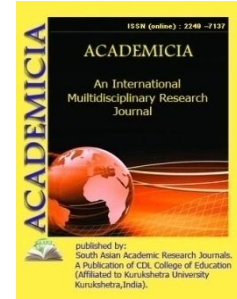




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THE ROLE OF FAMILY AND EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION

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ABSTRACT

As a result of rapid population growth, environmental and social problems are also increasing. In particular, the problems of land, water, energy and food supply are becoming a social problem all over the world. The well-being of man on Earth now depends on solving environmental problems. There are scientific, economic, technical, hygienic, legal, aesthetic, pedagogical and psychological directions of environmental problems. The pedagogical direction provides environmental education and training. Environmental education is a system of knowledge that represents the relationship between nature and man, which should be given to the population.

KEYWORDS: *Ecological Education, Environment, Society And Nature, Pedagogical Systems, Nature, Environmental Protection, Ecological Culture*

INTRODUCTION

Ecological education is the education of human attitude towards the environment. The main goal of environmental education is to form a conscious attitude to the environment and its problems in people of different ages.

As a child grows and develops, the tasks of parenting become more complex, deeper, and more stratified. Individual, group and collective forms of organization of the educational process, the unity of mental, ideological, political, moral, labor, aesthetic, physical, environmental, economic and legal education, the generality of consciousness, behavior and activities of teachers. This requires the creation and implementation of pedagogical systems that ensure the implementation of these systems.

Explain to students the unity and connection of the individual, society and nature on the basis of environmental education in the process of environmental education, to determine their understanding of the important role and importance of man in the development of humanity, society, care for nature and responsibility, the formation of feelings of belonging, as well as an ecological culture.

The theoretical basis of environmental education is the conduct of environmental education in kindergartens, schools, large and small educational institutions, universities because of certain curricula and programs, as well as the training of qualified specialists. The collected experience is summarized, presented in a pedagogical form, the curriculum, textbooks are developed.

The main tasks and objectives of environmental education are to arouse human interest in nature and the events that take place in it, to identify the causes of problems between man and nature, to find solutions and measures. The objectives of environmental education are:

- laws of development of society and nature; deepening the relationship between them and training a person who can think modern;
- training of a generation that knows the ecological status of different natural areas and makes an ecological plan for the future in the direction of socio-economic planning and production forces;
- the cultivation of young people who serve to preserve the nature in which each person, society, and various groups, categories, and classes within society live, and its riches;
- to explain to the members of the society the beauty of the place of residence, valleys, hills, mountains, their importance in human life and health in the development of their social, cultural, religious views and traditions.

In carrying out the above tasks, kindergarten teachers, students of schools and colleges, in the passage of natural and social sciences through various games, movies, linking them to the natural realities and environmental conditions of the place where they live.

Ways to conduct environmental education in kindergartens and schools. From working with nature, its beauty, and conserving natural resources among families, kindergarteners, and schoolchildren, to instilling in the younger and growing generation a love for the environment, the plants, animals, water, and soil in it. They need to be nurtured as compassionate, caring, and enriching.

To achieve these goals, it is necessary to educate kindergarten children on the basis of special programs such as "Methods of environmental education", "Getting acquainted with nature" and to inculcate in children the elements of environmental education through various games.

The work on awakening children's love for nature is carried out in simple, straightforward and understandable forms based on special methodical manuals, recommendations, educational and play materials such as "The world around us", "Nature around us", "Natural science" should be carried out.

Educators and methodologists who teach children about the environment must be experienced professionals who have completed special courses.

On the basis of the program "Environmental education and natural methods" it is necessary to organize retraining courses for educators, lectures, exchange seminars, to increase the knowledge and skills of employees.

Concepts such as "environment", "nature", "environmental protection", "ecology", "ecological contradictions" in botany, zoology, literature, chemistry, physics and especially in schools are based on the textbooks "The world around us", should take a special place in the study of "General Biology".

The state of the environment, its protection, the nature of the place where students live during this excursion, its ecological condition, the negative and positive factors that affect it, have the knowledge, skills and thinking ability to take measures to preserve and enrich natural resources and return from the tour.

Pupils of schools and lyceums will take part in "Young naturalists", "Green patrols", "Animal care animals", "Mother-earth patrols", "Fresh air", "Blue water" patrols, "Nature and fantasy" organized in the health laner. Comprehensive study of environmental problems on the basis of the curriculum "Young ecologists", specially trained in such circles as "Nature protection", "Young ecologists", "Nature protection" need.

This means that both the problem and the success of one country have the same positive and negative effects on other countries. The current ecological crisis in many parts of the world means that we need to treat nature and pay more attention to it.

Emphasizing that environmental problems are now a global issue, the head of state said, "The problem of environmental security has already gone beyond the national and regional spheres and become a common problem of all mankind." Indeed, the preservation of Mother Nature means the preservation of the Motherland. Homeland begins at the threshold. Therefore, each of us must contribute to the preservation of nature around us. In addition, let's appreciate the blessings of the motherland.

Because from my many years of experience, it is clear that raising children from an early age in the spirit of love for the motherland and the environment is an important task for all of us. Therefore, it is important to involve in environmental education as much as possible in such activities as landscaping of urban and rural streets, planting of fruit and ornamental trees, keeping parks and ponds clean, caring for pets. Environmental literacy and culture begin, first and foremost, with the family.

The basis of the formation of an ecological worldview is directly related to family upbringing. Our ancestors paid special attention to the issue of child rearing and created exemplary traditions in this regard.

From an early age, children are brought up in a family with moral and labor values. They have a love of work, respect for the environment, a sense of well-being and landscaping. For example, to avoid polluting the environment, to throw rubbish in separate pits, to dig latrines away from ditches, streams, springs, to prevent fires, to use dried trees instead of growing them for various needs, not to break the seedlings, not to destroy the birds. Behaviors such as not breaking the nest are formed. In the family circle, children are told, "Do not spit on water, do not pollute it, because all animals will enjoy drinking it," "Do not break the branches of a flowering fruit tree, it

will bear fruit, you will eat it yourself," "Do not cut unripe grapes, if you cut them." will be a great sin. Because it has the share of the believers”.

Kindergarten children first develop the concept of environmental education. It is advisable to work with preschool children in the following areas:

- To provide preschool children with a clear understanding of the natural world and the relationship between events in it;
- Formation of activities in children about nature, its preservation, enrichment;
- To acquaint children with the work of our state on nature protection and conservation. This needs to be done through a consistent educational process in collaboration with preschool staff, parents and the community.

In conclusion, if every parent teaches their child to love nature from an early age and informs them about the healing properties of fruits and vegetables grown in our country, it will be a great light upon light. After all, it is no secret that environmental education begins in the family.

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