

FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS AS A GUARANTEE OF HEALTH

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Abstract: *The article notes that the need to start environmental education and upbringing from primary school children is one of the urgent tasks of our time. In carrying out this task, the formation of environmental knowledge and culture among primary school students, the rational use of natural resources, further education of their love for their native nature, holding round tables, surveys, contests and contests on various environmental topics, conducting comprehensive explanatory work among young people about the need to protect nature*

Key words: *Environmental education and upbringing, environmental culture, environmental literacy, didactic games, methodology, interactive methods.*

Ecological education and upbringing is one of the urgent tasks of the present time. Solving it is in the interests of all nations, and the present day and future of civilization largely depends on solving this problem. In accordance with this, formation of ecological knowledge and culture among elementary school students, rational use of natural resources, further increasing their love for mother nature, organizing roundtable discussions on various ecological topics, viewing contests, exhibitions and competitions carrying out extensive explanatory work to young people about the necessity of nature protection is one of the urgent issues of today.

Unconditional implementation of the tasks defined in the decree "On the new Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", contributing to the solution of environmental problems in the territories of the republic by introducing the educational system, growing The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers was made in order to increase the ecological literacy of the next generation, to form and develop ecological consciousness and ecological culture, and to effectively organize the process of ecological education and training.

That is why the main rules of the strategy of ecological development, requirements for ecological and ecological safety of the population, the most important and basic rules for the protection of the natural environment and the use of natural resources were defined in our Constitution. In addition to socio-political norms, special environmental norms regulating the protection of the natural environment and the use of natural resources have also been included in our basic law.

At the end of the 20th century, the influence of humanity on the processes in the biosphere reached its highest stage. Local and spiritual ecological crisis situations are being observed in the current generation. In such a complex period, the scientific-theoretical, practical, educational, cultural and informational importance of ecology is increasing more and more. Correct assessment of the state of the environment, ensuring the timely implementation of necessary measures is directly related to the level of development of environmental knowledge.

Humanity is the supreme product of nature, that is, if nature created man, economic and social relations formed and developed him. Work raised his mind and made him mature. Ecological culture is the student's ability to organize nature and environmental protection in accordance with social requirements.

Environmental education is the education of a person's attitude towards the environment. Environmental education is a new form and component of environmental education, and it is planned to be implemented in the teaching of all subjects at school. The main goal of ecological education is to form a conscious attitude to the environment and its problems in the young generation.

Ecological education is another important component of social education, and in the process of its organization, the following tasks must be solved:

1. To further increase the ecological knowledge acquired by primary school students during the educational process.
2. To enrich students' perception of nature and environmental ecology.
3. Formation of students' belief that protection of nature and environment is a social necessity.
4. To educate students in environmental activity skills and abilities and to achieve their active participation in the process of ensuring nature and environment protection.

Environmental literacy and culture, first of all, start from the family, the foundation of the formation of an ecological outlook is directly related to family education. If this issue is not resolved in the family, it will be difficult to resolve it in schools and in the next stages of education. Our ancestors have always attached great importance to the upbringing of children. From a young age, the family has been raising a conscious attitude towards the environment, forming a sense of respect for nature and the environment, and a sense of beautification. In the family circle, it is necessary to admonish children, "Do not spit in the water, do not pollute it, because all the animals can drink it and enjoy it", "Do not break the branch of a flowering fruit tree, it will bear fruit, and you will eat it yourself." In the Avesta, a person who pollutes or wastes nature, especially water, is sentenced to 400 lashes. Respect for water is also preserved in our Islamic religion. Under the influence of this respect, many proverbs, narratives, instructive stories and fairy tales have appeared in the people.

It is necessary to continue the system of ecological education and training in kindergartens, general education schools, and at the next stages of education. Environment, nature and ecological concepts are taught in kindergartens, and environmental education is given to teachers mainly in science classes in secondary schools.

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