

DEVELOPING ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

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Abstract

This article discusses ecological education and ecological knowledge of preschool children.

Keywords: ecology, nature, preschool age, development, exercise.

Introduction

Up to the end of the school year, continuous education is the first part of the system and is an important part of achieving the upbringing of a perfect generation, the main objective of the entire educational system. Therefore, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev adopted a resolution "on measures to further improve the school education system in 2017-2021". Intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children in all aspects of the program

The decision on measures to improve the preschool education system during 2017-2021 envisages the implementation of a wide range of comprehensive measures, such as the elimination of the network of preschools, the establishment of public and wallet preschools on the basis of cylinders, the improvement of the activities of MTMs, and the provision of medical assistance to them.

Today, the development of society and science and technology is rapidly accelerating. In its place, it forbades a broader explanation and understanding of knowledge of the environment and human health to the younger generation. This problem, of course, to some extent finds its own solution in the educational process, because all of this is manifested in a general way in the relationship between man and nature and is one of the largest issues, such as improving an individual's ecological culture.



Article 50 of the Constitution states: "Citizens are obliged to be cautious about the environment" and Article 4 of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women It emphasizes "the obligation of ecological education in all types of educational institutions in order to achieve the objectives of conservation of nature in the process of carrying out the activities of governmental,

local authorities, ministries, businesses, institutions, organizations, farming and corporate farms, as well as some individuals."

The current state of ecological culture prohibits new views of nature. It is based on ecological cultural relations that are destination-oriented and regulate the bonds between man and nature.

An individual's ecological culture consists of preserving this nature, using its riches wisely, developing ecological emotions, passions, taking an active life-style, and acquiring ecological knowledge. These qualities are acquired only when a person has the right relationship with nature.

It is known that nature is in harmony with the life of society in its development and diverse forms. This harmony is being broken in the use of human sources of nature in the development of science and technology today. He is being treated cruelly.

The use of nature wisely for children, the study of natural phenomena and processes, and a particular ecological system of knowledge and data are based on scientific theoretical and practical aspects of public education. The experience of the people created is the basis for providing ecological knowledge and upbringing to the younger generation. It is a time-consuming process to rely on and use the multi-thousand-year history of the Uzbek people, a well-established tradition, and a rich national and cultural heritage in ecological education.

In Uzbek folk upbringing, special attention has been paid to the ecological upbringing of children. Our forefathers paid special attention to sacred knowledge of zilch water, springs, so-called trees, rocks, grasslands, flowers, to protect them from the unclean, not to find them, and not to trample them.

Regarding the unclean people, the people have used such phrases as "Blind the tree," "Let your wealth be wet," and "Let the parrot strike." "Do not spit in the water, and your eyes will be blind."; Likewise, the scriptures are in vain. Our forefathers raised their children in a spirit of love for nature. They have heard that it is a sin to kill even a simple worm that is deceitful.



"There is no such thing as a tongue, and it is a sin not to harass animals!"; Cow is the marketplace of the family"; "Chicken is one of seven treasures"; Wise sayings such as "There is a blessing in a house where there are sheep."

To prevent ecological problems, it is necessary to improve ecological culture through the provision of ecological knowledge and information to all people of Uzbekistan, especially young people. Therefore, the development of ecological culture in children and the development of knowledge and habits related to ecology will be an important factor.

It is especially important for young children to develop the concepts of ecological culture, to have a spiritual and emotional impact on them, and to perfect love in nature and to enjoy its beauty. Ecological culture develops such skills and skills as preserving nature and treating it wisely.

Each individual develops his or her responsibility to society and humanity, as well as to understand his or her duty to nature.

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