

**FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT  
“NATURE SCIENCE” IN JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.****Qodirova Zarina Baxramjanovna**Deputy director for the education part of the secondary school  
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**Abstracts:** *This article is devoted to the psychological and pedagogical foundations and methods, forms and principles of teaching the subject “Natural science” in the primary grades of a comprehensive school*

**Keywords:** *“Nature Science”, Ecological culture, environment, Red Book, humanistic approach to nature*

After gaining independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev, huge achievements have been made in the field of education, especially in the harmonious development and upbringing of the younger generation. In the strategic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan oriented for 2022-2026 years the formation of a civil society, the creation of a truly democratic people-powered state. In first place, in the context of the educational process and upbringing of the young generation acquires special significance. [1]

The main task of teaching in the primary grades subjects “Natural science” is the formation of an ecologically developed consciousness in the lower grades, emotionally sensitive and love for the environment. [2]

The subject “Natural science” in the primary grades answers the following questions:

1. Why teach? - give a minimum of knowledge in the field of nature, ecology, economics.
2. What does it teach? - selection of content

3. How does he teach? - using the latest technologies in teaching as well as modern form of methods techniques, tools in teaching. Knowing now to know the world around. [3]

The subject "Natural science" is directly related to the following disciplines: astronomy, geography, ecology, medicine, economics, pedagogy, psychology, philosophy.

In the process of teaching the subject "Natural science" teachers must reveal the following philosophical postulates to schoolchildren:

1. integrity of the surrounding world
2. variability and dynamics of the world
3. nothing arises from nothing and leaves without a trace (circulation of substances and water in nature)
4. we show that the world is knowable [4]

-2-

The subject "Natural science" relies on the following method:

1. historical
2. psychological observation
3. analysis
4. synthesis
5. conversations with students
6. parent-student conversations
7. testing
8. modeling
9. practical presentation of the results of the experiment [5]

The main direction in the educational field "Natural Science" is the formation in children of holistic views of the nature and place of man in life. Otherwise we are talking about the formation of the natural-science worldview of younger students.

This is achieved by establishing cause-and-effect relationships between the components

of nature, between natural and man, as well as between human organs and systems. Here we are talking about the formation of views on nature as a holistic unified continuous picture of the surrounding world.

The younger schoolage is the most important stage in the development of ecological culture when there is a qualitative leap in the child's worldview

from "I-nature" to "I and nature". At this time, younger students are forming the value of relationships to the world, in fact, life experience.

The following moral and environmental positions of the individual are distinguished:

1.arsimulation of the norms and rules of ecological interaction with the outside world

2.the presense of a need for environmental knowledge their application in practice

3.needs for communication wuth the natural and animal world.

4.the ability to see and understand healthy in natural

5.be proactive in solving environmental problems [6]

The main rask in education at the present time is the education of a person of culture.The formation of the foundations as eco-culture is modern teaching

of the subject “Natural Science”since environmental problems are global in nature.The main task of environmental education at the subject “Natural Science” is the formation

of the ecological worldview of junior schoolchildren.The formation of the foundation of

eco-cultural goes through the implementation of the following aspects in the content of teaching in the unitial courses:

1.enviromental

2.soxio-economic

3.scientific and edicational

4.ethnical

5.healhy

6.humanistic

7.legal

8.practical activity [7]

The formation of ecological thinking goes through the use of the following forms and of methods of teaching:

1.the use of role-plaing (legal gemes,game moments,stories,conservations on an environmental theme,crosswords)

2.reading additional literature

3.modeling of environmental problems realted to ecology

-3-

4.practical activities of children in solving problems related to nature protection

Forms and types of leeson on the subject “Nature science” include the following:

1.game forms of conducting lessons (quizzes on environmental topics,lessons-courts,lessons-

disputes

2.integral lessons on environmental topics

3.lessons of studying a new material based on environmental problems

4.generalization lessons

5.ecological excursions

6.matiness dedicated to environmental topics

The use of local history material is of great importance in the formation of ecological culture.In the lessons of natural science and in extracurricular

activities with an environmental focus.Especially when studying minerals.waters,soils,flote and fauna.It has long been knowne so that where the foundation,on of cculture can be

formed on the basis pf environmental,socio-economic and ethnohumistic aspects environmental education.It is especially necessary to emphasize,the close counnection of

man with nature,the positive and negative impact of man on the environment.

Be shure,to acquaint students with the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ferghana region,the problem and the need to protect birds and animals in their region.You can also give children a task of environmental sighnificancer,their area (protection of nesting birds,animal feeding,protection of water bodies from pollution,cleaning up after animals,creation of an ecological trail,etc...).[8]

For the formation of the foundations of ecological culture it is necessary,work the teacher,as well as extracurricular work.

Practical methods play on important,role in the development of the child's personality,as they from special practical skills.

In the process of teaching the subject "Natural science" the following tasks are performed:

1.to form ideas about the word around

2.establishment of innovative and investigative relationships between the man in the formation

of a scientific worldview

3.development of practical skills and cognitive activity of children

In the course of observations,experiences of practical work,students begin form common views of the world:

1.the surrounding world really exists and is cognizable by man

2.objects and phenomena of nature are interconnected,nature is a single whole

3.the world around us is not something,static,it is constantly chanding

4.theoretical,knowledge is connected practice which means that a person can control nature

Of great importance is the position of students in the lesson

“Nature Science”.

These include:

- 1.activity
- 2.interest
- 3.emotial and psychological satisfaction from workin the lesson
- 4.dominating in the prossess of teaching the subject

“Nature Science” are the following principles:

- 1.scientific
- 2.regional and local history prinsiples
- 3.ecological principles
- 4.principle of connection with life
- 5.visibility principle
- 4-
- 6.principle of humanity
- 7.accessibility principlly [9]

From the foregoing,we can conclude that the subject of ”Natural Science” forms a high ecological culture among students and lays the foundation for a harmonious and comprehensively developed personality in younger schoolchildren.

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