

## THE ROLE OF EASTERN SCIENTISTS IN INCREASING DEVELOPING THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL LEARNERS IN NATURE

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### ANNOTATION

This article is about the role of Eastern thinkers in increasing the interest of primary school students in nature, the development of social activity skills in students, spiritual and moral education, love of nature, good attitude to nature in our country to provide students with theoretical and practical knowledge.

**Keywords:** Primary school, aesthetic education, ecological consciousness, spiritual and moral education, natural sciences, natural sciences, mental education, nature.

### INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the problem of forming a humane attitude to nature among young people means that teachers in their work teach students the laws of nature, the relationship between man and nature, the preservation of natural balance, and on this basis to build an ecological structure. , as well as carefully plan and implement educational work on environmental issues among students[1-3].

Elementary students should have the knowledge, skills, and competencies related to science. These skills are closely related to environmental thinking. Elementary students are required to know nature, to have a scientific source on the relationship between human activity and nature. In all classes of primary education, instilling patriotism and patriotism in students instills in them a love for Mother Nature. Just as air, water, and sun are necessary for human life, so are plants and animals, and the natural connection between them is revealed[3-4].

The formation and development of ecological consciousness is based on the expansion of thinking skills based on specific goals. In other words, the environmental problem being studied in the first place - the problematic setting of events - gives the expected results. The main purpose of organizing the educational process on the basis of problem situations is to involve students in independent research activities while solving them, as well as to address environmental issues, to ensure the active participation of young people and to create a mood of indifference. 'to create an opportunity not to eat. Problem situations play an important role in shaping students' personal qualities and civic attitudes, which make them feel responsible for the future of the country[5].

Of course, today in our country there is a propaganda campaign aimed at developing a sense of love and devotion to the Motherland in the hearts of our youth, educating them in the spirit of a healthy lifestyle.

Indeed, the peoples of Central Asia have long made an unforgettable contribution to the treasury of human thought, science and culture. Rare works and valuable ideas in all spheres of science and culture, created by our ancestors over the centuries, still enrich the spiritual world of the peoples of the world and serve their spiritual maturity[6-7].

In particular, the concepts and teachings on the development and evolution of natural phenomena are reflected in the works of our scholars such as Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Mirzo Ulugbek, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. Their writings and ideas are an important tool for developing students' worldviews of nature[8-12].

If the use of the views of Central Asian thinkers in primary school science and natural sciences lessons is carried out continuously, consistently and systematically, the interest of primary school students in the study of natural sciences will arise. The main tasks of Central Asian thinkers in this process are to use the views of the environment:

- To study the interest of primary school students in the acquisition of environmental knowledge based on the heritage of Central Asian thinkers;
- To identify opportunities for Central Asian thinkers to teach science to primary school students based on their stories, advice, advice, and scientific findings;
- To acquaint primary school students with the ecological views of Central Asian thinkers on the content and idea of the curriculum and plans of the primary school "Natural Sciences", "Natural Sciences" identifying acceptable topics;

Here are some of the scholars' views on nature:

Abu Nasr al-Farabi said, "Achieving the highest goal can only be achieved through the study of nature, because nature is easy to understand." The scientist emphasized that things in existence cannot be eternal: "They cannot be eternal (immortal) because they are divided into air, water, earth and fire, one turns into another, and perhaps every element exists in another. Take the animal world as an example, claiming that it is one of the four elements. The place of every living and non-living thing in nature is inextricably linked, and one cannot live without the other, so it is expedient to explain these concepts to every young generation through the ideas of our ancestor Farabi[13].

Abu Rayhan Beruni - "Monuments of Ancient Peoples" not only expresses his views on nature, but also emphasizes the need for man to have a positive attitude to the environment, and promotes a unique cultural approach of people to nature[14].

Abu Rayhan Beruni - Although the Earth's ability to grow plants and animals is limited, they strive for infinite reproduction and strive for it. It is enriched by the reproduction of plants and animals[15].

If some plants and animals stop growing because they do not have the conditions to do so, others will not.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur - In "Boburnoma" the Aksi side of the Sayhun River is a steppe. The white deer will be great. The Andijan side is forested. There are a lot of deer, hawks and vultures "

Alisher Navoi, bored with writing poetry, went out into the fields in the spring and planted a walnut tree. At that moment, as the king was passing by, he asked the poet what kind of sapling he was planting. The poet said it was a walnut tree, and the king said, "Oh, poet. When will you eat its fruit?" he said. The poet said, "I am planting the seedlings not for myself, but for others. If I don't eat it myself, the next generation will eat it." The king was pleased with this answer and gave the poet a gift. Then the poet said, "You see, my king, the seedling I planted bore fruit in one day."

Abu Rayhan Beruni - "The fact that the birds are coming down from the mountains, the plains, and the ants are hiding in their nests is a sign of the cooling of the air."

Abu Ali ibn Sina's ideas about the formation of mountains and the change of natural processes on the earth over time became important for the development of natural science[16-18].

The impact of the environment on the human body, human health, diet and personal hygiene are the main ideas of the "Laws of Medicine" created by the scientist.

Abu Ali ibn Sina said, "The smell of coal heats and dries the brain and weakens its power due to its toxic power, not its quantity."

One of the factors that caused diseases in the human body was that Abu Ali ibn Sina was associated with disturbances in water, land and air, the narrowness of habitats, lack of cleanliness, the rapid spread of infectious diseases (leprosy, smallpox, plague, pus, rashes) fertilizers to create favorable conditions for their spread are still of special importance today; The disease is also transmitted in densely populated areas, through the air and other factors[19].

Mahmoud Kashgari -

Alin lived the ball.

Urut hid firewood,

The lake was overflowing,

Sigir buva mungrashur.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi - Al-Farabi states in his book On the Organs of Man:

Amir Temur - "Whoever rehabilitates a desert, or builds a sewer or rehabilitates a ruined land, in the first year nothing should be taken from him, in the second year the citizen should take what he gave with his consent, in the third year he should be taxed in accordance with the law.

Abu Rayhan Beruni - The weather "depends on the nature of the place, whether it is in the mountains or by the sea, the height of the place."

According to the "last cold" theory, "the cold at the end of winter will be severe. This phenomenon is also characteristic of heat."

"In the leap year, the last four days of February and the first three days of March are considered ayamajuz, and in ordinary years, the last three days of February and the first four days of March are ayamajuz."

Abu Ali ibn Sina - When thinking about building a house, he recommends that the windows of the house face east and north. He noted that the house does not heat up in summer and cool down in winter, and that the east wind "freely enters the house and warms the air, so that sunlight can fall on all corners of the house, and only the sun cleans the air."

Abu Rayhan Beruni - A scientist who studied the ideas of ancient Greek scientists about the shape of our planet and was the first in the East to create a globe. This tradition was later continued by Ulugbek and Haji Yusuf[20-21].

Abu Rayhan Beruni said, "The length of the night vacuum depends on the seasons and the geographical location of the country. In Central Asia, winters are long and days are short. In the belt of the globe, night and day are always equal. "Twice a year the night is the same as the day, and as we head north, the winter nights are longer and the days are shorter."



Abu Ali ibn Sina said, "The seasons should be as they should be, that is, the summers should be hot, the winters should be cold, and the rest of the seasons should be different. causes unpleasant diseases."

Abu Ali ibn Sina said, "Pure water is tasteless and odorless. Running water is the cleanest, and running water is the cleanest. Water flowing from a height is of better quality than other waters. "The sun is good, the wind is blowing, and the water that flows in a clean place is good for drinking." Turbid water is cleaner than water flowing over a mountain, because turbid particles in turbid water clean the water from various harmful impurities[22].

If it flows towards the sun (from west to east), it is better than other waters, if it flows to the west or south, it is bad, especially if the wind is blowing from the south. Wells and groundwater are worse than surface runoff because they are often mixed with humus particles and left underground. Swamp waters are very harmful. In any case, stagnant water is harmful[23].

Abu Ali ibn Sina - According to the scholar, water passing through lead pipes is very harmful because it takes the "power" of lead. Anyone who drinks this water can get intestinal ulcers. It is useful for water that flows in steel pipes and receives "iron power". It is said that this strengthens the internal organs.

Abu Rayhan Beruni says that oil and other objects are extracted, and that parrots, iron, mercury, copper and turquoise are extracted at the headwaters of the Zarafshan River. The presence of "black stone-like, petrified, oil" in Fergana indicates that it was "burned in the stove" and "its ashes were then used for washing clothes."

Abu Ali ibn Sina - Ibn Sina also played an important role in the development of mineralogy. It divides minerals into 4 groups:

- Stones;
- Soluble metals
- Sulfur flammable substances
- Salts.

This means that the rich historical and cultural heritage of Central Asian thinkers.

Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, Imam Isa al-Termizi, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Ahmad al-Farghani, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Umar Khayyam, A number of Central Asian thinkers, such as Mahmud az-Zamahshari, Mahmud ibn Muhammad ibn Umar al-Chaghmini, and Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, reflected ecological views[24-27].

The role of nature in human life, the importance of social relations, man's attitude to nature and the environment, important geographical objects, their properties, the interdependence of ecosystem elements, natural phenomena, the environment in which they live. The situation in the past and other issues are covered.

The views on ecology reflected in the works of Central Asian thinkers, by their very nature and content, play a key role in imparting thorough knowledge to primary school students in science classes [28-31].

Through this knowledge left by our ancestors, each young person will gain the necessary understanding and develop their worldview. They learn that man is inextricably linked with nature, and that man cannot live without nature. Everyone should preserve nature and pass it on to future generations. If nature is preserved and enriched, the living conditions of mankind

will also improve. We need to educate primary school students in the spirit of love for nature through the heritage of our ancestors.

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