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Khushbak Babanazarovich Narbutaev

Termez State University

Candidate of pedagogical sciences, Uzbekistan

RAISING THE ECOLOGICAL CULTURE OF THE STUDENT IN TEACHING BIOLOGY IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES

Abstract: Ecological knowledge, values, skills and attitudes, attitudes and beliefs that provide the foundations of ecological culture in the younger generation, the formation of a responsible attitude to the environment, in short, the content of ecological consciousness and morality, the main task is to find. In particular, the integrity of students' worldview, the interdependence of objects and phenomena in the objective world means the interdependence of nature, society, technology, man through interdisciplinary interdependence in this educational process. The implementation of interdisciplinary links in the teaching process should be considered as a natural process of their development and the formation of students' scientific outlook and ecological culture. The education of students plays an important role in their personal development. Interest in life is manifested in students as an ecological culture on the basis of the results of ecological education in terms of positive qualities, conservation of nature, the importance of everything.

Key words: natural sciences, biology, ecological culture, ecological education, interdisciplinary connection, ecological thinking, ecological problems, lesson, environment, information, efficiency.

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Introduction

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Comprehensive study of environmental problems increases students' ability to think independently, freely and critically, as well as their ecological culture, sense of natural beauty, sense of conservation and the correct formation of a personal worldview, knowledge of natural balance and the formation of ecological culture on their basis, as well as educational work on environmental issues among students must be carefully planned and carried out.

The basis of ecological culture, of course, covers all parts of the ecological education system, from preschool to higher education. Because, as a result of ecological education focused on specific goals, it is possible to increase students' ecological knowledge, to cultivate in them the qualities of a conscious attitude to nature. It should be borne in mind that environmental education is carried out in a systematic

and consistent manner in interdisciplinary communication [1].

Research areas need to be initiated, first at the local level and then at the global level. Because if schoolchildren understand the state of the natural environment in the area where they live, the negative effects of economic activities on people, the causes of environmental crises, the concept of "environmental crisis" will disappear and they will have the best ecological culture, environmental thinking skills and patriotism, conscience, human qualities are formed [2].

The main purpose of organizing the educational process on the basis of problem situations is to involve students in independent research activities during their solution, as well as to address environmental issues, to ensure the active participation of young people, to prevent their indifference [4].

Ecological culture is constantly taught to secondary school students in the natural sciences, as

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well as through extracurricular and out-of-school educational activities [3].

It is known that the subject of "Biology" is the main subject of teaching the basics of ecology. These disciplines are very important in shaping environmental culture [8]. It is very important to organize lessons in non-traditional methods in order to acquaint students with nature, to keep them informed about various environmental events.

The organization of small competitions such as "Nature and I", "Young Biologist", "Mother Nature" and roundtables on "Let's study nature" also has a positive effect. After all, such non-traditionally organized lessons help to broaden students' worldview and shape their attitude towards nature.

It is advisable to form lessons like the above not only in the classroom, but also during trips to the bosom of nature. After all, it is very important for the reader who is talking about nature to feel directly that he or she is also a part of nature. It is in the course of such lessons that students gain an initial understanding of the interrelationships between nature and man. Conducting lessons in the open air calms and enriches the reader some facts about nature. Because touching the trunk of a tree you read in a book, saturating the fragrant scent of a flower you see in its image, or putting a pole on a twisted bush, the reader who caresses with its warm rays fully feels that nature is as sacred as this mother.

Indeed, the education that students receive in the classroom plays an important role in their human development as individuals. An interest in life is seen as a result of environmental education in students, with the view that positive qualities, nature conservation, are important in everything [11].

The use of interactive methods in the teaching of natural sciences is an urgent problem today, to understand their essence, to develop students' independent and creative thinking skills and abilities. In particular, the process of using interactive methods based on modern educational technologies in the teaching of academic subjects requires a systematic approach to this problem.

In today's era of environmental crisis, educators can organize social research not only in the classroom and extracurricular activities, but also to study a number of problems related to environmental literacy of the population. Social research "Man and nature", "Environmental consciousness and environmental culture", "Environmental literacy: problems and solutions", "Environmental law: literacy", "Problems of raising the level of environmental culture", "Is environmental legislation in force?", "Problems of environmental education are being solved."

It is advisable to plan sociological research in the following logical sequence:

1. Achieving that the student-youth fully understands the essence of the problem, its urgency.

2. Determine the sequence and sequence of problem research tasks.

3. Collect information from various sources to solve research tasks.

4. Systematization and analysis of data.

5. Promote different options for solving problem situations.

6. Find a solution to the problem based on accurate and clear conclusions.

During the study of the problem, students turn to different sources of information, data. Active cooperation of teachers Social surveys are statistically analyzed, the results are summarized [5]. In order to get clear conclusions about the content of activities aimed at improving environmental literacy, it is possible to get acquainted in person with the quality of work carried out in these areas in academic lyceums and vocational colleges. For this process to be effective, students must work independently with different sources of information, collect data, analyze them correctly, and solve problems.

Once the problem has been explored in detail, the teacher puts it into general discussion in the classroom, and debates are organized. Students are required to state their conclusions as well as justify them. Parents should react to the negative attitude of students to the environment and explain its negative consequences, to ensure the cleanliness of the natural environment, clean air, first of all, our health, the stability of our lives [7]. Healthy lifestyles and the environment are closely intertwined. A healthy environment, the cleanliness and purity of the natural environment is one of the key factors in the healthy and mature development of students.

In particular, the only way to prevent environmental disasters is to protect nature, to use all natural resources wisely [12]. It is undoubtedly important to inculcate in the minds of young people the idea that nature has its own laws, that all phenomena in nature, changes are interconnected, and that man in general should have the right attitude to nature.

Any environmental education should be aimed at respecting mother nature. After all, environmental education is the result of a process that requires the community to work together. Here, of course, as mentioned above, the neighborhood requires the joint efforts of the family and educational institutions, educational institutions. The first seeds of ecological education were first planted in the sacred sanctuary family. In our view, the family is a small bright model of forming, adhering to and promoting a healthy lifestyle among family members, preventing harmful habits, deciding on a clean natural environment. The attitude of family members, the method of management, rules - rules and habits - determine the values of the family [6].

First of all, the attitude of adults to nature and the environment plays an important role in the formation

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of ecological culture lessons in students. The constant attention of parents to maintaining a clean environment, children who have seen and felt their efforts, try to follow in their footsteps, to learn from them. In the early spring, planting a tree together in the yard and on the street as a family, taking care of it, landscaping and gardening, landscaping the yard will serve as a good model school for every child and lay the foundation for a kind and creative attitude to the environment.

Students involved in the process of landscaping, in turn, expand their aesthetic outlook and thinking, enjoy the spiritual aesthetics of nature, its rich diversity and variety of colors, and become more familiar with nature. There is no reader who does not like flowers. Propagation and care of cultivated flowers in our home is a good and effective means of environmental education, which develops children's environmental awareness. The flowers and green plants in the house, in turn, provide oxygen to the air, allowing children to breathe fresh air. They are especially familiar with red flowers, and boys tend to care for living creatures [9].

Indeed, the role of information technology in the assimilation of environmental knowledge is invaluable. The purpose of information technology is to organize the storage and transmission of information. An information system is an information-computer system of information processing. An information system is a set of computers, computer networks, information and software, and the process by which people interact with each other to produce information for the consumer.

The main tasks of the information system in the educational process is to create an information and technical support environment for the development of information needed by the consumer and their use in the management of the educational object using the most optimal management methods of all information resources related to the object under study. The importance of transmitting information from generation to generation coincides with the importance of education.

The use of information and communication technologies in education is a modern requirement. Without the use of modern teaching methods and information and communication technologies, a teacher can not achieve effective results in their professional activities. However, it is important to

choose the right goals and content, methods and tools, as well as organizational forms of education. The basis of knowledge is practice, and information technology has its advantages in this regard as well. The availability of the possibility of practical coverage of the studied theoretical knowledge on the basis of technical means ensures more active participation of students in the educational process.

It can be seen that when most researchers define the concept of eco-culture, they focus on the first stage of culture formation, i.e. the process of knowledge, skills and competencies, but the highest stage of culture formation is manifested in human behavior and actions. Not many people take this feature into account. In fact, ecological culture is the full and comprehensible manifestation of a set of civilized values based on the philosophy of environment and human protection in human morality and behavior as actions, deeds, decisions, activities [10].

Conclusion.

In the interdisciplinary teaching of biology in the educational process, students prepare the ground for the conscious mastery of educational material through the formation of ecological culture, analysis of facts, understanding the nature of cause and effect relationships in the study of events and processes. In particular, these are taken into account here:

1. Based on the analysis of research conducted so far, it was determined that the formation of ecological culture in students during the lesson is an urgent pedagogical problem.

2. The content of materials on the formation of ecological culture in students was determined, didactic requirements and selection principles were developed.

3. Taking into account that the formation of ecological culture in schoolchildren is a guarantee of the development of a harmoniously developed personality, it is necessary for all teachers working in the system of continuing education to understand.

4. In the course of lessons, in the classroom and out-of-school educational work it is necessary to draw students' attention to the problems of ecology, the formation of ecological culture.

5. Formation of ecological culture in the context of interdisciplinary connection in school biology lessons creates a basis for students' attitudes to science, interest, and as a result guarantees the formation and development of a scientific worldview.

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