

FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN PRIMARY STUDENTS.

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Annotation

This article presents the opinions of researchers on the formation of environmental culture in primary school students and environmental protection. In addition, ideas and comments are given on the role of educators in preserving the environment, the creation of a healthy environment through ecological culture, development, ecological cultural values, and the order in which natural changes in people's behavior towards nature should be implemented.

Keywords

ecology, culture, teacher, healthy living environment, environmental safety, primary school, nature, student.

The Ecological Party of Uzbekistan is carrying out a lot of work aimed at increasing the environmental knowledge of citizens. Ecology is a science that studies the interactions between organisms and their environment, how organisms live in nature, how they interact with each other and with abiotic (physical and chemical) factors around them (for example, climate, water, soil).

In general, ecology is the nature in which we live, animals, plants, water, air and many other natural resources. Without these resources, neither humans, animals nor plants can survive. Due to the climate changes taking place today, preserving ecology and protecting the environment is important for every person, community and state.

To ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-16 dated January 30, 2025 "On the State Program for the Implementation of the Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030" in the Year of Environmental Protection and "Green Economy"", and to further increase the effectiveness of measures taken to improve the environmental culture of the population.

In this regard, we would like to emphasize the efforts of state bodies in cooperation with citizens, non-governmental organizations, and other institutions of civil society, as well as the ongoing efforts of the government to reduce deforestation. Today, the cutting down of forest trees by many people is causing great harm to nature and animals.

We know that trees absorb toxic carbon dioxide (CO₂) and produce oxygen (O₂), which is essential for our survival. In this regard, the United Nations discusses issues related to nature protection in its sessions and committees. At its Stockholm Conference in 1972, a decision was made to establish the specialized organization "Environment Program" - UNEP, which began in 1973.

Deforestation reduces oxygen production, which has serious consequences for humans. The rapid processes taking place in the world today, food security, climate change, and environmental problems pose new challenges to society.

The growth of world GDP, population growth, the negative impact of humanity on the environment, and the limitation of global energy resources are causing environmental problems. Of course, the most important thing in preventing these problems is to form an ecological culture among people.

Ecological culture is the relationship between students and nature, values, habits, and lifestyles based on the principles of preserving nature and sustainable use of its resources. This culture sets itself a number of tasks, such as raising environmental awareness, protecting the environment, reducing environmental risks, rational and effective management of natural resources, and being responsible for the environment.

Ecological culture includes the following aspects: economical use of natural resources, reduction of harmful waste, recycling and prevention of environmentally harmful activities, meeting the needs of the present generation while taking into account the needs of future generations when consuming resources, and other aspects. The formation of ecological culture and environmental education in the younger generation is the direct task of educators, because they are not only educators, but also people who educate children and students as responsible, conscious, and active citizens in relation to the environment.

A teacher is a professional responsible for teaching, educating, and developing knowledge, skills, and values to students, pupils, or other groups of learners. In forming an ecological culture, it is not enough to simply provide students with theoretical knowledge. Teachers must directly introduce students to nature through practical activities.

Today, the relevance of environmental security is increasing, as humanity faces many environmental problems: global climate change, pollution, depletion of natural resources, and loss of biodiversity. Also, a number of works are being carried out in our country to ensure environmental security.

In particular, the head of state noted in his speech that "...we are a people who are directly experiencing the world's largest ecological disaster - the Aral Sea tragedy. Therefore, currently, large-scale programs are being implemented in our republic, including the nationwide project "Green Space", aimed at preserving and strengthening the invaluable ecological system..."².

It is also worth noting that the head of our state declared 2025 the "Year of Environmental Protection and "Green Economy"" in our country at the next meeting of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. This initiative became a vivid example of the attention paid in our country to the field of ecology, the rational use of natural resources, the protection of flora and fauna, and the improvement of the ecological rights and culture of the population and youth⁴.

In conclusion, in today's difficult times, it is becoming increasingly important to protect the environment among students, to instill ecological culture and environmental education in the growing younger generation. The role of educators in fulfilling such a serious task is of great importance.

The fact that our teachers not only educate their students but also prepare them for real life, and instilling the importance of nature conservation in their minds from a young age, is the biggest step they have taken in preserving the environment.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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