

faoliyatini rad etishdi. Shuningdek, u internetda ta'qib qilingan va shaxsiy hujumlarga uchragan, shu jumladan taniqli kishilarning qattiq tanqidlari. Biroq, Greta bu savollarga doimiy ravishda qat'iy va qat'iyat bilan javob berib, asosiy e'tibor shaxsiy hujumlarga emas, balki ilmiy dalillarga va shoshilinch choralar ko'rishga qaratilishi kerakligini ta'kidladi. Greta Thunbergning faoliyati, shubhasiz, o'chmas meros qoldirdi. U o'z harakatlari bilan atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurashish bilan shug'ullanadigan global yoshlar harakatini qo'zg'atdi. Greta millionlab odamlarni safarbar qilish va ilhomlantirish qobiliyati iqlim harakati haqidagi hikoyani o'zgartirdi va uni jamoatchilik ongida birinchi o'ringa olib chiqdi. Uning ta'siri yoshlar boshchiligidagi iqlim harakati va butun dunyo bo'ylab siyosat va amaliyotni o'zgartirishga intilishi bilan davom etadi.

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### **UMUMTA'LIM MAKTABLARI TA'LIMIDA MATEMATIK METODLAR VOSITASIDA O'QUVCHILARDA BARQAROR EKOLOGIK MADANIYATNI SHAKLLANTIRISH**

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Jamiyatning tez sur'atlarda hamda keng ko'lamda rivojlanib borishi, bu jarayonda tabiat qonuniyatlarining inobatga olinmaganligi insoniyat uchun halokatli ekologik muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Uning sabablarini aniqlash va bartaraf etish choralarini izlab topish XXI asrdagi dolzarb muammolardan hisoblanadi. Shu sababdan tabiat va jamiyat munosabatlarini o'rganish, ta'lim oluvchilardan barqaror ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish muhim pedagogik ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Biologiya, geografiya darslarining ko'pchiligida matematik metodlardan foydalanish mumkin. Biroq mazkur metodlardan foydalanishga bugungi kunda ta'lim jarayonida kam e'tibor berilmoqda.

Umumta'lim maktablarida, kasb – hunar kollej o'quvchilarida ekologik bilim, ko'nikma va madaniyatni shakllantirish jarayonida matematik metodlardan foydalanish darsning qiziqarli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi; o'quvchilarning ilmiy dunyoqarashlarini kengaytiradi, raqamlarni taqqoslash, solishtirishga o'rgatadi hamda bu ularni tejamkorlik ruhida tarbiyalaydi; raqamlar ustida ishlashni xush ko'ruvchi o'quvchilar faolligini yuqori darajada ta'minlaydi.

Ma'lumki, umumta'lim maktablarida, kasb – hunar kollejlarda biologiya, geografiya tabiiy va iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy bo'limlaridan iborat. Biologiya, tabiiy geografiya bo'limida biosferaning tarkibiy qismlari: Atmosfera, litosfera, gidrosferaga oid mavzularni o'rganishda matematik metodlar quyidagi holatlarda qo'llaniladi. Masalan:

kosmik kuzatishlar hozirgi kunda dunyo okeani yuzasining 1/3 qismi neft pardasi bilan qoplanganligini ko'rsatmoqda. 1 tonna neft 12 km<sup>2</sup> suv yuzasini qoplashini hisobga olsak, okean yuzasiga to'kilgan neft miqdorini toping.

Masalani echish: Dunyo okeanining maydoni 361 mln.km<sup>2</sup> ni tashkil etadi. Uni 3 ga bo'lsak, neft bilan ifloslangan yuza kelib chiqadi. (120 333 333 km<sup>2</sup>). Natijani esa 12 km<sup>2</sup> ga bo'lamiz. Javob: 10 mln. 27 ming tonna. Demak, bugungi kunda dunyo okeani yuzasida taxminan shuncha miqdordagi to'kilgan neft suzib yuribdi.

Umumta'lim maktablarida, kasb-hunar kollejlarda biologiya, geografiya darslarini o'qitishda shunga o'xshash ekologik mazmundagi masalalardan ko'plab foydalanish mumkin. Bu

jarayonda o'quvchilarga tabiat boyliklaridan rejali foydalanish, isrofgarchilik va ifloslanishga yo'l qo'ymaslik zarurligi tushuntiriladi. Tabiiy zahiralardan haddan ortiq foydalanish ekologik muvozanatning buzilishiga olib kelishi, bu esa Erdagi hayotiy jarayonlarni izdan chiqarishi mumkinligi masalalar yordamida isbotlanadi.

O'qituvchi bu borada quyidagi tavsiyalarga amal qilishi maqsadga muvofiq:

- matematik metodlardan foydalanish jarayonida bajariladigan arifmetik amallar o'quvchilarning matematika fanidan olgan bilimlari bilan muvofiq kelishi lozim;
- dars va darsdan tashqari vaqtlarda masalalar echish o'zining yuqori samaradorligini berishi uchun ularning o'quvchilar tomonidan mustaqil bajarilishiga erishish zarur. O'qituvchi o'quvchilarni to'g'ri yo'naltirib turadi, xolos;
- matematik metodlar yordamida olingan geografik ma'lumotlarni jadvallar, grafiklar, diagrammalar yordamida ifodalash o'quvchilarning ekologik tasavvurlarini yanada boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

## **THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE**

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Environmental education is an integral part of the educational process in the rapidly developing world of technology. Failure to adhere to ecological culture can lead to ecological destruction of modern civilization. Personal education plays an important role in the formation of ecological culture. The family, which is a part of our society, forms the main part of the environment of personal education

Environmental problems are universal because the biosphere does not recognize national boundaries. Human's common problems are also the cause of universal tasks.

Violation of the ecological state of nature - pollution of soil, air and water with substances harmful to life, poisoning, reduction of useful species of plants and animals, rapid changes of natural landscapes, emergence of new villages and cities, increase in population, as a result of the increase in the demand for energy, water and food, the penetration of the development centers into the nature - undeveloped areas is causing a radical change in the human habitat. Therefore, environmental protection is becoming an international problem not of this small region, but of a large continent, its peoples and states.

It is known that during the next 80 years, science and technology developed dramatically, industry, transport, construction, and energy sectors grew rapidly, and excessive coal was consumed from natural resources (oil and gas, coal, non-ferrous metals) was used, protected lands, pastures, orchards, wetlands were developed, various toxic chemicals were used in industry and agriculture. As a result, the ecological balance in the natural environment was disturbed, the natural composition of soil, water and atmospheric air changed, and various pollutions appeared.

"Ecology" is a Greek word meaning "oikos" - home and "logos" - science. Ecology studies the living conditions of living organisms and their complex relationships with the environment in which they live, as well as the laws that arise on this basis. One of the main tasks of researching the system "Man - society - natural environment" is to study the endless and deepening processes of exchange of matter and energy between all three components of this system.

Environmental education in the family is the main component of human education. Ecological education is carried out in integral connection with the components of education. Because integrating environmental education into the content of child education is the main problem facing the science of family pedagogy. It is impossible to ensure the health and livelihood of a person and family members and stabilize social life without purposefully organizing