

# Formation of Children's Ecological Understanding

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## **Abstract:**

Environmental education of children is a goal-oriented pedagogical process. Environmental education of a person, a positive approach to nature protection relations, discipline directed from the point of view of environmental protection in the implementation of activities related to nature, is characterized by the emergence of ecological awareness.

**Keywords:** pedagogy, ecology, nature, protection, personality, nature, child, education.

The traditional approach of children's ecological education-pedagogy, which is expressed in the programs of introducing children to nature, is a new direction that has emerged in recent years. The problem of environmental education of the growing generation is primarily a result of modern scientists' careful observation of the interrelationships between nature and society. Today, the nature of the relationship between man and nature is related to the preservation of life on earth. The urgency of these problems is based on the use of natural resources without taking into account ecological and biological laws, the rapid growth of industrial production, and finally, the fact that there is a clear ecological danger caused by human activity in nature.

Scientists have come to the conclusion that by analyzing the uniqueness of the influence of nature and society on each other, it is necessary to ensure the transition to a new type of nature and society in the current conditions. Ecological education of preschool children is important, because at this age they receive 70% of information, the foundations of personal ecological culture, which is considered a part of spiritual culture, are formed. Environmental education of children is a goal-oriented pedagogical process. Environmental education of a person, a positive approach to nature protection relations, discipline directed from the point of view of environmental protection in the implementation of activities related to nature, is characterized by the emergence of ecological awareness. Environmental culture of a person is the result of ecological education. In preschool age,

the component of the child's personal ecological culture is the knowledge of nature and its orientation from the point of view of ecology.

In the pedagogical process of preschool educational institutions, environmental education of a person can be carried out by revealing the following types of activities.

1. Formation of elements of environmental consciousness in children. A child is defined by understanding and imagining the elements of ecological consciousness, the character and content of knowledge about nature. They should have knowledge of ecological content that shows the interdependence of natural phenomena.
2. Formation of various nature-related knowledge and skills in children, activities related to nature should have the character of nature conservation. During specific activities related to nature (looking at plants and animals in the field yard and nature corners, active participation in work related to nature protection), children take into account the needs of living organisms, plants and animals they master the organization of conditions close to natural conditions. In this case, it is important to foresee the consequences of negative actions, to know how to behave in nature, and to preserve the integrity of separate categories of various organisms. Educating the future generation as well-rounded people is one of the urgent issues of today. Introducing children to nature plays an important role in this regard. Accordingly, it is important for educators working in pre-school educational institutions for children to be able to see the beauty of nature, to love it, to form correct understandings of events and phenomena that occur in nature, and to provide them with environmental education. there is a task. In order to introduce children to nature, the educator must have familiarized himself with the nature-related knowledge given in the "First Step" program and have complete information about the knowledge, skills, and abilities that should be given to each age group. The educator should properly plan the knowledge of nature that will be carried out in each season, the plants on the floor, the indoor plants in the living corner, the care skills of the inhabitants of the aquarium, terrarium, and the introduction to the birds and small mammals in the cage. it is necessary to start. While introducing children to the above, the teacher forms their worldview, studies the features of animate and inanimate nature, and gives preliminary insights about them.

All-round development of children, their perfect upbringing is carried out from the day of their birth. Today, the main goal of the reforms in the field of education, which are being carried out in our independent Uzbekistan, is aimed at this, that is, the growing young generation will guarantee the future and development of our independent Uzbekistan. Based on these priority directions, any knowledge given to our children in kindergartens should cultivate in them the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, love for their country, and pride in the Motherland. Therefore, the main tasks of the method of introduction to nature should be as follows:

- Teaching children to love their country.
- To teach to appreciate the work of oneself, peers and adults.
- Development of mental processes through nature (senses, perception, memory, imagination, imagination, speech, attention).
- To develop children's character and will.
- To teach to carefully preserve the gifts of nature. Above based on tasks, through nature in the comprehensive education of children
- Mental education; - Moral education; - Refinement education; - Physical education; - Ecological education; Economic education should be given. Mental education of the young generation is one of the components of general education. The goal of mental education is to teach children of

preschool age to be able to form various ideas about the simplest events of life around them. To give mental education to children through nature, to introduce them to the world of flora and fauna in the environment where we live, to give an understanding of living and non-living nature, its elements, natural phenomena, rain, stars, the moon, and the earth. can be asked during the flight. The child thinks about the things around him, seeing their shape, color, size and smallness.

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