



To Students through Conservation of Nature Forming Ecological Knowledge

Roziyeva Nazira Yodgorovna ¹, Kurbanova ², Kholmurotova ³

¹ Teacher of Termiz Institute of Engineering Technology

^{2,3} Student of Termiz Institute of Engineering Technology

Abstract: Environmental education plays an important role in nature protection, rational use of nature and improvement of ecological conditions. On the basis of ecological education, people and members of society should behave correctly and rationally in the preservation and economical use of nature and its resources.

Keywords: Ecological education, ecological, planning, concept, regulation, natural resources, nature protection, improvement.

Introductory words: Environmental education and upbringing should be started from general education schools. Ecological education is considered an important stage in the formation of new relations of man to nature and the biosphere. This, in turn, serves as a basis for the formation of a highly ecologically cultured person who, in turn, serves the people in our independent republic. Nature conservation education is a system of education aimed at theoretical and practical mastering of nature conservation issues. Knowing the basics of general and special ecology is a necessary element of culture for every modern person. The goal of environmental education is to provide knowledge about the relationship between nature and society to everyone, regardless of the field in which he will work in the future. Mastering the principles of nature protection and effective use of its resources is of primary importance in the formation of ecological education. Environmental education plays an important role in the protection of nature, rational use of nature and improvement of ecological conditions. The ecological situation in different countries, the characteristics of nature use, largely depends on the level of ecological literacy of the population, ecological culture. Environmental education begins with the family. Environmental education and training should continue continuously from kindergarten to higher education. Kindness to nature is a consequence to people.

Environmental education is the focus of the UN, UNESCO and UNEP. For the development of ecological education and upbringing, various events are being held on the scale of the world and individual countries. Every specialist in the field should be ecologically literate and should not harm nature in his activities, should contribute to the development of environmental education.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, certain events are being held in the field of development of environmental education and upbringing. A continuous concept of environmental education has been developed in our country. But there are still many shortcomings in this regard. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" has given little place to this issue. The ecological information system is not well formed.

These problems should be solved positively in the coming years. There is no doubt that the 21st century will be the century of ecology. Every person should make his due contribution to the holy

work of preserving the living environment and changing the nature of our mother planet without harming it.

It is necessary to stay away from the opinion that "our country has inexhaustible natural resources and there is no need to use them effectively." In order to achieve ecological literacy, it is important to increase people's level of ecological knowledge and provide information about the sources of environmental pollution by country and region. Because it is necessary to have such information, to take into account the general ecological situation, to participate in practical activities to limit and eliminate factors that have a negative impact on nature and human health. Ecological education is also one of the important directions. An important means of achieving this is people's work on themselves, their desire to learn the secrets of nature and constantly improve their ecological knowledge. Greening of the worldview, along with the full mastery of ecological sciences, is economic. It is carried out by knowing the environmental relations of political, technical, legal and other spheres. The environmental illiteracy or lack of literacy of the population, the low effectiveness of propaganda work and the fact that these works are carried out by non-specialists, as well as the fact that human environmental activities are not the main focus of attention, cause the emergence of various confusing ideas. Environmental education and educational processes cannot be separated from each other. They always develop in interaction. A person's human relationship with nature is formed through environmental education in the family and schools. Environmental education in the family mainly depends on the interaction of parents in the family. Families and each of its members have a different approach to the preservation of the natural environment. Family life, parents' workplaces, their correct sense of their civic duties, and their behavior in the family are the first preludes in the formation of children's relationships with nature and people. Parents play the role of educators in raising children in the family. Behavior of parents in the family and their influence on children is "the most decisive factor". A.S. Makarenko in his book "Lectures on Education" writes: "When you talk to a child or show him something, do not think that you are educating him. You teach him every minute of your life, even in your absence. You educate children under your true authorship." When giving children environmental education, it is necessary to give vivid, beautiful examples that do not happen before their eyes. In the family, every word, every tone, every action is accepted by the child correctly, and this environment is an ideal situation for the child. In this regard, the saying "a bird does what it sees in its nest" is not for nothing.

In providing environmental education to schoolchildren or teaching ecology, teachers should use the works of our world and national literature, which are vividly and interestingly written about natural wonders, wonderful corners of nature, the unique aspects of the animal world and insect life. They should pay more attention. Also, the teachers of such subjects as chemistry, astronomy, biology, zoology, and human anatomy taught in schools interpret their subjects from an ecological point of view and make general conclusions about the events and phenomena that occur in nature when teaching students about these subjects. It is important that they reveal their essence. This will help students better understand the tasks of environmental science. After all, educating the young generation in the spirit of love for nature is one of the most important tasks of the family and school. Because human character is formed in this environment. To achieve these goals, it is important to increase the number of literature published in libraries about nature and living creatures in general, and to create many works for school-aged children by poets and writers. Systematization that ensures the continuity of education, development of new model curricula and curricula, and creation of literature are of great importance. So, the following comments can be made regarding the improvement of ecological upbringing and education: in order to change the ecological situation in the whole world, including in our country, it is necessary to increase the ecological knowledge of the population. For this, it is necessary not only to include ecology in the curricula of general education schools, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, but also to improve the skills of all production enterprises, institutions and organizations in this field. Hamma joyda ham ekologik jihatdan yetuk kishilar yetishmaydi. Hozircha joylarda «Ekologiya uchun kurashishni» xohlovchilar ham juda kam. Bu ishlarni tashkil qilish uchun sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish korxonalarining o'zaro munosabatlarini tartibga solish, texnika va qurilmalarini yaratish, ekologik xizmatni yo'lga qo'yish lozim. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, juda sertashvish va savobli ish bilan

shug'ullanish lozim. Bilimni bir tizimli, uzluksiz ekologik tarbiya va ta'lim asosida qurish kerak. This situation continues first in the family and then in the school. It is also worth noting that the special course "Environmental protection and rational use of natural resources" should be taught as the main subject in educational institutions. Human society develops not only by increasing its material wealth, but also by intelligently meeting the ever-increasing needs of people, eliminating famine, fresh water and food shortages, increasing child mortality, and air and other environmental pollution observed in a number of countries. develops by solving social problems such as.

CONCLUSION: When doing such things, schoolchildren and students should not be indifferent to the withering of a plant, the inability of a bird to fly, the burning of a hill or forest, and the useless flow of water. Being attentive to nature, its creatures, and the water it drinks, creates a feeling of inner desire to improve the situation. This is a new biological force in man. On the basis of ecological education, teaching people and members of society to behave correctly and rationally in the preservation and economical use of nature and its resources, to devote practical work to solving environmental problems is the ecological education and upbringing of a person. and to eliminate indifference to culture.

List of references

1. P.S. Sultanov Ecology and environmental protection "Music" publishing house, Tashkent 2007. 227 pages.
2. H.S. YO'ldoshev, Sh.M. Avazov. Ecology and nature protection the basics of doing. Tashkent - "ilm zia" - 2004. Karshi Davla University
3. S. Mustafoyev, S. Orokov, P. Suvonov General ecology.
4. Dilorom Yarmatova Ecology. Tashkent - 2012 138 p.
5. A.A. Rafisov S.N. Abirsulov, A. Ndozhimatov. www.ziyouz.com library. Tashkent 2004y 28 p.