



FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN THE YOUNGER GENERATION-DEMAND OF THE PERIOD

Gulchexra Salavatovna Meliboyeva
Senior Lecturer Department of Chemistry,
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Annotation

The article covers considerations on environmental education in the younger generation, environmental awareness and worldview and the formation of environmental thinking and culture in the system of continuing education is a requirement of the period.

Keywords: Ecological education- upbringing, ecological awareness and worldview, ecological thinking and culture, ecological ideology, environmental education

INTRODUCTION

Since the first years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fundamental reforms have begun to be carried out in the educational system in order to train personnel with high intellectual potential with deep knowledge and skills. Of particular importance in Zamiri were these reforms to bring the content of education and the process of its teaching to a qualitatively new level. In this regard, it was noted as one of the main issues to instill environmental education issues in the composition of various disciplines, to ensure its integrity and continuity. The continuous formation of environmental spirituality at all stages of education is one of the most important and relevant tasks of the current period. Currently, a new ideology is being formed that unites humanity on the basis of universal values-environmental ideology. Ecological ideology relies on universal values, which are not only universal, but also unique for nature and human life. To do this, it is necessary to develop environmental education, environmental awareness and worldview and environmental thinking and culture in the student.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Ecological culture is a culture of Conservation, a culture of rational use of Natural Resources and conscious transformation of the ecological system. The contribution of the chemistry teacher is great in educating students in the spirit of respect for the motherland, nation and national values, loyalty to them. Because since the science of chemistry begins with the study of substances around us and in our Republic, the





reader gets acquainted with the social and environmental conditions of each substance, as our teachers say, “patriotism begins with the study of the motherland”. The preservation of the environment from pollution, the rational use of Natural Resources largely depends on the level of environmental literacy, ecological culture of harmonious youth. Increasing the level of environmental literacy in students is one of the most rewarding tasks of this day. The achievement of environmental literacy can only be carried out competently by creating and developing a system of continuous environmental education and education. It follows from this that it consists in the formation of a harmonious personality with an ecological culture, capable of fully understanding its duty, knowing the eye of work, caring for nature, environment, not harming it, avarying, enriching the riches of nature, the main of which is a conscious attitude towards nature.

In students, shaping ecological culture, loving nature, teaching them to be able to use it correctly and consciously is the basis of environmental education and culture, forming in people the qualification of understanding responsibility to nature. Love of the motherland and patriotism begin with love of nature. Consequently, it is impossible to educate students in the spirit of patriotism without forming a real feeling of love for nature. Having a person in the embrace of nature will refresh him spiritually and increase his ability to work. As a result of the excessive use of natural resources by man, the image of nature is changing, minerals are running out, pollution of water bodies and atmospheric air, the health of the population is deteriorating as a result of the increased content of waste substances in its composition, their food supply, energy and fresh water problems are becoming more and more complicated. They have become an international environmental problem today, calling for the mulohaza of the entire world community. This, of course, assumes the younger generation to solve such problems as faster absorption into the minds of the population that its ecological state is at risk and the production of measures to improve it. In solving these problems, it is difficult for us to educate young people as ecologically cultured by taking the subjects taught in schools of general secondary education in addition to the maazmuni, hususan, the maazmuni of chemistry.

Environmental education and education is an issue in the focus of the UN, UNESCO and Unesco. For the development of environmental education and education, various events are held on the scale of the world, individual states. every industry professional must be environmentally literate and not harm nature in their activities, adding a narrative to the development of Environmental Education.





Those who do not have ecological knowledge, are overwhelmed by the irrational thoughts that nature has endured the vast zulim that it has endured until then, that one must now also endure. The natural environment suffers due to the fact that the entrepreneurs of the science of intelligence and autonomy are more indifferent to nature. Consequently, the population living in osha areas is also seriously damaged, since air and water pollution, soil poisoning complicate the way of life, nature is priceless of amenities. Consequently, the environmental awareness of the population is the main executive factor in the regular implementation of nature protection, it is necessary to achieve that it is always high, improving from time to time. All classes of the population, from young children of kindergarten age to Moose fathers and mothers, should be brought up in the spirit of not laboring for him to have a unanimous positive opinion about the environment. Currently, one of the pressing problems facing humanity is the conservation of the nature of the planet and its riches. Therefore, educational issues related to the proper use and protection of nature are becoming more important. It is especially relevant and extremely important in the eastern, Uzbek educational and modern period about the need and importance of honoring nature, holy knowledge and application of every handful of soil of our motherland to the eyes. So, in instilling in the minds of students an ecological culture, love for nature, first of all, the educators themselves should have such knowledge, from this point of view it is advisable to instill in the minds of future educators the economic, social and spiritual moral foundations of nature protection. Participation in conservation can be expressed as follows.

The use and conservation of nature dates back to very ancient times. Man appeared on Earth, where he began to use nature, its elements and wealth. Our great allomas have highlighted such issues as four elements: water, soil, fire, the use of air, the preservation of its purity, their influence on the human body in a number of scientific works. The situation that arose led to the need for students to form concepts related to ecology. Environmental education is a process that affects the consciousness and activities of young people. The process of environmental education is continuous and inextricably linked and is a long-lasting social process. An effective result will be achieved if its continuity is carried out with the participation of family, preschool institutions, general secondary schools, extracurricular education, academic lyceums and professional colleges, higher educational institutions, training and training institutes, general public organizations. If the system of formation of ecological culture is not fully implemented, the worldview of young people in the field of Ecology and nature protection is narrow, their knowledge is shallow, and negatively





affects the quality of basic education provided. To form the environmental culture of students, it is necessary to pay attention to

- in the course of the lesson, to determine the ways of formation of methods and skills of providing environmental knowledge to students;
- Organization of the process of providing environmental knowledge to students in the course of the lesson in stages according to their characteristics;
- selection of methods corresponding to the stages of the process of providing environmental knowledge to students in the course of the lesson;
- ensuring an interdisciplinary harmonious ecosystem of the educational direction on the basis of an environmental goal;
- reform of the educational sphere on the basis of environmental requirements. The main areas of environmental knowledge and education provide the following results:
 - forms modern environmental thinking in students;
 - cultivates the moral qualities of students and educates them as perfect people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nowadays, it is more relevant than ever to educate a harmonious person who is able to fully understand ecological culture, his duty, knows the eye of work, cares for nature, the environment, does not harm it, avidly preserves and enriches the riches of nature. Ecological culture is a culture of Conservation, a culture of rational use of Natural Resources and conscious transformation of the ecological system. It is advisable that the formation of the ecological culture of students of secondary schools is carried out as follows

1. Influence on the reader's feeling;
2. To awaken in the hearts of readers a love for nature, for the environment;
3. Protection of nature in the minds of students and the formation of a rational relationship with it;
4. Continuous continuation of obtaining environmental education;
5. The practical application of the theoretical knowledge obtained. the formation of skills and abilities is necessary and so on.

To form such qualities in the student youth, opening a wide path towards modern knowledge, improving education, making the most effective use of pedagogical Technologies is one of the most basic requirements of today. The main organizer and administrator of this process is the teacher, it is important that the reform of the continuing education system in independent Uzbekistan is aimed at organizing the process of environmental education and education on the basis of new state educational standards. Environmental education and education play an important





role in protecting nature, rational use of nature and improving environmental conditions. The environmental situation in different countries, the features of the use of nature in many respects also depend on the level of environmental literacy of the population, its ecological Culture.

Environmental education begins with the family. Environmental education and education should continue continuously from kindergarten to higher education. After all, love for nature means consequence to humans.

CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, all teachers, while teaching, also form an ecological culture in students, contribute to the fact that the younger generation is attentive, loving to the Environment, Nature, People.

REFERENCES

1. Ziyomuxammadov B. Ekologiya va ma'naviyat. –T.: Mehnat, 1997. – 104 b.
2. Ismoilov A., Ahadov R. Ekologik ta'lim-tarbiya. -T.: Professor-o'qituvchi, 1997. – 120 b.
3. Muhammadiyev S.A. "Ekologiya va muhofazati tabiat" Samarqand (SamDU, 2000)
4. Malikova A.R. Talabalar ongida ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish // Fan, ta'lim, integratsiya va ishlab chiqarish: Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman to'plami. – T.: 2005. – 168-171b.
5. Malikova A.R. Talabalarda ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish omillari // Bioxilma-xillikni saqlash va rivojlantirish: Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani. – Guliston, 2007. – 147-149 b.
6. Malikova A.R. Pedagogika oliy o'quv yurti talabalarida ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish. Ped. fan. nom. .. diss. –T.: 2010.–150 b.
7. Salavatovna, Meliboyeva Gulchexra, and O. B. Jo'rayeva. "Interactive Methods and Their Possibilities in the Educational Process." *Nexus: Journal of Advances Studies of Engineering Science* 1.5 (2022): 24-28.
8. Rahmatullayeva, G. M., and G. S. Meliboyeva. "KIMYONI O'QITISHDA ANAGRAMMALARDAN FOYDALANISH." *Учёный XXI века* 3-2 (16) (2016): 53-55.
9. Meliboyeva, G., and D. Murodxonova. "MAKTABDA "MARGANES" MAVZUSINI ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALAR ASOSIDA TASHKILLASH METODIKASI." *Science and innovation* 1.B8 (2022): 1027-1031.





10. Meliboyeva, Gulchexra Salavatovna. "UMUMTA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA ZAMONAVIY KIMYO DARSLARINI TASHKILLASHGA OID METODIK TAVSIYALAR." *O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI* 2.16 (2023): 137-141.
11. Мелибоева Г.С. "ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ИГРЫ КАК СПОСОБ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ХИМИИ" *Экономика и социум*, no. 3-1 (106), 2023, pp. 408-412.
12. Salavatovna, Meliboyeva Gulchehra. "UMUMTALIM MUASSASALARIDA TO 'GARAK MASHG 'ULOTLARINI TASHKILLASH YUZASIDAN METODIK TAVSIYA." *SO 'NGI ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR NAZARIYASI* 6.9 (2023): 55-58.
13. Minovarovna, Kazimova Nafisaxon, et al. "Dependence On The Professional Competence Of The Organizers Of Educational Processes." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2023): 1219-1223.
14. Meliboyeva, Gulchexra Salavatovna, and Asqarov Jasur. "MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF FRUITS AND IMPORTANCE IN HUMAN LIFE." *International Conference on Research Identity, Value and Ethics*. 2023.

