



FACTORS OF THE FORMATION OF THE ECOLOGICAL CULTURE OF STUDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL LESSONS

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Annotation

This article spoke about the role of teachers in the upbringing of the younger generation, the factors of the formation of the ecological culture of students in upbringing lessons.

Keywords: upbringing, ecology, nature, respect, Future, Foundation, aesthetic, environmental education

In our country, which is moving towards the development of a great future, the issue of personnel education of the younger generation is among the important issues in the first place. After all, the future of the development of Uzbekistan is in the hands of these young people, that is, personnel, since their attention is to make them think and receive education that can comply with world educational standards is a solid foundation for a great future. In particular, we would not have made the mistake of saying that the "national program for training personnel on Education", adopted on August 27, 1997, was another step towards education. Because modern education itself imposes great responsibilities on every younger generation. After all, the educational process pursues the goal of comprehensively improving the personality of the educational process, cultivating it as deeply educated, spiritually and physically mature with high ideals, national pride, and sets its work in this context. The president noted that in the first years of independence in our country should be subordinated to the tasks of educating the younger generation, finding a place in life, building a Democratic state. Today, modern education can be carried out in different ways. All this requires self - control from the student as well, without the entire responsibility being assigned to the teacher.

The need for self - management in the training system testifies, first of all, to the effective, well-developed development of the entire system of educational institutions. Because due to self - control, interaction in teaching provides a ground and opportunity for the next lesson to intensively control the course of training and timely correction of shortcomings. Self-management we can see in independent work processes when organizing and conducting various activities, in educational hour classes. The essence of self - control lies in the fact that students feel independent in the first place and receive more lessons on their own. We know what the position of teacher is measured if the teacher is interested in students to master a certain topic. His position is dictated by his love for his profession, his exactingness to his students, the ability to use the O'kov program and textbooks correctly, and therefore, along with his tireless search and self - education on himself. As long as our future is in the hands of young people, we must put all our skills to work so that teachers can grow these young people to be truly human.



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Teaching is an extremely responsible profession, which encourages more to work on oneself, exchange experiences, improve preparation for the lesson. Familiarization of teachers with the pages of the press in self - education will have a high effect on participation in lesson analysis, on the experience of advanced teachers, and on the exchange of style with colleagues in the collective.

The teacher must be diligent in work, behavior, form elements of self - education, such as the ability to exercise his capabilities, make a commitment to himself, control himself, give self - calculation, self - assessment.

At this point, we found it permissible to dwell on the factors of the formation of the ecological culture of students in educational classes. From the past it is known that nature is an invaluable value for humanity. Man lives, grows and develops along with nature. Humanity depends not only on nature, but also directly on it. Nature-dependent factors also determine these technical, economic, environmental relations. This circumstance necessitates the need to coordinate the relationship of people to the environment. The interpretation of Nature, Society and life as a material – spiritual blessing created for man to encourage the preservation of it constitutes a great humanistic theme of our ancient spiritual heritage."Avesto" is a vivid example of this. Both "Qurani karim" and "Hadisi sharif" contain 20 pand – admonitions on conservation and enrichment of nature to keep it clean. Nature is not only a source of consumption for humanity, but also a factor in cultivating its spirituality, nurturing an aesthetic worldview. Therefore, maintaining the purity of nature, its reproduction not only guarantees the prospect of humanity, but also contributes to the spiritual maturation of the next generation.

The main goal of environmental education for students is to form an ecological culture, first of all, to create them a conscious attitude to the place where they live, to its natural resources, to the flora and fauna. Having an ecological culture, a person understands what significance nature has for his life, does everything possible to preserve the purity of nature, the atmosphere. Therefore, if environmental education and education begins from the earliest age of the child, then the foundation for the formation of ecological culture is laid. Only a person with whom an ecological culture is formed will correctly react to nature and preserve it.

The rich spiritual and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, national values have great potential in the education of the highest human qualities in the growing generation. The scientific views of the scholars of Central Asia, which ensured the development of World Science, occupy a special place among national values in their pedagogical (educational) nature. The use of their views on ecology, which has been put forward by them and has helped to foster the correct attitude towards the environment in young people for centuries, to form a sense of responsibility for the protection of nature, is still an important ideological basis for the effective environmental education today. It is advisable to pay serious attention to the enrichment of educational materials with the content of Marxian Asian scholars' views on ecology, taking into account the fact that the first environmental knowledge in students, a responsible approach to nature and the environment from an early age occupies a special place in the education of skills and abilities. The use of materials on ecology in the course of the lesson creates interest in students in the study of their environmental knowledge, and also provides an opportunity for them to deeply understand the essence of national spiritual values.



In conclusion, it should be said that the huge spiritual heritage left by our ancestors indicates the need to treat the upbringing of ecological culture in students as a National – Historical, universal basis. A special place in the minds of our ancestors was occupied by being in harmony with nature, the solution to environmental problems was the basis for the formation of ecological culture in them. Also, the formation of ecological culture in students is ensured by factors of systematicity, awareness, efficiency, unity of practice with theory, nationality, territoriality and ownership of a universal character, continuity at different stages of education with interdisciplinary communication, mutual improvement of achievements of the ecology culture of the Ancient East and the modern times.

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