environmental safety among young people is environmental education, which covers all levels of the education system, from preschool to higher education. This is due to the fact that environmental education, aimed at specific goals, can increase the environmental awareness of young people, develop in them the skills of conscious attitude to nature, cultivate the qualities of a sincere attitude to work. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that ecological education is carried out systematically and consistently.

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.

In order to positively address these issues, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated October 30, 2019 "On approval of the Concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"[3] and the "Concept for the Development of Environmental Education in the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 434 of May 27, 2019[4] set a number of new tasks for the younger generation, especially the youth, setting the scientific, theoretical and legal basis for the development of cooperation between school, family and community in the formation of a culture of environmental safety.

Undoubtedly, this decree will serve to eliminate environmental problems in Uzbekistan, improve the attitude of the population to nature, and ensure transparency in the activities of government agencies in the field of environmental protection. The decree sets very important tasks for the environment. In particular, during the implementation of such tasks as the expansion of protected natural areas, the environmentally safe use of toxic and radioactive substances, the improvement of the ecological safe system of carrying out work related to waste, it is envisaged that the preservation of human and nature, the animal world from various harmful factors will be achieved in the future.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The essence of environmental education is the definition and implementation of its main tasks. Today, formation of scientific and practical skills on the interaction of animate and inanimate nature, environmental problems and ways to solve them, the state of the environment in which we live, to cultivate values of ecological character, ecological behavior and activity, willpower and success in achieving ecological goals, the environment surrounding scientific abilities, the desire to actively protect in practical activities are requirement of the age. It also includes the ability to organize and reason for environmental situations, to choose alternative thinking in solving environmental issues, to understand people's attitudes to the natural and socio-cultural environment from their characters and behavior, to confirm the necessary opportunities to solve environmental problems. The formation of trust is of paramount importance to the protection of the environment, the development of the desire to be a personal participant in their practical work. Environmental education is not

only limited to the lesson, but also continues in the process of educational work from the outside the classroom and school.

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. In particular, it is extremely important to organize classes in non-traditional methods in order to familiarize students with the nature and regularly inform them of the various environmental phenomena that are taking place. In my opinion, the organization of roundtables on “Nature and I”, “Let’s save our Mother planet”, “Let’s explore the world around us” in the classes in Uzbekistan will also have a positive effect. This is because such non-traditional classes help to broaden students’ worldviews and shape their attitudes towards nature.

RESULTS

It is necessary to form such lessons not only in the classroom, but also during nature excursions. Because it is important for the student who is talking about nature to feel that he (or she) is a part of nature. This means that in the course of such lessons, students gain an initial understanding of the interrelationships between nature and man. It is noteworthy that conducting lessons in the open air calms and enriches the student’s thoughts about nature. Because when a student touches the trunk of a tree, he reads in a book, smells the scent of a flower or puts a pole on a twisted bush, and caresses it with his warm rays, the student fully feels that nature is his mother. I can prove my opinion with the following words of famous pedagogs: “Even the best content reaches the minds of students only when it is added to their activities”. To put it more simply, the student retains information, the events he (or she) understands more than the teacher tells the story. In fact, the task of teachers is to guide the student to quickly and accurately understand the changes taking place in the environment and to draw conclusions according to the situation. And in order to check the effectiveness of the lessons and lessons, the teacher can organize a variety of questions and answers in a visual way.

It is clear that the more students know about nature, the more our forests and gardens will be expanded. In recent years, in the education system of Uzbekistan in the practice of forming an ecological culture began to be widely used applying interactive methods that have been tested by world experience.

The purpose of using such methods is as follows:

- to achieve the right answer by actively engaging each student in the classroom in the study of the problem under discussion;
- to achieve the right answer by creating didactic games or problematic situations and actively engaging students in solving them;
- to compose interesting or inverse questions related to the topic of study, deliberately change the answers to the questions, and then test the knowledge of students in the field;
- to be able to find the right solution to a particular problem in the form of a brain storm;
- through the organization of the game of the crown, it is necessary to ensure that students reach the root essence of the issue, and so on.

CONCLUSION

Man not only perceives nature, but also preserves it and enjoys its richness. Man changes nature with his labor, making it more beautiful and attractive. Therefore, it is impossible to be indifferent to people who do

not care about the nature around us. Because by nature, love means love for one's home, one's Homeland. The beauty of nature awakens a person's delicate, pleasant feelings, lifts his spirits, improves his mood, increases his enthusiasm for life, work and study. The increasing need for a source of beauty to nature, gentle greenery to the pure air, as well as the increase in the stool, is due to the comprehensive protection of nature, the rational use of its beauties. Thus, environmental education should begin in early childhood. Children are very good-natured, they are very curious, and therefore it is necessary to develop the moral foundations of the ability to see the beauty of nature from this period.

In conclusion, environmental culture must take a firm place among the integral procedures of today's man. Because without these norms, life and tomorrow cannot be imagined. Thus, it is the sacred duty of every person living on this land to keep the nature of the country clean and the Mother planet healthy for future generations. Therefore, we all must teach those around us, especially young generation, the basics of environmental culture, and we must follow these norms and set an example for them.

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