

ATTITUDES OF EASTERN THINKERS ON ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN PRIMARY CLASS SCIENCE LESSONS

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Abstract: Improving the ecological thinking of elementary school students.

Key words: student, nature, world, ecology, thinking, culture, knowledge.

Primary school students should acquire knowledge, skills and abilities related to natural sciences. These skills are closely related to ecological thinking. Primary school students need to know nature, have a scientific source about the relationship between human activity and nature. Primary school age is a crucial period of a person's life, because the foundations of a correct attitude to the surrounding world are laid here. Pupils who have received certain ecological ideas will be careful about nature. In the future, this may affect the improvement of the ecological situation in a certain region and in the whole country. Ecological education is becoming the core of modern education and is the key to the reconstruction of its modern systems and society as a whole. Thus, the role of ecological education as the foundation of new ethics and the role of support in solving many issues of people's practical life is especially relevant today. Due to the fact that environmental education of elementary school students is the most important task of the teacher, the relevance of this topic is increasing. Includes the use of various forms and methods of environmental education in the elementary school environment, including natural science lessons. Features of forming love and respect for nature in primary school students are widely covered in the works of L.D. Bobleva, A.A. Pleshakova, L.P. Saleva.

In all classes of primary education, when giving an understanding of the Motherland, students are instilled with patriotism and patriotism, and love for Mother Nature is awakened. We can also learn this from the legacies of our thinkers. Imam Ismail al-Bukhari's book "Al-jame' as-sahih" is of great importance in the spiritual and moral education of elementary school students. The work fully illuminates the issues of positive human qualities - such as honesty, purity, truthfulness, and their formation in a person, and the long-held ideas in it lead a person to goodness, to perform meritorious deeds, and to gain a good name from

himself. encourages to leave.

The famous scholar Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Farghani "Book about the causes of the sky", "Book about the methods of the science of astronomy", "The book about making the astrolabe", "Al-Farghani tables" "Calculation of seven climates", " The ecological views highlighted in such works as "Falakiyot" and "Book on Making a Sundial" have not lost their important scientific significance for centuries. Natural phenomena are deeply scientifically analyzed in Alloma's scientific works such as "Treatise on Time Determination when the Moon is Above and Below the Earth", "Elements of Astronomy", "Book on the Basics of Astronomy". Important facts about the location of continents, climates, deserts, mountains, rivers and cities are also presented. Ahmad al-Farghani managed to measure the position of 1022 stars along with the in-depth study of lunar and solar eclipses and scientifically proved that the earth is spherical and round. Another of Alloma's contributions to the development of natural knowledge was the creation of instruments used in seas and deserts, for measuring the movement of stars. Abu Nasr Farabi's invention of the sundial is also interesting for students. Ahmad al-Farghani's on ecology heritage is of universal importance. For example, "Fargani's influence in the development of the science of astronomy was so great that the name of the scholar gained eternal fame not only on the earth, but also in the sky." As early as the 16th century, one of the lunar craters was named after him in the book "Selenography" of the famous astronomer Jan Heveli published in 1647 (another crater was named after Mirzo Ulug'bek).

The ecological ideas highlighted in most of the works created by Abu Nasr Farabi, who lived in the Middle Ages, have a universal character. According to the sources, 160 scientific works were created by the scholar, which was barely able to be carried by one person. According to Abu Nasr Farabi, man is the greatest and most mature creature created by God. He has the ability to study the world in every way with his mind, intellect, senses. With the help of the mind, a person is able to know the essence of the world around him. Science is the decisive factor in the knowledge of the foundations of the existence of the world and the universe by man. The role of natural science in studying the external world and learning the secrets of nature is incomparable. In his works entitled "Kitab al-mabodi al-insonino" ("Book about the beginning of human life"), ("Word about animal organs (book)"), the anatomic structure of humans and some animals, the characteristics of organs, explains the commonality and differences between them, emphasizes the diversity of the universe, notes that they are

formed from earth, air, water, fire and their interdependence.

Abu Nasr Farabi's opinions about the permanence of the human influence on nature and the need to thoroughly assess the problem of natural and artificial selection are noteworthy. According to the scientist's point of view, the existing things in existence are not eternal, that is, "They cannot be eternal (eternal) because they are divided into air, water, earth and fire, and each element is transformed into another, and perhaps each element exists in another." . He takes the animal world as an example, it is one of the four elements. Allama enriches environmental knowledge by promoting the idea that "Achieving the highest goal can only be achieved by studying nature, because nature is easy to understand." In many works of Abu Nasr Farabi, the problems of human ecology occupy a leading place. In particular, from the scientist's work "About Human Organs", the study of the causes of various diseases specific to human organs is focused on the need to pay attention to the necessary nutrients to restore the health of the body. Therefore, the mental and physical condition of a person depends on the influence of external factors and the environment. The idea that it depends on the level of upbringing is based on the ecological views put forward in Alloma's works. Based on this idea, it can be said that learning the secrets of nature and having a conscious attitude towards the environment is the most important quality of humanity.

The works of Abu Ali ibn Sina are of great importance in the formation of students' ecological concepts. The number of works created by Alloma is more than 450, and more than 80 of them are devoted to nature and man's attitude to it.

Abu Ali ibn Sina's ideas about the appearance of mountains and the change of natural processes on the earth's surface over time became important for the development of the science of natural science. The impact of the external environment on the human body, human health care, diet, and personal hygiene are the main ideas of the work "Medical Laws" created by the scholar. One of the factors that cause diseases in the human body is related to the disturbance of moderation in water, land and air, the narrowness and untidy living spaces, the creation of favorable conditions for the rapid spread of infectious diseases (such as smallpox, cholera fever, pus, rash). The study of the spread of infectious diseases through the air and other factors in densely populated areas is of great social and medical importance even today. The famous phrase of the thinker, "If there were no dust and dust in the air, a person would have lived a thousand years", students have the skills and abilities to not pollute the air,

keep the environment tidy and not harm the nature. helps them to have.

According to the scientist, a person not only acquires material life resources from nature, but also receives mental and physical energy. He also highlights the need to use natural resources, in particular, sand, soil, water and plants, in the treatment of certain diseases and gives valuable recommendations. The ideas expressed in the works of Omar Khayyam, another Central Asian scholar, are also important in the ecological education of students. Abdurauf Fitrat in his work "Persian Poet Omar Khayyam" mentioned that the word "Hayyam" is Arabic and means "Hayyamchi" - "Tentkeeper". Umar Khayyam is the author of scientific works related to mathematics and astronomy from the natural sciences, and his works such as "On Algebra and Al Muqabala Proofs" and "The Universe and its Tasks" are famous. Alloma's works such as "Treatise on Existence and Obligation", "Answer to Three Questions", "About the Subject of General Science", "The Light of Mind", "Treatise on the Generality of Being" mainly cover the problems of human ecology. The ideas of these works encourage a person to know the foundations of the world - material existence, to understand the secrets of nature.

Assessing the structure of the world and the place of people in it, Alloma emphasizes that man is the most family-like creature in the world. In the poems of the poet, attention is paid to the fact that man is a part of nature, an inseparable element, and he emphasizes that its protection is, first of all, a condition for ensuring the survival of mankind. For this reason, introducing students to the ecological views of scholars will form a love for the environment and nature in them. The content and directions of the views of Central Asian thinkers on ecology, which give positive results, will be revealed.

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