

ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING NATURAL SCIENCE IS AN IMPORTANT SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL TASK

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Abstract: *at present, in our republic, environmental education in primary school is becoming a priority in pedagogical theory and practice. This is due to the severe environmental situation in the republic, and also in our planet. An important principle in education is the continuity of environmental education, which means the interrelated process of learning, upbringing and development of a person throughout his life. Environmental education is formed primarily in the bosom of the family, then continues in the kindergarten, school and educational institutions. This article deals with these problems.*

Keywords: *ecology, education, upbringing, knowledge, natural sciences.*

ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ВОСПИТАНИЕ ДЕТЕЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЕСТЕСТВОЗНАНИЯМ ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ ВАЖНОЙ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ И ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЗАДАЧЕЙ

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Аннотация: *в настоящее время в нашей республике экологическое образование в начальной школе становится приоритетом в педагогической теории и практике. Это связано с тяжелой экологической ситуацией в республике, а также на нашей планете. Важным принципом в образовании является непрерывность экологического образования, что означает взаимосвязанный процесс обучения, воспитания и развитие человека на протяжении всей своей жизни. Экологическое образование формируется в основном в груди семейства, затем продолжается в детском саду, школьном и учебных заведениях. Эта статья занимается этими проблемами.*

Ключевые слова: экология, образования, воспитания, знания, естественных наук.

Children of school age are very inquisitive, sympathetic, receptive. At this age there is an active process of purposeful formation of knowledge, feelings, assessments, emotions, development of abilities and interests. Ecological education is understood as a continuous process of education, upbringing and development of the individual, aimed at forming a system of scientific and practical knowledge, value orientations, behavior and activities that ensure responsible attitude to the surrounding social and environmental environment.

The goal of environmental education is the formation of an ecological culture, which is based on a responsible attitude to the environment. Ecological culture is considered by scientists as a culture of human unity with nature, the harmonious fusion of social needs and the needs of people with the normal existence and development of nature itself.

Lessons of ecology, geography, as well as other humanitarian subjects should be used most often. The question arises, why it is necessary to introduce the course of ecology in humanitarian subjects?

Technical evolution has enabled man to enjoy nature. A person does not pay attention to the laws of nature, does not understand uses and destroys natural resources. This causes an ecological crisis. The crisis situation requires new approaches in solving a complex problem of developing optimal forms of interaction between society and nature. We need life-affirming ideas and developments based on complex modern concepts of human-nature interaction - eco-development, sustainable development, etc.

Therefore, in the process of education and training in the minds of children, favorable conditions are created for revealing the aesthetic value of the world of nature, its scientific and cognitive significance, and the formation of literate behavior in the natural environment. Their goal is to consolidate theoretical knowledge about the environment, evaluate its condition, and develop practical skills and work in nature to improve its condition.

Conversations of ecological content are aimed at actualizing children's knowledge, expanding and deepening them, revealing new facets of human-nature interaction. Inclusion of information on negative and positive human activities in nature in conversations helps to create the ability of children to evaluate this activity and to predict its consequences. The solution of environmental problems and the analysis of environmental situations are also aimed at identifying ecological links.

Children's games are a reflection of life. Imaginary conditions in the game contribute to the fact that knowledge of the world around us is not only understood, but also easily fixed. Moral norms and rules of behavior in the environment are assimilated.

Didactic games are games with rules. To the didactic games of ecological content are games with cards like lotto, natural material "Wonderful bag", games-quiz-type "Flower round dance" or "Who lives where?", As well as environmental games based on the modeling of social content of environmental activities. For example, the game "What will happen?" Simulated environmental games are based on modeling of ecological reality and the subject content of environmental activities. For example, the game "Who lives where?" Forms an ecological consciousness.

The teacher tries to connect them deeper with the zone of the nearest development of individual inclinations and abilities. Simultaneously with the study of the subject's connections with nature, the teacher establishes their prevalence, the degree of generality of relations and other prerequisites for the collectivist self-determination of schoolchildren, their ability to correlate personal impacts on nature with its influence on the development of sensory-emotional, volitional, intellectual activity.

Modern trends in the development of environmental education in practice show that the optimal opportunity for the development of ecological culture of junior schoolchildren is a mixed model in which all educational subjects retain their specific teaching and educational goals. Thus, the typology of models in the course of ecologization has passed a certain way of becoming: from one-to-one to a mixed one. However, the search in this direction continues to this day.

Environmental education with its focus on fostering responsible attitude to the environment should be the core and mandatory part of the general education of students. One of the most important principles of environmental education is the principle of continuity.

Nowadays' demand is to prepare young people widely for life from their elementary stage. First of all, it is important to have a high level of knowledge, secondly, to be ideologically literate, and third, to have national ideas, national pride, national mentality, to have armed with the notions of national ideology, fourth, to develop love for the country, and fifth, forming as a moral, enlightened person.

Currently, there are different pedagogical technologies that differ from one another. However, the overall aspect is that it helps the students to develop their thinking.

We know that in recent years, attention has been paid to the issues of enabling students to develop their thinking;

The attention to ecologic training of young people begins from the stage of the family and the preschool education systems in our country. As a proof of our opinion, we can exemplify that in preschool education systems several ecological classes has been established and upbringing processes are improving at lyceums together with colleges lead young people to gain love of nature from their early childhood.

Ecologic training and education is teaching ecology, having learners feel the organic relationship between their body and the outdoor environment, creating the skill of friendly treating the nature and the social environment.

All in all, one of the key and basic goals of ecologic upbringing of young generation consisted of saving our Mother Nature clean and keeping our blue sky clear. It is great contribution, which is put in order to make our country prosperous, and with the help of this, we can form the human qualities, such as flourish, cleanliness, freshness, tidiness, pureness, economy, courtesy and politeness. They can guarantee to consider ecologic laws and concepts.

People began to engage with the problem of environmental education in the XVII century. However, in our time this problem has become more urgent in connection with the impending ecological crisis. Moreover, all humankind should not stay away from solving the problems of ecological education of the younger generation.

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