



Teaching Children To Save On The Natural Environment During Class Hours

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Annotation: The most important condition for the successful implementation of an integrated approach is the creation of an environment in which adults demonstrate to children by personal example the right attitude to nature and actively, to the extent possible, participate together with children in environmental activities.

In this article highlights of teaching children to save on the natural environment during class hours.

Key words: nature, save nature, thrift, environmental activities, teaching process, modern education, class hours.

For a deep and lasting understanding of environmental concepts, complex global, regional and local environmental problems, their historical aspect is especially important. It is known that the modern severity of environmental situations has historical roots, due to the loss of the best folk traditions, the loss of the moral foundations of humanism, love, compassion, and respect for their native land. The idea of introducing a person to nature, to its knowledge, has deep roots in pedagogical science.





Teachers of school educational institutions lay the foundations for their students' physical, moral and intellectual development of personality. Contact with the natural human environment begins at an early age. It is then that the beginnings of the ecological culture of the individual are laid. This process should be based on the psychological characteristics of preschoolers. Among the latter, increased emotional sensitivity, lack of formation of cognitive and volitional spheres are important. During preschool childhood, a person develops ideas about the world around them, and it is very important that these ideas include an understanding of the interrelationships existing in nature, i.e. environmental knowledge.

Coming into the world, a person inherits priceless gifts for free: land and waters, the bowels of the earth, large and small rivers, mountains and endless plains, unique landscapes, forests, flowers, generous fruits of the earth that feed us. All this belongs to us humans. But how will we use this priceless capital, how will we convey it, save it for posterity? The credit granted by nature is great, but it is necessary to be able to use it well, prudently. And this is everyone's civic duty. Scientists note that a child already at the age of three begins to develop his attitude to various aspects of the surrounding reality, which is based mainly on knowledge gained from interaction with adults. This attitude is expressed, first of all, through caring for people and nature. Therefore, the formation of moral values must begin as early as possible, already at preschool age.

Nature must be protected not only in the reserve, but everywhere we go. To admire, to admire her power and beauty, but not to mutilate for the sake of momentary, meaningless fun. If we take care of every flower, tree, stream, and the fragile creations of the underworld, then the uniquely beautiful Crimean nature will delight us for many centuries. The development of science and technology is saving people time and effort. Scientists, engineers and many other specialists will improve transportation by increasing the volume and speed of transportation. Airliners are bringing the points of space closer and closer. A journey that took weeks in the past now takes hours. Postal threes and carrier pigeons have been replaced by instant transmission of information over the Internet. Automatic machines have freed up creative time for many people. But you can not think that technology can do anything, it is also in the power of man and requires careful attitude. Everything living and inanimate is connected by time and space. Extravagance, arrogance, avarice, ignorance tear the connecting threads, violate the correctness of life. And thrift strengthens bonds,



strengthens the unity of life. She is like raindrops, which, together feeding the earth, give a rich harvest.

This means that there should be universal environmental education, the purpose of which is to establish an ecological culture of the individual and society. All levels of education are involved here, starting with preschool, where initial knowledge about the world is laid, principles and behavioral habits are developed that determine respect for nature, other people and oneself in the future. For preschool pedagogy, environmental education is a fairly new direction, designed to form the foundations of an ecological orientation of a person, a consciously correct attitude to natural phenomena and objects, to a person as a living being, to their health and the environment. The formation of the principles of ecological culture is the formation of a consciously correct attitude:

- directly to nature itself in all its diversity;
- to people who protect and create it;
- to people who create material or spiritual values based on its wealth;
- to yourself as a part of nature;
- understanding the value of life and health and their dependence on the state of the environment;
- awareness of one's abilities to interact creatively with nature`.

The tasks of environmental education are the tasks of creating and implementing an educational model in which the manifestations of the principles of environmental culture in children preparing for school are obvious. Environmental education is one of the main aspects of moral education. After all, the upbringing of a child's careful and caring attitude to nature develops in him those moral norms that will later become the motive, the motivator of his active activity, his behavior.

Nature is an inexhaustible source of spiritual enrichment for a child. Children are constantly in contact with nature in one form or another. They are attracted by green meadows and forests, bright flowers, butterflies, beetles, birds, animals, falling snow flakes, streams and puddles. The diverse world of nature awakens children's keen interest in nature, curiosity, and encourages them to work.

However, not everything can be correctly understood by children when communicating with nature independently, and not always the right attitude towards plants and animals is formed. To introduce a child into the world of nature, to form realistic ideas - knowledge about its objects and phenomena, to



educate a young person the ability to see the beauty of their native nature, love, careful and caring attitude towards it - is the most important task of environmental education in a preschool institution. It is the kindergarten that is the first link in the system of continuous environmental education, so it is no coincidence that teachers face the task of forming the foundations of environmental education. Fostering a careful and caring attitude towards nature is possible when children have at least basic knowledge about it, master simple ways of growing plants, caring for animals, learn to observe nature, see its beauty. On this basis, children's love for nature, their native land, and Homeland is formed.

Forming a humane attitude to nature, the teacher should highlight the main thing so that the child understands that man and nature are interconnected, therefore, caring for nature is caring for a person, his future, and what harms nature harms a person, therefore, actions that destroy the common home for us are immoral. It is very important to show children that they take a position of a stronger side in relation to nature and therefore should take care of it and take care of it, as well as be able to notice the actions of other people, peers and adults, and give them an appropriate moral assessment. Adults should remember that children's often careless and sometimes cruel attitude towards nature is explained by their lack of necessary knowledge. Fostering a careful attitude to nature, increasing the level of ecological development of children is largely determined by the degree of environmental literacy of their parents. Therefore, education of parents in the field of environmental protection is of great importance. Effective love, real concern for nature arises in a child only when they have an example of an adult's attitude to nature in front of them every day.

To love the Motherland means to love the native nature, to skillfully protect it. Every day we go for a walk with the children, we walk past shrubs, trees, flower beds, well-groomed by kind and caring hands, we walk, sometimes, indifferent to everything that surrounds us. In the age of scientific and technological revolution, it is very important to teach children to see and understand the beauty of the surrounding nature, to protect and multiply its riches. By telling children about nature, the teacher, educator opens up to them the fabulous world of plant and animal life, teaches them to love and treat them carefully. Thus, respect for nature is one of the characteristics of personal qualities included in the formation of human ecological culture. This quality is manifested



in the ability to independently analyze the interaction of society and nature, creative thinking in solving problems of nature protection.

Environmental education is consistent with high civic and moral qualities: the ability to follow the principle of thrift and economy of natural resources, respect for moral and legal norms in relation to nature. The activities of children in the study and protection of the natural environment are aimed at mastering the techniques of causal and targeted thinking in the field of social ecology, gaining experience in making environmental decisions, making a real contribution to the study and protection of nature. Any society is interested in preserving and transferring the accumulated experience, otherwise not only its development, but also its very existence is impossible. The preservation of this experience largely depends on the system of upbringing and education, which, in turn, is formed taking into account the peculiarities of the worldview and socio-cultural development of this society.

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