

# ISSUES OF FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Kilichova Marhabo Khudaykulovna

Hamrayeva E'zozaxon Muzaffarovna

Teachers of Jizzakh State

Pedagogical Institute

**Annotation:** This article describes the ongoing reforms in the field of preschool education and their legal framework. The issues of formation of ecological knowledge and culture in pupils of preschool educational institutions are also analyzed. Recommendations for the formation of environmental knowledge and culture have been developed since early childhood. The training demonstrated the advantages of using project technology. Wise sayings on the subject of education have been studied analytically.

**Key words:** Preschool organization, environmental education and culture, waste, early childhood, foster, educator, human capital, project technology, my little garden, legal framework, reforms, wise sayings, harmoniously developed generation, preschool education and nature

## Introduction

"The fact that some of the reforms were carried out on time, not with its scope" Seneka

There are tasks that cannot be postponed to tomorrow. Among these tasks, the issue of preschool education and upbringing in the field of education is also important today. Because many years of scientific observation and research show that a person receives 70% of all information he receives during his lifetime by the age of 5. (p. 2.15. From this point of view, the basis of the first knowledge given to a child is carried out by pre-school educational institutions after the family. In this regard, our biggest task is to bring up a harmoniously developed generation.

Therefore, today our state has a great goal. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said in his address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan on December 29, 2020. "We have set a great goal, such as building the foundations of the Third Renaissance in our country, for which we need to create an environment and conditions that will educate new Khorezmians, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Mirzo Ulugbek, Navoi and Babur" (3)

Of course, for this purpose, first of all, there is the issue of educating a generation with a Our state is trying to create all conditions in this regard. Attention is being paid to further increasing the scale and effectiveness of reforms for human capital.

Human capital means the knowledge and skills of people. With its help, people create personal wealth and national wealth. He makes himself and his country prosperous. (Pp. 1, 22) Our country is consistently carrying out such reforms today for the sake of the future. In this regard, the beginning of the Third Renaissance, as noted by our President, and the rapid development of our country directly depend on the young generation that has matured in this country and has its own intellectual potential.

### **Main body**

Therefore, our strategic goal for the development of preschool education in 2021 is to create the necessary conditions for the full coverage of every child of kindergarten age with this area of education, regardless of social status. By the end of this year, we need to increase the coverage of preschool education to 65%, and by the end of 2023 to 75%. An additional 2,000 non-governmental kindergartens will be established with a budget subsidy of 600 billion soums, and the share of the private sector will increase to 25 percent.

Also, in 2021, 560,000 6-year-old children or 82% of them will be covered by the free school preparation system.

Alternative forms of pre-school education will be further expanded in remote villages. In collaboration with UNICEF and the World Bank, a model of home-based pre-school education for children with disabilities will be launched. (3 (

The legal framework for preschool education has also been improved. On December 16, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Preschool Education" was adopted. The law provides for the organization of the educational process aimed at the full development of the child in the state educational program of preschool education and upbringing (Article 5.29.) - In this regard, the state has great confidence in these organizations and provides financial support. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", adopted on September 23, 2020, provides for the education and upbringing of children, their intellectual, spiritual, moral, ethical, aesthetic and physical development, as well as the general education of children. It is a type of education aimed at preparing for secondary education, and preschool education and upbringing also provides for one year of compulsory preparation of children from six to seven years of age for primary education (Article 6.8. - legally enforced.

These legal bases serve as the basis for the further development of pre-school education and upbringing. Taking advantage of so many opportunities and raising children from an early age is

a topical issue today. The great Greek scientist Aristotle said, "The fate of the homeland is decided by the upbringing of young people." See, these ideas were said in BC. Hence, the issue of education and upbringing has always been of great importance since the beginning of human consciousness. (7. (Therefore, we must begin to pay attention to the education of the child from pre-school education and upbringing. Some parents today refer their children to preschools as caregivers because they do not have the opportunity to look after the children just because the child is playing or busy with their work. In fact, preschool education organizations, in their own name, are engaged in imparting the first knowledge that a child needs, along with upbringing.

One such education is environmental education. If a child loves nature from an early age and takes care of it, he is considered to have fulfilled his civic duty. True, children do not understand what you call "environmental knowledge" in early childhood (from 1 to 3 years). But that doesn't mean kids just play or sleep in kindergarten. In fact, it starts with knowledge. We also need to start with environmental awareness by introducing the environment. Then, if we teach them to keep the environment clean, the first particles of ecological culture will begin to form in them. Have you observed the environment of kindergartens in the morning and when children go home, even as a parent or someone else? In the morning, the area around the gardens is clean and tidy. We do not observe this situation when the children go home. Why is that? Have you ever wondered? Or are we the duty of these kindergarten staff? Do the staff have to keep the kindergarten and its surroundings clean and tidy for the health of the children? Definitely forced. But doesn't that mean kids or parents and the like can throw whatever they want around the garden? So, it becomes clear that we educators and parents cannot be role models for children.

The early childhood period ranges from one to three years. Under the new law, children will be admitted to kindergarten from the same age. How do we shape environmental knowledge and culture in children during this period?

We know that children develop the concept of "give" even before the age of one. He knows he can get the food or any toy he needs from someone. Although it does not say the word "give", it performs its action with a gesture. So, the child has the knowledge to own something. Now we have to form in it the concepts of "this is mine", "this is ours". For example, who owns the toy in the garden? Or whose flower grows around the garden? If both of these objects are in a bright color, it will definitely attract the child. And he can say "give" these objects, of course. Or he may call these objects "mine." Then the educator should try to give the child the right upbringing with a sweet word. In some cases, children are not even allowed to play freely in kindergartens. "If you get rid of the nonsense in children, you can never create sages" (p. 1, 28)

(says Western scientist Jean-Jacques Rousseau. There is a wisdom in this idea as well. "Is appropriate.

In this regard, we must also take very simple and straightforward actions in shaping environmental knowledge and culture. For example, when parents take children home from kindergarten, they definitely bring them some sweets. It has become a habit. The child knows how to say "give". He eats sweets, such as candy, and throws his paper on the floor. Most parents don't even pay attention to this. Then we need to give the child the concepts of "take" or "throw". This is also the child's first environmental knowledge. Thus, taking into account the age of the child, it is necessary to gradually enrich their environmental knowledge. In this, first of all, we educators and parents should be a personal example to them. After the age of two, a child can understand almost anything. We can easily give him concepts such as not plucking flowers, not breaking trees. Even at this age, you can plant a tree or flower seedling with your child. I cite a similar incident in my life as an example. When we were students, we used to go to the cotton fields. The farmer's small 3-year-old son also frequented the cotton field. I clearly remember. His name was Dilshod. One day while I was spinning cotton, he came up to me and I started talking to him and asking him a question. He would answer on his own. Then I ran a little cotton ball to pay attention to what he was saying. Then Dilshod stopped me, dug the ground with his small hands in front of the chopped cotton, and when he said "tuff", he planted the chopped cotton. I was surprised. And then I came to the conclusion that yes, this is the son of a farmer. And today, as a teacher, as a mother, I think that every action is a special program for the child. We need to create this program correctly.

True, when we say environmental knowledge and culture, we think it's a concept that applies to older student youth. In fact, while parental knowledge begins in early infancy, perceptions of the environment are gradually formed from that period. Understanding the world begins with knowing. Knowledge, on the other hand, gradually becomes knowledge. The level of application of this knowledge in practice is determined by its culture.

The experience of developed countries in the formation of ecological culture can also be used. In Spain, for example, do you believe that waste discipline is followed by avalo children? The fact is that there are bags of different colors for each type of waste. The child who fills it is given a box of sweets. In the United States, people who fully comply with disciplinary rules in the waste department are specially rewarded. They even celebrate November 15 as a waste day. The Japanese, meanwhile, are building an entire island out of compressed waste today. (8, p. 377.) We can cite many similar examples.

We, the adults today, need to focus on recycling the waste that we often see in our neighborhoods and in educational institutions, on the streets, in canals. The reason is that there is such a waste that they do not rot and disappear even in the very long term.

For example, foam does not rot at all, glass for more than 1000 years, aluminum cans for 500 years, plastic cans for 450 years, plastic bottoms (diapers, pampers) for 250 to 500 years, cellophane bags for 100 years, foil paper for 100 years, car batteries for 100 years. , battery for 100 years, pieces of brick and concrete for 100 years, cans for 50 years, plastic containers for 50 years, leather shoes for 40 years, nylon cloth for 40 years, cardboard milk, juice containers for 5 years, lanterns for 3 years, newspaper and book paper In 2 years, cardboard in 2 months, food waste in 1 month, animal waste in 1 month (9. (can soak into the soil and rot).

## **Conclusion**

In this regard, when we also put colored bags in kindergartens, children throw the designated waste in these bags. And it makes sense to work with parents to do the same at home. This should be done on the basis of project technology, taking into account the age characteristics of the child. That is, the educator can focus on the construction of a small garden or flower garden in the preschool, neighborhood or in the yard of the child's own home on the basis of the project work on the theme "My little garden." This is of course done by recycling the waste.

At the same time, any child, just a child, expects an incentive for what everyone has done. We also get results if we encourage children to do the right, helpful behaviors they do. If the child realized that the behavior he was doing was wrong, he would definitely try not to do it. When a child is praised for the right things he has done, he will grow up to be a noble man. When a child is supported in some way, it creates the conditions for him to realize his worth. Growing up in a friendly environment, a child learns to be affectionate.

The introduction of such educational technologies in preschool education and upbringing is of great importance. The introduction of modern forms of teaching, new pedagogical and information technologies in the preschool education system will help us to raise our children as worthy heirs to our ancestors.

As the wise men of the East say, "The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest heritage is good upbringing, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!" (10. (

Therefore, let us bring up a harmoniously developed generation so that our state has the greatest wealth and heritage. After all, in the future, today's young generation will take our place with you.

## **The list of used literature**

1. Quronov M. If you want my child to be happy .... T. Spirituality, 2014, p.27.
2. Karimov I.A High spirituality is an invincible force. T, "Spirituality", 2008, p.15.

3. <https://president.uz>. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan. December 29, 2020
4. Kochkarov V, Mahmudov O, Zamonov Z. Fundamentals of spirituality. Textbook. T .: "Yangiyo'l polygoaf servis", 2017, p.82.
5. <https://lex.uz>. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Preschool Education". December 16, 2019
6. <https://lex.uz>. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education". September 23, 2020
7. <https://president.uz>. Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Coaches. September 30, 2020.
8. Preschool education: yesterday, today and tomorrow. Republican scientific-practical conference. Jizzax 2018, page 377.
9. @interesting geography uzz.
10. <https://president.uz>. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. January 24, 2020
12. <https://president.uz>. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP 4884 "On additional measures to further improve the education system." November 6, 2020.
12. Sunatova G. I. Issues of formation of ecological knowledge and culture in pupils of preschool educational institutions. Proceedings of the International scientific-practical online conference "Improving the quality of modern continuing education: innovation and prospects." TDPU. April 24, 2020.