



PEDAGOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LITERACY OF SCHOOL STUDENTS

Meliyev Muzaffar Saidakbarovich
Kokand SPI, Teacher
meliyev.1984@mail.ru

Berdiyev Gayratjon Hasanboyevich
Kokand SPI Senior Teacher
gayrat17@mail.ru

Nuraliyeva Durdonaxon Abduraxmon qizi
Kokand SPI Student

Abstract

This article is devoted to the psychological and pedagogical problems that arise in the improvement of environmental literacy among schoolchildren, and their solutions.

Keywords: ecology, ecological literacy, ecological culture, ecological education, pedagogy, psychological problem

From the classics of pedagogy Ya.A. Comenius emphasized that the sooner you start introducing a child to nature, the richer his life experience will be. He said that people absorb information more easily and better during childhood. In his work "Great Didactics", he defined the laws of education and upbringing based on the laws of nature, and emphasized that education takes place most often at an early age. It is during this period that it is easier for the child to inculcate useful ideas and correct shortcomings. Ya.A. Comenius concluded the ecological position of the connection between man and nature, their inseparability, and proved that processes in human society proceed like natural processes.

Other great pedagogues also promoted the strengthening and development of humanistic feelings in children through nature. G. Pestalozzi in "Lingard and Gertrude" defined the main goal of education - the comprehensive and harmonious development of "natural forces" in children, and its main principle is to observe the harmony of man with nature. He believed that it is necessary to direct children to the right path and help them develop.



Russian enlighteners of the 19th century. (VG Belinsky, NG Chernyshevsky, AI Hersen) encouraged people to move away from a formal and soulless attitude to the outside world. They say that knowledge about this affects the formation of moral qualities of a person and determines the behavior of children.

In the 60s of the twentieth century, the environmental situation in our country deteriorated sharply. Natural problems have become global. As a result, public attention to environmental problems has increased. Creating a new relationship between man and nature is not only a socio-economic, but also a spiritual task. In the young generation, it is necessary to form an ecological consciousness, an understanding of the inextricable connection between man and nature. Ecological awareness is not only knowledge and belief, but also ecologically competent behavior consisting of individual human actions (actions, skills), goals and motives. This once again proves that the formation of environmental consciousness and behavior should be started from early childhood in the family and preschool educational institutions.

The general goal of education and training, based on the characteristics of the child's mental development, it is possible and necessary to lay the foundations of a conscious attitude to nature at the primary school age, because it is during this period that it is alive, imaginative. emotional impressions are collected, the first ideas of natural history are formed, the foundation is laid for the correct attitude to the surrounding world and the direction of value in it.

Special opportunities of educational institutions allow to develop environmental literacy of young students, including:

- designing a non-standard developing environmentally friendly game environment;
- a comprehensive approach to environmental education involving specialists of various profiles;
- creating conditions for children's practical activities within the framework of environmental education;
- maintaining the child's right to choose the type and form of activity, as well as to organize individual work;
- use of various forms and methods of environmental education.

Early school age is the most favorable period for educating the basics of a conscious attitude to nature, because during this period the characteristics and qualities that determine the future essence of a person are rapidly formed. Young students are already ready to consciously interact with nature. It includes



both emotional aspects (eg, potential acceptance of nature, feelings of admiration for it, positive feelings towards natural objects).

After psychological research, it was concluded that primary school age is of decisive importance in the process of formation of leading and main neoplasms of a person. Neoplasms at this age are very stable and remain in their basic form for many years. Bojovich LI, in his research, identified such neoplasms at primary school age as a stage in the development of a cognitive attitude to the environment, which determines the transition to more complex forms of thinking that allow the child to act consciously with goals, moral requirements; stable forms of the child's behavior, which is the basis for the formation of his character.

Excursions clearly implement the principles of regional economic education of junior high school students and their integration with other principles. Problematic and partial research methods, as well as the active search for new knowledge by students themselves, are of great importance in the formation of ecological literacy. For students, creative tasks with an ecological content component also create great opportunities for the formation of environmental literacy. Their implementation requires students to constantly model their mental actions, so they affect creative thinking, positive emotional attitude to nature, and interest in its problems. Such assignments are valuable as they develop universal material for assessing the motives of young schoolchildren's attitude to nature.

The use of visualization, taking into account the age characteristics of young students, especially if a schematic representation of complex material and a system of images and symbols is used, it helps to increase the efficiency of acquiring environmental knowledge, to increase their level. Solving the set tasks allows us to move on to identifying the factors that make up the pedagogical conditions that affect the formation of environmental literacy as a socially required characteristic of the student's personality. Determining and taking into account the factors that determine the trends in the process of formation of environmental literacy among elementary school students is of great importance for improving the quality of environmental education, the result of which is an ecologically cultured citizen.

Currently, there are various classifications of factors affecting a certain pedagogical process, namely: objective and subjective, real and imaginary, conscious and unconscious, external and internal, etc. The analysis of



psychological-pedagogical literature also showed that the influence of factors influencing the systematization of factors. The process of forming environmental literacy of elementary school students can be summarized into two groups: general and psychological-pedagogical.

Cultivating a conscious attitude to nature is a difficult task, but constant work, use of various forms and means of education, joint activities of school and family will give positive results. Methodological direction of development of ecological literacy includes multi-faceted methodological and technological training, provides a set of skills that allows effective implementation of environmental education and training process (conducting excursions to the natural world, organization of educational ecological paths, summer ecological camps, preparation and holding of ecological holidays, organization of ecological activities and activities, educational activities, etc.). Nature, as a biological organism, is a source of livelihood and a natural habitat for man, and also creates opportunities for proper human development. Therefore, it is very important to show preschool children the aesthetic, moral, cognitive and other values of nature using understandable examples. The development of ideas about the value of nature inevitably leads to children's human attitude to nature, understanding of its intrinsic value. Such an attitude becomes an aspect of the ecological culture of the child's personality, helps to better understand the relationship between man and nature.

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