

Scientific-Theoretical Foundations of the Formation of a Culture of Environmental Safety in Primary School Students

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Abstract:

Today, the issues of nature protection and ecological safety have become a common global problem of the world community. In particular, during the past period in our country, along with the reform of all spheres of social life, creation of ecologically stable living conditions for citizens has become a priority of state policy. In order to achieve the intended goal, the issues of the connection of environmental education with the spiritual life of society, in particular, the issues of using national values in explaining the issues of environmental knowledge and environmental safety to schoolchildren, are gaining urgent importance.

Keywords: *profession, ecology, ecological education, ecological safety, ecological knowledge.*

Ecological education, by reflecting the relationship between man and nature in life symbols, expresses the level of eco-spiritual-cultural level and worldview of young people, and also fulfills the task of educating the human personality.

Today, environmental security has become a global problem. The solution to this problem has risen to the level of state policy in our republic (1).

In particular, considering that students' ecological thinking, their worldview, behavior, general culture, in particular, is the basis of the culture of environmental safety, environmental protection, forms, teaching methods, development of ways, opportunities and tools is one of the urgent problems of today.

After all, every young person is not only mature and mature, but also has a fair attitude towards the environment, accepts the laws and rules of nature as his inner experiences, and works in harmony and harmony with nature. can achieve high spirituality and culture (4).

In fact, it is very important to form a culture of environmental safety among elementary school students and to introduce it directly to nature. Nature is made up of the material world that surrounds man in its various forms. The purpose of forming a culture of environmental safety among students is to teach them to know nature and protect it, as well as to form theoretical knowledge, practical skills and qualifications related to environmental education (3).

In particular, nature is sacred meat for all living beings on earth. Nature feeds them, clothes them, protects them from heat and cold. In turn, living creatures love nature. This love can be considered real only if it can be combined with the feeling of protecting nature and increasing its wealth. In the recent past, we pretended that we love nature, but we forgot that we are responsible for preserving it.

In the current period, it creates a mismatch between man and nature, science and technology development and the environment, society and ecology. All this makes the question of raising ecological culture even more difficult (5).

It is known that everything in nature is harmonious. A person who makes good use of scientific and technical achievements breaks this harmony and treats him like a rascal. Improper use of natural resources: water, land is changing the ecology. Improper planning of agricultural crops, excessive use of chemical fertilizers have a negative impact on soil fertility and human health. Toxic effluents flowing from enterprises pollute water bodies and have a negative effect on the world of animals and plants. All this requires ecological culture from a person. This starts with the environmental education provided to students.

On December 9, 1992, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" was adopted. "Healthy generation state program" and "Environmental education concept" were developed. "Ekoson" fund was established. The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the necessary documents on nature protection and ecology and created the legal basis for environmental work.

In fact, ecological security begins with feeling and loving all the beauties of nature. Man's forces of nature - cold and heat, drought, fires, and various disasters - changed the attitude towards him. It gradually turns into a conscious attitude. His love for nature grew, and his attitude towards it began to form an integral part of his personal culture (6).

In the process of transition to new economic relations in Uzbekistan, a unique economic mechanism for the use of nature is being formed. The implementation of the economy of the use of nature plays an important role in balancing the relationship between man and nature. Environmental education plays an important role in nature protection, rational use of nature and improvement of ecological conditions.

The ecological situation in different countries and the features of nature use depend to a large extent on the level of environmental literacy and ecological culture of the population. Environmental education and training should continue continuously from family, kindergarten, to general education and higher education institutions. Love for nature - people are the result.

According to the President of our country, Sh. Mirziyoyev, in the "Strategy of Actions" on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, as a priority direction of the country's security, ensuring citizens' living in an ecologically safe environment, environment, population it is noted that prevention of environmental problems that harm health and gene pool is one of the most important tasks for our time. In the strategy, the three essentially related concepts that have existed in some cases until now, i.e., human life security and ecology, are combined, and it is emphasized that security is the most necessary requirement among the opportunities created for human life (7).

Today, the balance between man and the biosphere is disturbed, and unexpected threats to human life (countries, regions, societies, the integrity of the world, the environment) are emerging. They pose a serious threat to people's living conditions. If in the past the environment was in the first place in ecology, today it is the human factor that is interpreted as the most important value and comes to the fore.

Prevention of threats to human life is of great social and political importance. Living in a safe environment is valued as a high value, and the culture of environmental safety is one of the safeguards of human rights. values, that is, a person and his living conditions, ecological education are mutually integrated, they are united on the basis of the concept of security and acquire unity, that is, wholeness.

By the 21st century, the human civilization has reached such a level in its historical and economic development that it is necessary to seek answers to the questions of how the human being should live in the future, the way of living and the dynamics of his life. Humanity is required to identify possible threats to human life, development factors a hundred years ago, and be ready for them today. Therefore, the "Sustainable Development" reform was proposed by the international congress held in Rio de Janeiro (8).

One of the strategic tasks of modern technical education is to be able to fully adapt to the rapidly changing environmental conditions, but also to be proactively prepared for various threats and transformations, to use their technical knowledge, skills and competences in the negative environment. and extremely negative fast, the essence of which is to train personnel who can find alternative solutions to changing changes, who are not afraid to make decisions in emergency situations, and who can ensure sustainable development (2).

Academician N.N. Moiseyev proposed the term "Coevolution of man and the biosphere". For the sustainable development of a person, it becomes necessary to take into account the impact of environmental conditions on him, not himself. if obtained, then in "Sustainable development" - ensuring the stability of human life was envisaged. In the proposal of N.N. Moiseyev, it was mentioned that security is related to the biosphere as the main condition for human existence, because it is considered that the development of humanity is taking place in the biosphere today, and man is also an element of it.

At the same time, in our opinion, the actual reality confirms that, on the one hand, environmental safety culture is a moral value, on the other hand, environmental safety culture is a moral category, and on the third hand, it is a socio-economic category. In the relationship between man and nature, it has two sides as a category of morality, one is positive, the process of realizing the blessing of life and its diversity in existence as a humanitarian value and unconditionally acting on it, the other is negative (extremely negative) - morality built on the basis of human egoism, the destructive idea that existence is a wealth for man, a treasure of interest, and the dogma of disdain for the environment.

From this point of view, it is necessary to direct the establishment of a culture of ecological safety by abandoning the mistakes made by mankind in relations with nature, making up for them, and abandoning various experiments on the life of man and nature. . It is possible to ensure human life today only if we abandon the goal of turning the environment into an economic, spiritual, man-made garbage dump. Therefore, today it is necessary to develop a system of preventive prevention of existing risks in the "Man-society-nature" trinity, to take measures to prevent biogenetic and man-made risks for human life.

Since it is one of the most important aspects of the educational process, the whole society, educational system, as well as family, school and civil society institutions are engaged in environmental education.

The composition of practical ecology in foreign Western eras of environmental protection issues is studied. Protection of the natural environment means, first of all, a set of measures to prevent the negative and extremely negative impact of human activity on nature.

Today's development and wide branching of ecological movements is inextricably linked with the processes of globalization. The following are included in the direction of environmental protection in foreign countries:

- limitation of discharge of waste into the atmosphere and hydrosphere in order to improve the ecological environment;
- organization of nature reserves and national nature parks in order to preserve natural complexes;
- Prevention of dumping of waste in unauthorized places.

In fact, in today's era of rapid development, at a time when technical progress is reaching high peaks, every person should feel the most important need in his heart. This is the need to preserve nature. It is necessary to inculcate the sacred feeling and duty of protecting nature in the child from the mother's womb, and for this, the mother herself must be armed with these feelings and concepts.

School education is an important stage of a child's life. At this time, he begins to form a person. Primary school teachers are the people who are able to implement this process correctly. In this regard, great responsibility, high potential, solid knowledge are required from them. Therefore, in the 1st-2nd grades, the world around us is taught, and in the 3rd-4th grades, natural sciences are taught. In teaching these subjects, teachers provide students with concepts such as nature conservation, rational use of its resources, human health and minerals, and their impact on the state economy.

Special attention should be paid to the correct formation of students' relationship with nature by organizing lessons from the primary grades, especially the lessons of the world around us and natural science lessons using different methods. It is very important to inculcate love for Mother Nature in the young heart of a child who first steps into school, to educate him as an active guardian of nature. For this, it is necessary to correctly form ecological concepts in students from the primary grades.

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