



## ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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### Annotation

The threat of an ecological crisis is very acute on our planet. With frightening speed, not only the environment is being polluted, but also various species of unique animals and plants are disappearing. In order to prevent an ecological catastrophe in the future, it is important to start educating eco-culture from a very early age. Ecological education of preschoolers Preschool age is the most suitable time for the formation of the basics of perception of the world in a child.

**Keywords:** Protect nature, destructive actions, ecological culture, environmental problems, Ecological education.

### Introduction

Children at an early age are very emotional, responsive and compassionate and perceive nature as a living organism. Ecological education of preschoolers is primarily aimed at forming a positive attitude of the child to the environment - land, water, flora, fauna. Teaching children to love and protect nature, to carefully use natural resources are the main tasks of environmental education. What is the importance of environmental education for preschoolers? Children learn to be responsible for the conservation of nature. Eco-education classes give an understanding of the close relationship of all life on the planet. Environmental education games prevent aggressive, destructive actions in relation to nature and direct the activity of a preschooler in a positive direction.

How to instill an ecological culture in a child? Education of ecological culture of preschoolers begins in the child's family. Children copy the behavior of their parents.





Therefore, it is very important that parents explain to the baby the basics of ecological culture and reinforce their words with actions. You cannot teach a child what the parents themselves do not observe. Ecology for preschoolers on the pages of books. Read to your preschooler more often good stories about nature by V. Bianchi, L. Tolstoy, B. Zakhoder, N. Sladkov, M. Prishvin, K. Ushinsky. Children will listen with great pleasure about the life of forest animals and birds. After reading, talk with the baby about the problems of the characters and pay attention to the description of wildlife. Tell your child about the amazing variety of life forms on planet Earth.

Now on the shelves of stores you can find books in large formats that allow you to see in detail, for example, endangered rare species of animals in the unusual illustrations of Isabella Bunnell. While reading the book "The Domino Effect. Invisible Threads of Nature" by Gian Umberto Accinelli, you can tell a child what often results from human intervention in the natural world and the violation of the delicate balance of life on Earth.

Ecological education at home in every way involve and encourage the participation of the child in the care of animals or plants. Start with the simplest - use ready-made kits for growing flowers and herbs, install bird feeders or birdhouses. Experienced little gardeners can already try to plant a real mini-garden on the windowsill. In the process, be sure to tell in a form accessible to the child about environmental problems and what needs to be done to avoid them.

In warm time of year, environmental education can be an exciting adventure for preschoolers. Walks in the forest, field, park, meadow will help you get to know the typical representatives of the local flora and fauna. This will expand the child's knowledge of the animals and plants around him. Help your child learn to see the beauty of nature.

Ecological education in kindergarten the upbringing of a caring attitude towards the natural environment in young children is laid down in the family and continues to take shape in the preschool years in kindergarten. Teachers are faced with the task of forming the foundations of a culture of rational nature management among preschoolers. Environmental education is carried out in kindergarten through the entire pedagogical process - in everyday life and in the classroom. In the implementation of the tasks of environmental education, a great the natural environment in kindergarten is important. These are corners of nature in all groups, a nature room, a winter garden, a properly designed area in the courtyard of a kindergarten, systematic observations of natural phenomena and introducing children to regular work - all this makes it possible for children to constantly communicate with nature.



Environmental problems are universal problems of the Earth's population. The thinning of the ozone layer, global climate change, the depletion of the natural layer of the soil, natural resources, the reduction of drinking water and at the same time the intensive growth of the world's population, accompanied by an increase in production capacity, frequent accidents are problems that affect each state. Together, they create a continuously deteriorating environment for the human being himself.

The variety of diseases that have befallen people in the last century is the result of the lack of proper interaction between man and nature. Children are especially sensitive to poor living environment, polluted water and air, food products. The children of Uzbekistan are in especially unfavorable conditions. Environmental problems and the catastrophe of mankind are directly related to the process of education of the population - its insufficiency or complete absence gave rise to a consumer attitude towards nature. Ecological education of preschool children is of great social importance for the whole society. The foundations of ecological culture in the human personality are being laid in a timely manner, at the same time a significant part of the adult population of the country is involved in this process - workers in the field of preschool education and parents of children. 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, protecting and creating it, as well as to people who create material or spiritual values on the basis of its wealth. It is also an attitude towards oneself as a part of nature, an understanding of the value of life and health and their dependence on the state of the environment. This is the awareness of one's ability to creatively interact with nature.

At present, thanks to television, computers and books, children learn more about a variety of objects and natural phenomena, they have different questions about the world around them. Therefore, we try to build classes in such a way that, on the one hand, answer the questions of interest to children and satisfy their curiosity. On the other hand, to ensure that they acquire the necessary knowledge. Moreover, we see the main goal of the lesson not in the transfer of knowledge from the teacher to the child, but in introducing children to the systematic and creative activities. To do this, we diversified the structure and methods of conducting classes that contribute to the development of logical thinking and activity of children.

Non-traditional activities help to organize interesting mental activity: a travel lesson, a fairy tale lesson, a quiz, a game, etc. We conduct such classes in a group, in a classroom, in a winter garden, if weather conditions allow on the site, in the park. In these classes we use: blitz poll (preliminary and repeat the material necessary to study a new topic); problem situations or conducting experiments (allowing "to discover



new knowledge"); practical work and search activities; game tricks. It has become a tradition to hold ecological minutes in the morning hours. Their goal is to create problem situations or to model biocenoses. Biosensors is the totality of all living organisms living in a given area. With the help of modeling, it is possible to establish patterns of natural phenomena, without conducting experiments, as well as to solve a number of environmental problems in a playful and accessible form for children. For example, the biocenosis of a winter forest, where objects are placed in an atypical position (red squirrel, gray hair, insects, plants, birds). Task for children: find errors and justify answers. We attach great importance to excursions in ecological development.

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