



Ecological Education Teaching in Primary Class Methodology

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Annotation. 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.

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

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. .

Knowledge, skills, competences and competences aimed at the development of ecological education in the teaching of natural sciences in primary education are given on the basis of coherence in the content of academic subjects, in which processes aimed at ecological education, i.e. water saving, conservation and atmosphere the importance of 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, the village (or city) where he lives It is the duty of every person to protect nature. 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 urgency 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.

We need educated, experienced ecologist-agrochemists, ecologist-entomologists, ecologist-agrobiologists in 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 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.

Therefore, ecological education is aimed at harmonizing the relationship of a person with the environment, and it consists in the formation of self-awareness as a part of nature, which determines the quality of life, and 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.



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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.

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 without forming an ecological culture in the heart of each person. It is undoubtedly important to inculcate in the minds of young people the existence of the laws of nature, the interconnectedness of all phenomena and changes in nature, and the need for a person to have a proper relationship with nature. In this process, attention is paid to the comprehensive study of the history and culture of our country, our ancient traditions. In the process of education and training 3, it was possible to use the spiritual, cultural, ecological, and social educational 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. It 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 objectively evaluate it, and understand the problems related to environmental education in the conditions of independence. It is important to form and enrich ecological culture in them so that they can understand the necessity of learning and finding a solution to it correctly and have confidence in the future[42].

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[43].

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"[44].

Today, the development of environmental education in the teaching of natural sciences in elementary grades is a cross-sectional issue, so during their work, pedagogues should teach young people about the laws of nature, human and nature, their interrelationship, and the preservation of natural balance. knowledge and on the basis of these, they will have to create content for environmental education, 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.



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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, its content, importance, as well as the need to develop this process, shows the importance of explaining the reforms, scientific and technical achievements, 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.

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