

Pedagogical and Psychological Foundations of the Formation of Ecological Culture in Students

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the reader is written thoughts that in the upbringing of young people, ecological culture should mature, beautify human spirituality, serve in terms of making it clear, not harm nature in order to become the owner of an ecological culture, but contribute to its prosperity, further improvement, fight against those who treat it in a five-way manner.

In order for our descendants to live in a suitable natural environment even after us, we must give love and attention to nature, live in harmony with it.

In the upbringing of today's youth, we must introduce into their minds knowledge of all spheres. These are love and loyalty to the youth to the native land, to the family to the ideas of independence, to restrain national and universal values, to form a culture of moral, legal, social, environmental.

Ecology serves to improve human spirituality, beautify it and make it clear. Because without spirituality, a person cannot fall in love with nature, with its creatures, with beauty, with the symbols of the motherland. Caring for the protection of the nature of the native land for a spiritually developed, cultured person is an integral part of his life and activities. A truly cultured person deeply understands the role and place of nature in the development of society.

Nature is the sacred flesh for all living beings on Earth. Nature saturates them, rots them, protects them from heat and cold. In turn, a living being also has a love for nature. This kindness is considered true only if it can harmonize with the feeling of preserving nature, increasing its wealth.

Ecology and culture are very comprehensive concepts. Culture affects ecology, and vice versa, ecology affects culture in different areas. Only a cultured person seeks to rationally establish the interaction of nature and society. The activities in this regard are also determined by its culture.

To have an ecological culture means not only not to harm nature – but also to contribute to its prosperity, further improvement, to fight against those who treat it in five ways.

Ecological culture is also an integral part of universal culture. The period of its formation is

connected by going to distant times.

The word "ecology" is derived from the words "eco" — home, residential, "logos" -science, which studies the basics of promoting knowledge about the violation of the environment and the factors that caused it, the development of measures to prevent the destruction of the environment.

It is a requirement of the Times that the perfect person of the new age can also manifest elements of ecological culture in himself. Ecological culture is a high indicator of practical activity aimed at gaining deep knowledge about the environment, a sense of conservation of nature, caring for plants and animals, rational use of nature reserves, concern for their reproduction.

We inherit the spiritual and material wealth that we have created for future generations, the nature that exists to us and our attitude to it, that is, our ecological culture. Ecological culture, this means not only not to harm nature, but also to contribute to its restoration, further beautification, prosperity, to carry out a meager struggle against the vagrants of the environment.

Ecological culture is formed on the basis of several factors. Love for nature, knowledge and perceptions of nature, environmental education, traditions and values, environmental advocacy are among them.

Love for nature harbor exists in the blood of man. Because man is a child of nature. She will enjoy the blessings of nature right in her mother's womb - breathe, feed. After birth, it becomes closer to nature — it rejoices at the sight of flowers, butterflies, The Sun's Rays, bathes in water, runs in the soil, enjoys colors, etc. Kindness to nature fosters feelings of compassion and admiration in a person's heart.

The composition of ecological culture also includes a culture of Conservation, a culture of the use of Natural Resources, a culture of re-transformation of the ecological system. These cannot be the function of one person or territory. Only environmental problems will be solved if humanity enters the solution of such tasks together.

In fact, ecological culture begins with feeling, loving nature with all its beauty. The victory of man over the forces of nature — cold and hot, drought, fires, various disasters-changes his attitude towards him.

Nature evokes in a person a feeling of love for the motherland, pushes him to work and courage, matures a lot of feelings and takes a lot. For a cultured, spiritually developed person, the protection of the nature of his homeland becomes an integral part of his life and activities.

Knowledge of nature begins to form in us from childhood. We all played toys in the form of various animals in youth, went with our parents to the zoo, traveled in the bosom of nature, planted various flowers and seedlings. In this way we have had different tasawurs about animals and plants. The cartoons we see, the knowledge gained at school in such subjects as "Zoology", "Botany" of the books we read, are of great importance in understanding natural phenomena. All this expands our perception of nature.

Environmental education is considered another important component of social education. Mental, moral, labor and aesthetic education cannot be imagined without an ecological culture. The formation of ecological culture in students has a great influence on the moral image, the content of positive norms of behavior, the development of their creative abilities. In the system of continuing education, the teaching of such disciplines as natural science, biology, geography is a means of effectively establishing environmental education. It is necessary to explain to students the unity and connection of personality, society and nature on the basis of the provision of environmental knowledge to students during the conduct of environmental education, to find

in them the concepts of the important role and essence of the eco-system in the development of Man, humanity, society, to be in a muno basket with

To achieve that the Center for the promotion of ecological culture is a school. Socially useful labor encourages generation to actively participate in the organization of society haèti. The role of the family in the composition of ecological culture in students is important. The material support and well-being of the family, the level of cultural living, the stability of a healthy environment, the psychological attitude of family members, the presence of interaction serve the socialization of the individual to society. The labor established in the family teaches children to be intelligent, to carry out work on a planned basis, to make good use of time, to be economical, as well as to preserve the benefits that are the product of other people's labor, human labor.

The process of forming an ecological culture in young people is an important and structural part of the process of mastering the spiritual image of a comprehensively developed personality. It includes a conscious attitude to nature as a national and universal value in youth, a sense of responsibility for the preservation and reproduction of nature reserves, the development of skills in the practical solution of environmental problems.

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