

THE CURRENT STATE OF FORMATION OF THE STUDENT'S ECOLOGICAL THINKING IN THE TEACHING OF "NATURAL SCIENCE" IN THE 4TH GRADE

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Annotation

In this article, the current state of formation of the student's ecological thinking in the teaching of "Natural Science" in the 4th grade, the study of the scientific literary heritage of Central Asian thinkers and their views on the relationship of man to the ecological environment covered in them, the knowledge of nature in preschool children based on mass media formation technologies are described in detail.

Key words: natural science, ecological thinking, intellectual heritage, ecological environment, mass media.

Introduction

By teaching students about nature, the teacher not only equips them with the knowledge and skills necessary for continuing education and practical activities, but also forms their outlook, will, character, and develops their mental abilities. Accordingly, he develops forms and methods of teaching natural science. The school natural science course is not an abbreviated description of various branches of natural science, but its methodically selected, systematized elements.

This provision of the material is explained by the fact that schoolchildren of a younger age learn the basics of natural science only by first simple natural objects that reflect the objects and phenomena of the environment and reveal the connections between them, and then more complex ones. can be acquired in the process of consistent introduction. With this, the principle of regularity in teaching natural science is implemented.

Literature Analysis and Methodology:

The regularity, that is, the systematicity of teaching implies the implementation of various forms of communication with practice, in addition to following a specific system in the presentation of knowledge. Including: 1) interesting games aimed at observing and learning theoretical natural science knowledge; 2) surrounding life and construction practice; 3) labor education and socially useful work; 4) implies connection with work and productive work in the preschool area. The methodology of teaching science includes all teaching processes, from the preparation of the teacher to the results of mastering the learning material, including taking into account classroom, home, extracurricular activities.



On the basis of comprehensive teaching of teaching practice and creative generalization of the results, specific laws of teaching are determined and measures are developed to further improve it. For example, on the basis of the law of direct acceptance of the studied things, concrete measures are developed for the application of subject teaching.

At the end of the speech, it should be emphasized that the teacher should talk about how he cares about nature protection and the careful use of natural resources, teach students about the nature protection reflected in the Constitution of Uzbekistan. with the laws on ", should familiarize with the Charter of the Nature Protection Society of Uzbekistan. This is of great importance in the system of spiritual education of young schoolchildren. Caring for nature protection is an important part of children's comprehensive education, in forming a sense of patriotism, and in establishing a rational relationship between man and nature.

The reforms implemented in the education system in Uzbekistan envisage training personnel on the basis of the rich intellectual heritage and universal values of the people, on the basis of modern culture, economy, science and technology and technological achievements, and freeing them from the ideological views of the past.

Therefore, in Uzbekistan, at the level of developed democratic countries, special attention is paid to the training of personnel who meet the high moral and ethical requirements, the appropriate awarding of the work of industry employees, and the material and moral stimulation. Systematic investigation of the influence of national spiritual factors on educational processes ensures the effectiveness of the national education model and increases its opportunities for researching new scientific directions.

A number of trends that have appeared in the world cause the use of mass media in the educational process to take a different shape. In our country, the issue of improving the technologies of formation of nature knowledge of preschool children on the basis of mass media is considered as an urgent problem. Therefore, special attention is paid to the system of developing preschool children as individuals and forming their knowledge and outlook on nature on the basis of innovative information technologies, information and communication technologies, and mass media.

Serious reforms have been implemented in the information sector in our country. The national system of information was created, the role of modern information technologies and mass media in the life of society was strengthened, the information needs of citizens began to be fully met, and the possibilities of using world information resources were expanded. At the moment, the opportunities of mass media are being used in the formation of knowledge about nature in children of preschool age.



Issues of expanding the network of pre-school educational institutions and fundamentally improving the conditions for all-round intellectual, aesthetic and physical development of children in these institutions, seriously increasing the coverage of children with pre-school education and providing opportunities for use, raising the qualification levels of pedagogues and specialists Uzbekistan In accordance with the priorities of the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic, the main tasks of fundamental improvement of pre-school educational institutions were defined.

The fundamental socio-economic changes taking place in Uzbekistan caused a drastic change in the information environment of the society in terms of quality and quantity. The adoption of large-scale reforms, measures, series, decrees, orders, and laws in the field of mass media indicate the attention paid to this field.

There are scientific, economic, technical, hygienic, legal, aesthetic, pedagogical and psychological aspects of ecological problems. Pedagogical direction envisages environmental education and training. Ecological education means a system of knowledge representing the relationship between nature and man, which should be given to the population. And ecological education is the education of a person's attitude towards the environment. The main goal of environmental education is to form a conscious attitude to the environment and its problems in people of different ages.

Environmental literacy and culture in elementary school students is carried out in educational institutions and in the family. In providing environmental education to elementary school students, the main attention should be paid to national features and aspects.

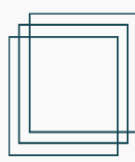
Providing such information should be the main task of teachers in environmental education of students at school. It is known that neglecting the environment and natural resources seriously harms the entire planet. There was a need to solve the problems between man and nature.

Uzbek people have diverse values related to nature conservation. In particular, the world of plants and their use as a cure for human health, and even putting them on the windowsills of houses to ward off evil spirits, have become a form of ecological values. So, symbolizing certain plants, herbs and trees and having faith in them is the oldest popular and impressive form of ecological education.

Along with improving the content of primary education, developing its importance in personal development, educating young students on the basis of national and universal values, especially forming the right attitude towards nature and the environment in them is the main objective of raising a mature generation.

Results:

Formation of ecological culture in students, teaching how to interact with nature and the environment has become an urgent problem in the theory and practice of



pedagogy. Especially in general education schools, it is necessary to seriously start educating in the spirit of love for nature from school age.

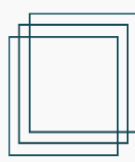
Currently, it is necessary to talk about the formation of ecological culture as a socially necessary moral quality of a person. The term "ecology" was proposed by Ernest Haeckel in 1966, and it is a science that studies the living conditions of living organisms in relation to their environment. A.N. Zakhlebni, I.T. According to Suravegina, environmental education is the confirmation of the principles of using nature in people's minds and activities; formation of skills and abilities to solve certain economic and ecological problems without harming the environment and human health. It is one of the inseparable characteristics of a person, determines his life direction, leaves his mark on his worldview.

Environmental education, A.N. Zakhlebni - to confirm the principles of using nature in human consciousness and activity, to acquire skills and abilities to solve socio-economic problems without harming the environment and human health. L.P. According to Pechko, ecological education includes the following: The source of material values, the basis of the ecological conditions of life, the culture of students' cognitive activity in the assimilation of human experience in relation to nature as an object of emotional, including aesthetic experience.

The success of this activity is related to the development of moral personality characteristics in relation to the natural environment based on the formation of alternative decision-making skills; Also, the use of ecological heritage of Central Asian thinkers in natural science lessons is manifested in the teacher's ability to use different forms, methods and tools in separate independent works.

In practice, a pedagogical condition related to the entire educational process from primary education is to facilitate the manifestation of the internal capabilities of the student's personality based on the creation of conditions. In order to use the ecological heritage of Central Asian thinkers in the course of the lesson, it is intended to turn the student from a passive observer into an active participant. That's the only way the student's social-pedagogical and nature protection skills are tested, developed, corrected, improved and strengthened.

Improving the health of the environment, providing the population with drinking water, environmentally friendly food products, preserving biological diversity, and preventing climate change are urgent problems, and their positive solution determines the future development of mankind. In order to study the existing ecological problems, to understand them and to participate in the implementation of the necessary measures, each person should have knowledge about the harmony of the Universe, the sun, the Earth and living nature.



Discussion:

It is a socio-pedagogical necessity to study the scientific literary heritage of Central Asian thinkers and to achieve efficiency in the formation of ecological thinking for students on the basis of their views on the relationship of man to the ecological environment. This objective necessity is based on environmental knowledge, skills and competences provided to elementary school students in general education schools and in extracurricular settings.

Primary education is an important stage in providing students with scientific-theoretical and practical concepts related to nature. The next main and important pedagogical and psychological task is to determine effective forms, methods and means of delivering the above-mentioned ecological knowledge to students. At this point, it is possible to note that it is effective, putting forward the proposal to use the form and method of imparting knowledge called "Ecological rest" for the formation and education of ecological thinking in elementary school students.

The future practical tasks of ecologists should be focused on revising and increasing the stability of anthropogenic biocenoses aimed at meeting human needs more fully. In the major international program called "Man and the Biosphere" in the following years, the clear scientific directions of research in the field of ecology and the environment surrounding man are indicated:

The study of the laws of the life process, as well as the study of the impact of man on natural systems and the biosphere as a whole. Developing the scientific basis of rational use of biological resources, anticipating changes in nature as a result of human activities, managing the processes observed in the biosphere, and finally preserving the human habitat.

A conversation is organized, in which the students tell about their understanding of poplars, how many poplars there are in their yards and streets, who planted them. Active, talented students are given the task of writing a short poem about poplars. At the end of the interview, the teacher tells the students that if every citizen of our country plants one tree with or without fruit in one year, our country can become a green garden. At the same time, it is explained to the students that if we do not plant trees, it is necessary to protect existing trees from dying.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it should be said that special attention was paid to the careful assimilation of ecological knowledge by students during the organization of the lesson on the topic. Another effective way to protect human health is not to adopt various harmful habits. Special emphasis is placed on the fact that harmful habits cause certain diseases in the human body. In the course of the lesson, the importance of human health and its protection is reinforced based on the views of Central Asian thinkers.



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