



## PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND ITS ORGANIZATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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### Abstract

In the article, the content of the development of ecological concepts in elementary science lessons, the harmonization of teaching methods, forms and tools, as well as the improvement of the ecological culture of students, the feeling of the beauty of nature, the feelings of protecting it, and the personal life outlook are discussed in the article. The aspects of the formation of the right are covered.

**Keywords:** primary education, ecological concept, principle, lesson, form, methods, tools, problem, scientific and creative activity.

### INTRODUCTION

Raising the development of environmental education and upbringing to a new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the priority tasks. Alleviation of the complex environmental situation that has arisen in the republic for many years, development of continuous environmental education and training system is one of the priority tasks in transitioning to the path of sustainable development. Now the training of environmental specialists has been started. However, the problems of introducing compulsory environmental education in secondary schools and higher educational institutions have not yet been resolved[1].

The development of a separate draft law on the implementation of ecological education and upbringing is a task that meets the needs of the times. Raising environmental education and upbringing to a new level in the new 21st century will be one of the main conditions for ensuring sustainable development.

In fact, in the acquisition of environmental education by elementary school students, the main focus is on global knowledge related to environmental protection, rational and economical use of nature, and the use of technologies aimed at improving the environment. Also, attention is paid to issues related to sustainable development, global and regional environmental issues.





## **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

Acknowledging the importance of the formation of environmental culture among young people, it can be noted that such roundtables, discussions organized by universities and broadcast on radio or television and widely discussed by students will give good results[6].

In the course of conducting independent research, elementary school students analyze a lot of scientific and popular literature and data related to nature protection, turn to experts working in the field of ecology, and summarize the collected results. At the same time, the students will make a comparative analysis in order to get acquainted with the study of environmental problems on a global scale, and how the work is carried out in the field of environmental education.

One way to prevent ecological tragedies is to protect nature and use all our natural resources wisely. However, it is difficult to achieve the expected results in this regard without forming an ecological culture in the hearts of every person. Undoubtedly, it is important to inculcate in the minds of young people that nature has its own laws and rules, that all phenomena and changes in nature are related to each other, and that a person should treat nature in the right way. Any environmental education should be aimed at respecting mother nature. We must not forget that mother nature is our home[7].

For this, it is necessary to develop an excellent system of environmental education and introduce it into the educational system. The earlier environmental education and training is given, the more positive and effective it is. In the family, society, educational institutions and other areas, it is necessary to continuously form ecological thinking, ecological consciousness and ecological culture. It is time to establish chemistry education and training on an ecological foundation. For this, every chemistry teacher should first of all be able to inculcate the concepts of ecological consciousness, ecological education and ecological culture in the young students. For this, chemists, physicists, biologists, geographers, geologists, meteorologists, etc. cooperation of professionals is essential[8].

The main basis of environmental education is to convey the essence of these relations to the minds of young students, to teach them to be able to properly implement their relationship with nature. The scientific basis of ecological knowledge is explained in the process of theoretical, practical knowledge and independent work. In the formation of environmental culture in elementary school students, the main focus is on global knowledge related to environmental protection, rational and economical use of nature, and the use of technologies aimed at improving the environment.





Also, attention is paid to issues related to sustainable development, global and regional environmental issues. At the same time, it is considered one of the main sources of ecological culture. Personal responsibility related to protecting, preserving, increasing and passing on the spiritual values of the Uzbek people, nature, environment and cultural heritage to future generations. such qualities as conscientiousness, devotion to duty, perseverance, and initiative are formed and developed[9].

In conclusion, it should be said that today, environmental problems are often caused by ignorance of environmental laws and non-observance of them. For this reason, preservation of a healthy natural environment depends to a large extent on the level of awareness of environmental legislation among schoolchildren and their practical compliance with it.

In addition, the main feature of extracurricular educational activities aimed at organizing activities for the formation of environmental culture among elementary school students is to prepare the student for social life. As a continuation of his daily work, the student directly participates in conversations and question-and-answers of various content in educational activities outside the classroom, participates in the organization of parties, plays roles, listens, etc., thereby enriching his knowledge and spiritual world[10].

In the course of his research, a researcher in each field of science uses various methods to study the object. The analysis of the literature showed that environmental education and nature protection were interpreted differently in different periods. The impact of human activity on nature and the need for nature protection, the historical foundations of ecological nature are reflected in the development periods of human society.

It is clear that man is a part of nature, that is, nature created man. However, with the development of the human body and mind, he began to harm the nature. The development of technology, in turn, led to the large-scale use of minerals. It is known from history that some developed countries colonized other areas, used the natural resources of these lands wildly, cut down forests, killed plants and animals, and used mineral resources regardless of their recovery or non-recovery. As a result, many species of fauna and flora disappeared[11].

Today, great attention is being paid to the issues of ecological education and ecological culture. It is in primary classes that environmental education is regularly provided during lessons and outside of lessons. In order to provide ecological education, a number of topics are included in the textbooks, which will certainly increase the knowledge and education of students.





In particular, environmental education in primary classes is carried out during school hours and outside of school hours. In extracurricular time, environmental education is formed in the process of taking students to the heart of nature, to nature museums, and holding sabbaticals, conversations, and breakfasts[12].

In general, topics related to ecological education of students are included in natural science lessons. In addition, it can be said that in these textbooks, it would be appropriate if the subjects of ecological culture were introduced and brought to the minds of students using our national ceremony. If examples of environmental education reflected in our national ceremony (stories, narratives, riddles, proverbs in hadiths, wisdom) are given, the level of knowledge of students will be even higher.

Etiquette lessons have an incomparable role in the formation of environmental culture among elementary school students. Taking this into account, the topics of environmental education are partially reflected in etiquette textbooks.

It should be noted that childhood is the first carefree stage of human life. Children have an emotional-emotional approach to understanding the environment and the events taking place in it. As a result of this, a personal view, quality and independent attitude that represents the essence of events is gradually formed in them and remains in their psyche.

Taking into account the strong educational potential of nature, organizing a trip to the heart of nature together with the family will in turn help children to observe, aesthetic enjoyment of the surrounding natural environment, a sense of empathy, and to form the rules and manners of how to behave in the heart of nature. , helps their healthy, spiritual and intellectual development.

What kind of reaction does the behavior of parents to the environment evoke in a child? We involuntarily fall into the unpleasant situations of dumping garbage and waste on the lands we come across, burning them, especially during the autumn hazanrez period, which pollutes the air by burning hazans. The saddest thing is that sometimes we involve children in this process, and by ordering them to do such things, we turn them into direct participants of such negative actions. Children, on the other hand, learn from the actions and attitudes of adults.

Parents should react to children's negative attitude towards the environment and explain the negative consequences of this, and strive to ensure the cleanliness of the natural environment, the purity of the air, and above all, our health and the stability of our lives. It is necessary to transform the rule of "a clean environment is a healthy living environment" into a family's lifestyle and worldview, daily necessities, practical skills and vital needs.







When forming the first rules of a healthy lifestyle in a child, parents should diligently teach, relying on real life examples, that protecting the environment, keeping it clean, not polluting water, air and soil, and using them sparingly is the legal and human duty of each of us. In primary education, students should acquire basic knowledge about animate and inanimate nature, as well as educate them in the spirit of love for the motherland, that the individual and nature are independent values, the importance and place of man in nature should be brought to their minds. primary qualities aimed at absorption, keeping water, soil and air clean, understanding the beauty of the environment are formed[13].

Elementary school students are taught about the environment, plants, animals through constant reading of ecological culture, etiquette, nature lessons, and cleanliness and tidiness are instilled in them to take care of all things in nature. will go Providing students with environmental education in the course of the lesson has a great impact on their spiritual and moral maturity. In these lessons, the teachers widely use the methods of oral presentation, research, and conversation in environmental education. In addition, new pedagogical technologies of teaching are widely used to make the child's knowledge effective and to achieve certain results. The education that a child receives in school takes an important place in their human development as a person. Interest in life is manifested in students as a result of environmental education. In particular, during the lesson, various examples of folk oral creations, poems, and songs are used to form ecological culture in the child[14]. At the stage of general secondary education, students are informed about the variety of plants and animals, their place in nature, that they are a part of nature, and that they are related to each other and the environment. information is introduced. At the same time, they will have ample opportunities to create ecological culture. In order to preserve human health, environmental qualities are formed by introducing environmental protection, health improvement activities, and participating in holidays, festivals and festivals related to the ecological values of the Uzbek people. These qualities mainly consist of moral-ecological awareness, respect for ecological values and hard work.

In primary education, along with learning ecological knowledge based on a dialectical worldview, the main qualities of ecological culture are formed in them. First of all, special importance is given to legal environmental education.

## **CONCLUSIO**

Studying the issues related to the protection of the environment in the relevant articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the laws related to the





protection of land, water, air, plants, animals and natural resources of our country - makes it possible to fully implement ecological education. . Students' direct communication with nature in class and during independent work helps them to develop a sense of beauty, love, and responsibility towards nature. At the same time, protecting and preserving the spiritual values of the Uzbek people, which are considered one of the main sources of ecological culture, and the values related to the preservation of nature, environment and cultural heritage. Qualities such as personal responsibility, conscientiousness, devotion to duty, determination, and initiative are formed and developed in connection with their reproduction and transmission to the next generation.

To provide continuous environmental education with new methods and developments at the post-higher education stage, to collect real information about global, regional and local problems, to organize environmental protection, to promote ecological stability emphasis is placed on qualities related to provision.

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