



ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN PRIMARY CLASSES FORMATION OF PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

Uljamol SHERMATOVA

Termiz State Pedagogical Institute,

Teacher of the Department of Primary Education Methodology

Article history:

Received: 14th January 2024

Accepted: 10th March 2024

Abstract:

In this article, the creation of pedagogical conditions in primary classes, the development of ecological education, instilling love for nature, educating students in the spirit of love for the motherland, as well as reflections of students on environmental protection and nature conservation during the lesson reported.

Keywords: ecology, education, education, pedagogy, technologies, natural science, nature, formation, ecological environment, use.

This article is about providing environmental education to children of primary school age, forming their knowledge about nature in activities, organizing educational activities, forming their artistic and creative abilities, developing children's understanding of animate and inanimate nature, moral-methodical recommendations on the formation of aesthetic qualities, the uniqueness of the organization of educational activities, the development of children's interest in nature and creative abilities, and the correct organization of practical activities.

The theoretical basis of ecological education is to carry out environmental protection education in kindergartens, schools, large and small educational institutions, on the basis of certain curricula and programs, and qualified specialists consists of preparation. Collected experiences are summarized and presented in a pedagogical form, curriculum and textbooks are compiled.

The purpose and tasks of environmental education. The main tasks and goals of environmental education are to make people interested in nature and the realities that occur in it, to determine the causes of problems between people and nature, to find ways to solve them, and to have sufficient environmental knowledge implementation of environmental protection. The tasks of ecological education are as follows:

Ecological education is the conscious use of nature from the moment a person steps into nature, throughout his life, psychologically, ethically, and on the basis of the good traditions and customs of our people, which treat nature with respect. education, instilling in them love for nature and its various riches, teaching them to be thrifty, increasing natural resources, encouraging them to create gardens, flower beds, instilling good qualities in their hearts. The purpose of ecological education is to raise and educate a knowledgeable person who knows the natural

environment surrounding a person and its resources, uses them sparingly, preserves them, adds wealth to nature's wealth, adds beauty to its beauty, and knows social and natural laws.

B in teaching natural sciences in secondary education knowledge, skills, skills and competences aimed at developing environmental education are given on the basis of coherence in the content of academic subjects, in which the processes aimed at environmental education, i.e. water conservation, conservation and the importance of atmospheric air, its protection, rational use of land resources and underground resources, protection of flora and fauna, collection and disposal of waste, preservation of the beautiful and unique nature of our country, active participation in the preservation of the nature of the village (or city) where he lives, It is assumed that they will have general knowledge and skills about reserves and natural parks in Uzbekistan, as well as the tragedy of the Aral Sea, which will determine the relevance of the problem of environmental education of elementary school students.

The solution to these problems is to preserve our mother nature, which is a part of the universe, to use its natural resources in a planned and economical way, living beings; including clean air, water and soil, plant and animal habitat for humans.

For the development of material and spiritual forces in science and technology, production in our country, the presence of educated environmental educators, environmental pedagogues, environmental technologists, environmental engineers, environmental instructors has become a requirement of the present time.

Various fields of the national economy, who use ecological measures to solve various problems that arise in the work process and protect the environment. Environmental education and training on environmental



protection should be carried out continuously in families, kindergartens, schools, higher and secondary special educational institutions, various enterprises and organizations. As a result, together with specialists with secondary and higher education, they work in agriculture, heavy and light industrial enterprises of various directions, and transport companies, observing environmental cleanliness[42].

Therefore, ecological education is aimed at harmonizing the relationship of a person with the environment, and it consists in realizing oneself as a part of nature, which determines the quality of life, and forming responsibility for its condition. This testifies to the developing function of environmental education, aimed at significantly expanding and enriching the horizons of the subject of pedagogical influence through a deep understanding of the obligations to protect and protect the natural environment, assimilation of its spiritual and material values. The condition for preservation and further development of modern civilization is determined by ecology and environmental protection.

Principles of environmental education: continuity and individualization; problem-goal orientation to achieve the level, competence activity in the field of professional pedagogical ecology; orienting and relying on national traditions in the field of interaction with nature.

Based on integrative, personal activity, synergistic and other approaches related to the systematic and structural provision of the ecological education process, and taking into account these relationships, it allows to consider the studied process, the study of its various components and elements. is manifested in the interrelationship[43].

The only way to prevent ecological tragedies is to protect nature and use all our natural resources wisely. However, it is difficult to achieve the expected results in this regard without forming an ecological culture in the hearts of every person. It is undoubtedly important to inculcate in the minds of young people the idea that nature has its own laws and rules, that all events and changes in nature are interconnected, and that a person should treat nature correctly. In this process, the attention to the comprehensive study of the history and culture of our country, our ancient customs, has increased. In the process of education and training 3, it was possible to use the spiritual, cultural, ecological and social heritage of our great ancestors more widely. Educational reforms created great opportunities for the participants of the educational process, researchers and our scientists. This, in turn, teaches students about ecological development, its meaning, significance, as well as the need to develop this science. shows the

importance of explaining the reforms being implemented, innovations being created, scientific and technical achievements, ecological developments, because students can appreciate the attention paid to young people today and evaluate it objectively, the problems related to environmental education in the conditions of independence It is important to form and enrich environmental culture in them in order for them to understand the necessity of learning and solving problems correctly and to be confident about the future.

People who love nature notice and observe the positive and negative changes taking place in every inch of it, help nature, i.e. restore a fallen bush, treat a sick animal, try to clean dirty water, put out a fire. Such positive actions of man are his place in the universe and his ability to protect the earth. Today, education in the field of ecology, that is, rational use of nature, environmental protection and sustainable development, has become one of the priority issues not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the world. Issues of ecology, use of nature, and environmental protection have separate goals and content, and the effective use of ecology and nature is the theoretical basis of environmental protection. These three common concepts serve to ensure environmental security, that is, environmental protection of human and living beings, and are expressed in the content of education in this regard[44].

The educational process consists not only of raising literate, highly qualified specialists, but also raising a cultured and conscious mature generation in relation to nature and the environment. If we apply this to the formation of the ecological culture of the future generation, it is based on national-historical foundations, the past ecological traditions of the Uzbek people, as well as being related to the current environmental problems of our country, relying on universal human values. is evaluated. The ecological legal system is governed by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection". This law defines the legal, economic and organizational basis of preservation of natural environment conditions and rational use of natural resources. The purpose of the law is to ensure that the relationship between man and nature develops in a harmonious balance, to ensure the protection of ecological systems, natural complexes and certain objects, and to guarantee the right of citizens to have a comfortable environment. Norms of other laws on environmental protection issues should not conflict with the "Law on Nature Protection".

Today, the development of environmental education in the teaching of natural sciences in primary grades is a cross-sectional issue, so during their work, pedagogues teach young people about the laws of nature, man and nature, their interrelationship, and



natural balance. it is necessary to create the content of knowledge about conservation and environmental education based on this , as well as carefully plan and implement educational work on environmental topics among students.

"The only way to prevent ecological tragedies is to protect nature and use all natural resources wisely". It is undoubtedly important to inculcate the notions that there are rules of law, that all events and changes in nature are related to each other, and that a person should treat nature in the right way. Any environmental education should be aimed at respecting mother nature.

Educational trips are of great importance in learning about the world around us. Travel lessons are an important tool in the ecological education of students as a form of educational work organization. Cognitive activity is formed in the process of observing nature, students' ideas about the interaction of living and inanimate nature, plant and animal world expand. Communicating with nature evokes beautiful feelings in students. Students will be fascinated by the green grass, birds chirping, butterflies flying, colorful plants.

All types of extracurricular activities should complement and improve each other when educating elementary school students in the spirit of respect for nature. A certain interest should be aroused in carrying out an individual assignment or teacher's recommendation. Having identified similar interests in several students, the teacher unites them in a circle. Such associations should remain the organizational center of mass extracurricular activities, which require various preparations and a large number of participants for their success.

Currently, the development of environmental education among elementary school students shows the importance of explaining its content and importance, as well as the necessity of developing this process on the basis of the ongoing reforms, scientific and technical achievements, and ecological developments, because students Today, it is important to form and enrich environmental culture in order for them to understand the necessity of studying and solving problems related to environmental education and to be confident about the future.

First of all, in this process, thrift, ecological knowledge, economic culture, traditions preserved by our people, universal traditions, national traditions, love for the Motherland, patriotism, self-sacrifice, humanitarianism, nationality, national consciousness, national identity. it is necessary to clarify the essence of self-awareness, values, universal values, national values, traditions, spirituality and other basic concepts.

REFERENCES:

1. Shermatova, U. (2020). THE LIGHT OF THE NIGHTS WITHOUT A DAY. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences* Vol, 8(4).
2. Uljamol Shermatova. (2023). DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN PRIMARY CLASS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(10), 152–157.
3. Shermatova Uljamol. Improving Ecological Education of Future Teachers on the Basis of Conceptual Principles *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)* Volume 6 Issue 3, March-April 2022
4. Mohigul, D., & Mohinur, Q. (2024, February). BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA TABIIY FANLARNI OQITISHNING METODIK ASOSLARI. In *International conference on multidisciplinary science* (Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 142-145).
5. Usmonova Saboxat Erkinovna. (2023). METHODOLOGY OF SPIRITUAL, ETHICAL AND ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS. *Intent Research Scientific Journal*, 2(9), 170–176
6. Usmonova , S. (2023). BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA O'QUVCHILARINI MA'NAVIY AXLOQIY EKOLOGIK TARBIALASH METODI. *Interpretation and Researches*, 1(1). извлечено от
7. Usmanova Sabokhat Erkinovna, . (2022). METHODOLOGY OF SPIRITUAL, MORAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies*, 2(11), 102–105.
8. Sabokhat USMONOVA. (2023). SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 27, 23-27.
9. Munzifa Tangirova, & Lobar MUKHTAROVA. (2023). WAYS OF READING LITERACY DEVELOPMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPLS. *European Scholar Journal*, 4(2), 88-89.
10. Lobar Mukhtarova, & Shahnoza Isakova. (2023). METHODOLOGY OF SPEECH DEVELOPMENT OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS. *Academia Repository*, 4(10), 360–371.
11. Zebiniso Abdunazarova. (2023). FORMATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF ECOLOGICAL THINKING IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS. *Emergent: Journal of Educational*



- Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*, 4(07), 4–9.
12. Абдуназарова Зебинисо ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ У УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ "Экономика и социум" №11(114) 2023
 13. Nilufar Boynazarova. (2023). FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(10), 99–102.
 14. Зебинисо Абдуназарова. (2023). ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОМПОНЕНТОВ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ У УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ. *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*, 4(07), 4–9.
 15. Mukhtarova Lobar Abdimannabovna, & Saidakhmatova Nafisa Soatmurod kizi. (2023). DEVELOPMENT OF READING UNDERSTANDING SKILLS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *Academia Science Repository*, 4(04), 18–22.
 16. Nafisa Saidakhmatova, & Lobar Mukhtarova. (2023). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A ARTWORK IN THE FORMATION OF LEARNING SKILLS. *Academia Science Repository*, 4(04), 176–180.
 17. Pardayeva Gulbahor Jalgashevna, & Mukhtarova Lobar Abdimannabovna. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL POSSIBILITIES OF TEACHING NATURAL SCIENCES BASED ON STEAM TECHNOLOGY. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 21, 109–111.
 18. Feruza RAKHMONOVA, & Lobar MUKHTAROVA. (2023). THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF FORMING A CULTURE OF READING IN PRIMARY EDUCATION. *European Scholar Journal*, 4(3), 5–7.
 19. Saodat MINGNOROVA, & Lobar MUKHTAROVA. (2023). THE METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPING THE CREATIVITY OF THE BEGINNING 1ST CLASS TEACHER WITH THE HELP OF ETHNOPEDAGOGY. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 27, 33–37.
 20. Daminova Dilbar Melimurodovna, & Mukhtarova Lobar Abdimannabovna. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL OPPORTUNITIES OF FORMING MATHEMATICAL LITERACY SKILLS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS. *Open Access Repository*, 4(3), 971–976.
 21. Abdimannabovna, M. L. (2023). O 'QUVCHILAR EKOLOGIK XAVFSIZLIK MADANIYATINI FANLARARO ABCISSIAL VA ORDINATAL ALOQADORLIKDA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH OMILLARI. *Наука и технологии*, 1(2).
 22. Muxtarova L.A. Boshlang'ich ta'limda ekologik xavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirishning metodologik asoslari // Наманган давлат университети илмий ахборотномаси ilmiy-nazariy jurnali. 2021, 12-сон. – В. 657-662.
 23. Muxtarova, L. A., & Saidaxmadova, N. S. (2022). Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida o'qish va matnni tushish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish yo'llari. "Oilaviy munosabatlar destruktiviyasining psixologik tadqiqi: muammo va yechimlar" *Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman. Termiz*, 402–405.
 24. Daminova Dilbar Melimurodovna, & Mukhtarova Lobar Abdimannabovna. (2023). ISSUES OF MATHEMATICAL LITERACY DEVELOPMENT IN WORLD SCIENCE. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(3), 307–311.
 25. Mukhtarova, L. A. (2021). THE USE OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FORMATION OF A CULTURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 1(10), 792–797.
 26. Khazratkulova Shoir Noralievna. (2022). USE OF MODERN TEACHING METHODS IN EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS. *EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR)*, 8(2), 123–126.
 27. BOYNAZAROVA, N. (2023). NATURE AND HUMAN HARMONY IN PERSONAL MORAL DEVELOPMENT. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 27, 6–9.
 28. Jalgashevna, P. G., & Abdimannabovna, M. L. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL POSSIBILITIES OF TEACHING NATURAL SCIENCES BASED ON STEAM TECHNOLOGY. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 21, 109–111.
 29. Jovliev, J. (2023). EDUCATION OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS IN THE SPIRIT OF NATIONAL AND GENERAL HUMAN VALUESTECHNOLOGY. *Open Access Repository*, 10(10), 51–55.
 30. Menglimamat o'g, P. J. R. (2024, February). Boshlang'ich sinflarga ot so'z turkumini o'rgatish. In *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE* (Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 220–225).
 31. Gulbahor Pardayeva. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF STEAM TECHNOLOGY AND ITS USE IN TEACHING NATURAL



- SCIENCES. *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*, 4(10), 18–23.
32. Usmonova Saboxat Erkinovna. (2023). METHODOLOGY OF SPIRITUAL, ETHICAL AND ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS. *Intent Research Scientific Journal*, 2(9), 170–176.
33. Jurakul PANJIEV. (2023). IMPROVEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL CONCEPTS IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS BASED ON INTEGRATION OF SCIENCES. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 27, 84-89.
34. Jurakul PANJIEV. (2023). PRIMARY CLASS CONTENT OF MATERIALS ON IMPROVING THE STUDENTS' ECOLOGICAL CONCEPTS BASED ON THE INTEGRATION OF THE SCIENCES. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 27, 90-95.
35. Hazratkulova, S., & Abdiraxmonov, S. (2023). ABDULLA AVLONIY ASARLARIDA TA'LIM-TARBIYANING O'RNI. *Interpretation and researches*, 2(1).
36. Hazratkulova, S. N. (2023). Boshlang'ich sinflarda tarbiya fani o'qituvchisining kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirishga qo'yiladigan talablar. *Interpretation and researches*, 2(1).
37. Suyunov, D. A. (2023). THE CONTENT OF USING THE HERITAGE OF CENTRAL ASIAN THINKERS IN FORMING STUDENTS' ECOLOGICAL THINKING THROUGH TEACHING NATURAL SCIENCES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION. *Modern Scientific Research International Scientific Journal*, 1(10), 156-161.
38. Мухтарова, Л. А. (2018). Развитие творческого мышления у школьников начальных классов. Гуманитарный трактат, (24), 9-10.
39. Kulmuminov, U., & Mukhtarova, L. (2023). POSSIBILITIES OF CREATIVE THINKING AND ITS MANIFESTATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS. *Open Access Repository*, 4(02), 81-84.
40. Мухтарова, Л. А. (2017). BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIM SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHDA INNOVATSION TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARINING O'RNI. НАУЧНЫЙ ПОИСК В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ (pp. 119-120).
41. Khudoyshekurovna, A. Z., & Urolovich, K. S. (2022). MAIN TASKS OF MORAL EDUCATION AND THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN LIFE. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(4), 547-551.
42. Алимарданова, Р. Н. ОИЛАДА СОҒЛОМ ПСИХОЛОГИК МУНОСАБАТЛАРНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШНИНГ МУҲИМ ОМИЛЛАРИ. *PSIXOLOGIYA Учредители: Бухарский государственный университет*, (S2), 34-38.
43. Алимарданова, Р. Н. (2016). Словесные методы обучения психологии. *Вестник современной науки*, (6-2), 153-155.
44. Алимарданова, Р. Н. (2016). Словесные методы обучения психологии. *Вестник современной науки*, (6-2), 153-155.



World Bulletin of Social Sciences (WBSS)

Available Online at: <https://www.scholarexpress.net>

Vol. 32, March 2024

ISSN: 2749-361X