

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF PRIMARY STUDENTS BASED ON NATIONAL VALUES

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the importance of ecological education based on national values and universal human values, as well as the initial stage of general education for primary school students, in the education system, and the role and importance of ecological education in the context of national values and traditions, which are one of the most subtle and noble concepts, and the awakening of their ecological culture, love for nature and its rational use.

Keywords: Ecology, nature, ecological culture, ecological education, education, ecological awareness, national and universal values.

INTRODUCTION

New Uzbekistan is developing rapidly and is setting new demands and tasks for itself, especially in the field of education, the youth of our country are making a worthy contribution to our Motherland. In addition, great attention is paid to improving the quality and efficiency of primary education. Primary grades are the basis of education, and the main task of the primary school teacher is to educate students on the basis of national and universal values, as well as fully developed, free-thinking, respectful of elders and younger people. It is no exaggeration to say that it is today's demand and obligation to pay special attention to ecological education for the prosperity of our Motherland. The main goal of primary education is to teach reading, writing and arithmetic to primary school students of junior school age, to acquaint them with the environment and nature, to form a creative and speech culture, to educate them in the spirit of respect for our national values, which is an urgent task of today's education. Also, preserving our centuries-old national and religious values, studying the invaluable heritage of our ancestors who made a great contribution to the development of world science and culture, and educating young people on its basis as perfect human beings is one of the important conditions for improving the socio-spiritual environment in society. The contribution of primary school teachers in this regard is great, and the more information students are given during the lesson about the historical path of our great ancestors, their noble deeds, and the national values characteristic of the Uzbek people, the more interest they will arouse in our values.

Currently, the ecological education of schoolchildren is becoming a priority in pedagogical theory and practice. This is due to the difficult situation on our planet: the rapid growth of the population, and therefore its food supply, the problem of providing industry with mineral raw materials, the energy problem and, of course, pollution of the natural environment - all this threatens the existence of life on Earth. One of the most important reasons for this situation

is the ecological illiteracy of the population, the inability to foresee the consequences of their interference with nature.

The formation of a positive attitude towards the environment in primary school students is impossible without environmental education. One of the common features of primary school students is that they perceive themselves and the world around them as a whole, unlike adolescents. For each of them, "I" represents nature, and nature represents "I". Most importantly, they feel a part of nature. If in the first grade children are only interested in compassion for animals and plants, love for them, aesthetic enjoyment of the beauty of the environment, then by the end of adolescence, these feelings turn into environmentally oriented activities. As a result, a sense of compassion for animals and plants is formed. The following mass events on environmental education are organized at school. These are: evenings, lectures, stories, exhibitions, competitions, student works, abstracts, reports, posters on the environment, etc. These tools are important for primary school students to consciously understand environmental culture, protect and improve nature. There is no doubt that when environmental behavior and work activities are combined and there is a direct natural connection, they will yield good results [5].

Among the social phenomena in the educational process, the most popular means of educating the individual is undoubtedly environmental education. Environmental education has its own unique aspects in forming the social worldview of the child's personality and developing the understanding of the environment during educational activities.

Until recently, the term ecology was known only to specialists, and was introduced into science by the German scientist E. Haeckel in 1866. The word "ecology" comes from the words "eco" - house, dwelling, and "logos" - science, and it refers to the theories of environmental degradation and the factors that cause it, the development of measures to prevent environmental destruction, and the promotion of knowledge. Scientists who lived and worked in Central Asia, such as Musa al-Khwarizmi, Abu Nassr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, and Abu Ali ibn Sina, made a great contribution to the natural sciences. In particular, in many of the works of one of the Eastern thinkers, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, the problems of human ecology occupy a leading place. In particular, in the work of the scientist "On the organs of the human body", attention is paid to the need to study the causes of various diseases specific to human organs separately, to pay attention to the necessary foods to restore the health of the body. Consequently, the mental and physical state of a person depends on external factors, the influence of the environment, these processes form the basis of modern ecological science. From this we see that our ancestors were not indifferent to the environment, that is, ecology, and we, the youth, must also appreciate the heritage of our ancestors and pass it on to the young. Also, the role of the ecological factor and education as an integral part of Western culture is incomparable. The fact that the great Greek philosopher Aristotle divided all sciences into nature and physics also indicates that he was very interested in knowing the secrets of nature. In ancient Greek thought, as noted in the previous pages, the use of the concept of "cultura" in the sense of "cultivation of the land", "processing the land" also expresses the interdependence of spiritual and cultural life and nature in the imagination of the ancient Greeks. In order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to improve the state administration

system in the field of ecology and environmental protection” No. PQ-3956 dated October 3, 2018, the Cabinet of Ministers decides. According to this resolution, further intensification of measures taken to ensure environmental safety in the country, improve the ecological situation, maintain a stable favorable ecological state, ensure the effectiveness of state administration in the field of ecology and environmental protection, and prevent violations in this area has become a pressing issue on the agenda. Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: “Citizens are obliged to treat the environment with care” and Article 55 states: “Land and subsoil resources, water, flora and fauna, and other natural resources are common wealth. They must be used rationally and they are under the protection of the state” - it is very aptly emphasized. The formation of an ecological culture in citizens, teaching them how to interact with nature and the environment has become the most relevant topic of the theory and practice of social pedagogy. There are scientific, economic, technical, hygienic, legal, aesthetic, pedagogical and psychological aspects of ecological problems. The pedagogical direction involves providing ecological education and upbringing. Ecological education is understood as a system of knowledge that expresses the relationship between nature and man, which should be given to the population. Ecological education is the education of a person's attitude towards the environment. The main goal of ecological education is to form a conscious attitude towards the environment and its problems in people of different ages. Ecological thinking, ecological culture, and national self-awareness are interrelated processes that need to be understood and developed.

On the basis of "ecological thinking" and "ecological consciousness", a new system of images and symbols is created that allows a person to understand the forces of nature and to see them as a value, to understand the need to treat them with care before exerting his dominion over them.

The "Explanatory Dictionary of Pedagogy" defines the concept of "culture" as follows: culture is a social phenomenon that is created from the products of a person's skilled actions or labor activities based on the knowledge and experience they have acquired, and that can arouse pleasure in others.

Ecological culture - environmental awareness for decision-making in professional activities sense of responsibility, knowledge of nature conservation, readiness to participate in solving environmental problems at the global and regional levels, etc [6: 173].

It is no coincidence that our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed declaring 2025 the "Year of Environmental Protection and Green Economy." The President announced this at a meeting of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis dedicated to the consideration of the candidate for the post of Prime Minister and the discussion of the Cabinet of Ministers' program of actions for the near and long term.

The customs, lifestyle, family rituals, educational and cultural traditions of the Uzbek people date back to ancient times. As they say, a leaf draws strength from the root, the deep knowledge of the national rituals and values of their ancestors by the present and future generations is a factor in the fullness of their spirituality. This has always been recognized by all generations, and at the same time, it is necessary to determine whether the ecological education of secondary school students is formed on the basis of national values. The formation and development of the skills of observing the ecological imagination of primary school

students occurs mainly on the basis of psychological processes. Love for nature is a great and complex feeling. Ecological literacy and culture in students is implemented in educational institutions and in the family. It includes the spiritual and intellectual world of the child and forms a complex process. If we cultivate this feeling from the moment a child begins to recognize his senses, then love and feelings for nature will be formed in him. These feelings born in childhood are formed and enriched during the school years, and natural science lessons will help him. The student will not only accept the beauty of nature, but also learn to protect it, develop a constant love for nature, respect for the environment and its reproduction. Along with pedagogical education, environmental education and upbringing are also provided. Ecological education is understood as a system of knowledge that expresses the relationship between nature and man, which should be given to students. Ecological education is the education of a person's attitude towards the environment. Ecological education is a new form and component of general education, and it is intended to be implemented in the teaching of all subjects at school. The main goal of environmental education is to form a conscious attitude towards the environment and its problems in the younger generation. When providing environmental education to primary school students, it is necessary to pay special attention to national characteristics and aspects. These are: water, land, soil, air are considered sacred. It is not for nothing that our ancestors said: "Water is a gift of nature, a source of life." Providing such information to students in school should be the main task of teachers in ecological education. It is known that neglect of the environment and natural resources causes serious harm to the entire planet. There is a need to solve problems between man and nature. The formation of an ecological culture in students, teaching how to interact with nature and the environment has become an urgent problem in pedagogical theory and practice. Especially in secondary schools, it is necessary to diligently start educating in the spirit of love for nature from the school desk. The content of environmental education in educational institutions includes the following: - the environment and its impact on the spiritual world of the individual; - understanding nature and its importance; - cooperation between school and family in forming a love for nature; - interest in greening one's district, city, village and school yard, even in caring for plants in the classroom; - teaching respect for nature, plants and fauna in the family, school, caring for animals and birds; - restoring national traditions and customs in the ecological education of young people, increasing attention to them. The Avesta prescribes the following measures for the ecological education of people: "A person is obliged to preserve water, soil, fire, and all good things in the world throughout his life. A person who violates the rules for preserving earth, water, air, and fire is sentenced to 400 lashes. Our ancestors have always shown great love for nature. They beautified the land, beautified streets and courtyards." It can be seen that from time immemorial, the attitude towards nature has been in harmony with our national values. In the process of ecological education, schoolchildren should know the following: - an understanding of nature, the natural environment, natural factors and the connection between them; - economical use of natural resources and their protection; - protection from environmental pollution; - striving to leave nature in its natural state for future generations. In general, the effectiveness of environmental education of schoolchildren is ensured if it is carried out in the following structure and system : ecological feeling, ecological perception, ecological imagination,

ecological understanding, ecological knowledge, information, skills, qualifications, habits, ecological culture (skills), etc.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I would like to say that one of the main issues of modern times is to instill this in the minds of students. In ecological education, a person's attitude towards the environment is cultivated and instilled in the minds of students from a young age. It is envisaged that ecological education will be implemented in all subjects at school. The main goal of ecological education is to form a conscious attitude towards the environment and its problems in the younger generation. I believe that the most effective method is to conduct ecological education mainly in a practical way in the educational process. On this basis, the most achievable result will be achieved in the formation of a child's ecological culture. Such actions are part of the efforts to preserve nature and preserve the existence of the ecosystem. The largest part of it is to draw the attention of all humanity to this problem, to encourage them to protect nature together, in mutual solidarity. Explaining all this to primary school students will give the expected results. Considering this, it is necessary to implement environmental education, mainly in kindergartens and schools. When providing patriotic and environmental education in primary school natural science lessons, it is necessary to take into account the age and individual characteristics, interests and abilities of students.

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