

# Ecological education in elementary schools.

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**Annotation:** This article provides information on ecological education, a positive attitude toward ecology in elementary schools, improving knowledge of ecology, and preventing environmental pollution.

**Keywords:** Primary school, lesson process, ecological approaches, ecological training, Green area, environment, cleanliness, Context.

## Introduction:

Ecology and environmental problems are now being addressed many and often. Climate change, water and air pollution—these issues are being raised regularly in the media. However, a large part of the population prefers to move away from such problems. And the reason for this is not a lack of knowledge in the field of ecology, but a sense of involvement in the world that surrounds us, the foundations of which were laid at an early age. Therefore, today such an emphasis is placed on the development of an ecological culture of elementary school students. This task goes beyond the scope of classical pedagogy and becomes popular. The concept itself is very versatile, so you can find a lot of definitions. The talk here is about a harmonious combination of the principles of human needs and the existence of the environment. Having an ecological culture means being able to use natural resources wisely, to be able to act in accordance with the requirements of preventing environmental pollution and degradation. This requires not only knowledge in the field of biology, geography, chemistry, ecology, but also a sense of the guidelines on values, the importance of such behavior. And such instructions are put at an early childhood. Speaking about the formation of the basics of the environmental culture of junior high school students, this concept of teachers includes: interest in the problems of conservation of nature; knowledge of the environment, its principles of development; emotional perception of nature; ecological literacy; personal motivations that determine the attitude to the environment.

This becomes a complicated task for the entire school community. Characteristics of developing an ecological culture for elementary school students. Primary schools are an important period of development of a child's worldview, a period of intensive collection of ideas about the world around him. In this segment, ecological education becomes a priority pedagogical task. And it is impossible to solve it without restructuring the educational process. Within the federal state education standard, much attention is paid to the development of an ecological culture of elementary school students. The ecological component is intended to be incorporated not only into all subjects of the school curriculum, but also in practice. extracurricular activities. The objectives of developing an ecological culture of elementary school students have been identified:

develop cognitive interest, readiness to study and understand the world around him, practical skills to interact with him intelligently;

to create a holistic view of the natural and social environment;

to train willingness to adhere to ethical standards in relation to the environment.

Thus, the basis of environmental education is based on several key components: value, cognitive, activity.

Methods of developing the ecological culture of elementary school students

Eco-learning is a continuous process of development and training aimed at fostering knowledge, ideas and skills that allows you to responsively treat the environment. These components of

ecological culture are taken into account when choosing the techniques and methods used to provide ecological education to elementary school students. The educational process is based on the following principles:

complex approach (ecological ideas are determined in various lessons, as well as in extracurricular practice);

teachers, parents, and members of the public participate in educating children ecologically;

Diversity of technologies used; emotional performance of children. Effective methods of ecological education include problematic conversations and questions, the implementation of interdisciplinary artistic tasks, excursions, the organization of projects, and so on. It is important that children's theoretical knowledge can be applied in practice. The formation of the ecological culture of elementary school students through play is a special direction. This type of work is as good as possible to the age of the students, allowing them to gain knowledge in a convenient form with a positive emotional meaning." The world around you" and ecological education. Undoubtedly, the head of the school curriculum, which allows children to be introduced to the basics, will remain ecological knowledge and theme "The World." Many teachers give preference to thematic programs: "Green House" (A. A. Pleshakov);

"Nature and humans" (ZA Klepinina);

(A. A. Vaxrusheva) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.

The above-mentioned developments play a major role in the problems of conservation and respect for nature. There are municipal, activity, and ecological approaches to the selection of material and the development of tasks. The value component plays an important role in shaping the foundations of the ecological culture of elementary school students. Therefore, in a class on the topic "The World Around," the identification method is often used, allowing the child to expand his or her own ideas about the natural environment, to enter the process in an empathic way. To do this, children are invited to imagine themselves in certain conditions in place of a natural object when carrying out tasks. Changing activities in the classroom is also encouraged, including: game elements, logical exercises, effective tasks, creative work. Interdisciplinary affiliation in ecological education. The formation of an environmental culture of elementary school students is a complex problem. Therefore, the possibilities and content of all subjects of the elementary school course are involved in nurturing a respectful attitude towards nature. Starting with the world classes around, the process of forming the foundations of the ecological culture of junior high school students will continue in the classroom in mathematics, Russian, literary studies and will be reflected in extracurricular activities. Subjects of the aesthetic cycle (literary reading, music, art) help to develop moral ideas and directions, beliefs related to attitudes toward nature. In mathematics classes, children learn to quantitatively evaluate the condition of natural objects, which greatly helps with ecological tasks. In elementary school, technology allows you to get acquainted with the characteristics of natural materials in practice and the possibilities of their economical use. Integrated lessons are also effective, such as literary reading + the world around you. They create a holistic picture of what is happening around them in children, teaching them to see the interrelationship of events. Ecological education after school hours. Extracurricular activities are a compulsory element of the ecological education system. The effectiveness of elementary school students to develop ecological culture in extracurricular hours is due to the ability to harmonize a variety of types of work and creatively apply the knowledge gained about the world around them. In extracurricular practice, cognitive, gaming, labor, research, project activities are combined. Individual, group, public forms of work are used. Individual lessons often include observation of children's natural phenomena, plant and animal species, various experiences. Group work can be organized within the circle of environmental groups, allowing them to gather interested children who want to dive deeper into environmental issues. Large extracurricular activities (thematic movements, holidays, business games) contribute not only to the development of ecological culture, but also to the successful socialization of schoolchildren. Extracurricular activities allow you to use such work forms, it is difficult to overstate their positive value, but it is difficult to apply them during the course. These are travel games, excursions, long-term experiences, ecological theatre performances. Ecological circles  
cognitive;

research;  
practical;  
informed and entertaining.

The task of the cognitive and entertainment work sectors is to introduce children to the surrounding objects of a vibrant and inanimate nature, the human impact on nature in an entertainment environment. Game shape... It can be ecological games, holidays, demonstrations, presentations. Design and practical directions will help to develop a respectful attitude towards nature. Elements of work provide the opportunity for a child to feel involved in maintaining ecological equilibrium: planting flowers, shrubs, improving schooling, feeding birds in winter. The direction of research helps to develop logical thinking, seeing problems, drawing study materials, conclusions (observations, excursions, experiences).

Environmental projects for young students.

Project activities are an integral part of the educational process. In many ways, the implementation of projects contributes to the development of an environmental culture of a young student person.

In preparation, schoolchildren:

get the emotional experience of dealing with nature directly;

rigorous study of the rules of sustainable behavior;

participation in environmental protection measures.

Work on environmental projects is carried out in a single order or in small groups. Duration of work: from one lesson to the entire school year. At the same time, the teacher takes over as moderator, provides kind guidance, offers, advises. Subjects of eco-projects can be offered to children to choose based on their interests and interests. To motivate, they are intended to be related to the proximal development zone of the students. Given the age of the participants, parental support is important.

Approximate areas of the project:

"Ecology at home" (studying optimal temperature, humidity, air composition, energy saving parameters);

"The Book of Complaints" (getting to know representatives of plants and animals around them, identifying the dangers that threaten them);

"Kingdom of Garbage" (search for the most environmentally friendly methods of collecting, utilizing and recycling waste).

"Help for birds" campaign

This method of shaping the ecological culture of elementary school students has already become more traditional. Efforts to help wintering birds are usually carried out according to the scheme below. Goals: introduce the kids to the species of wintering birds in the region; attract attention to the problems of birds; development creativity and practical skills; the ability to develop an ecological culture, to evaluate human behavior in relation to nature. Participants: junior high school students together with parents and teachers. It usually becomes the place where the school district is held. During the preparatory phase, children will be familiar with presentations and publications about wintering birds, information sheets and reminders are being prepared for parents, and action symbols (gerb, slogans) are being developed. The main occupation is the preparation of food for birds that use various materials, until spring, to directly produce feeders for birds. The campaign may also include the following: a selection of drawings and thematic craftsmanship, quizzes, performances (reading poetry, riddles, scenery). Then prepared feeders are distributed schoolyard, a schedule of shifts for feeding birds is drawn up, a creative exhibition is organized. Green Pharmacy Project

### **Conclusion:**

Along with advertising, the project has great potential in terms of fostering the ecological culture of elementary school students. As an example of a cognitive research project, it is possible to develop a Herbal Pharmacy. According to the participants, this team project (1st graders and their parents), by duration - it is medium-term:

studying medicinal properties of plants;

tabiatga hurmatli munosabatni tarbiyalash;

development of creative and cognitive activity;  
formation of research skills.

During the work process, the teacher asks children the question: can plants replace medicines?

To respond, the following types of work are used:

organize a book exhibition, create ecological uniforms for medicinal drugs, watch films;  
suhbatlar, maslahatlar, viktorinalar;

explain problematic questions, follow up, experiments, search for additional information;

visit the pharmacy, play a role, organize an ecological holiday, and create a tract about medicinal herbs. The latter is possible in the context of a fundamental reconstruction of people's worldviews, a violation of values in the field of material and spiritual culture, and the formation of a new ecological culture. His feelings and minds develop according to the character of his relationship with nature. It includes: the emotional side of inclination to the natural world, the sense of surprise, passion, emotionally positive attitude towards its objects, motivations for behavior, willingness to do business, the ability to realize their knowledge in different nostalgia.