

## **EKOLOGIK TA'LIM ASOSLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH MAZMUNI**

### **СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ОСНОВ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ**

### **CONTENT OF FORMING THE BASIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION**

**JDFU maktabgacha ta'lim yo'nalishi talabasi –QosimovaE'zoza.**

#### **Annotatsiya**

Maqolada zamonaviy jamiyatning asosiy vazifasi - eng erta maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda ekologik ongni, tabiatga nisbatan to'g'ri fikrlashni, madaniyatni shakllantirish zarurati haqida fikr yuritiladi.

#### **Аннотация**

В статье рассматривается главная задача современного общества - необходимость формирования у детей самого раннего дошкольного возраста экологического сознания, правильного мышления о природе, культуре.

#### **Annotation**

The article deals with the main task of modern society - the need for the formation of ecological consciousness in children of the earliest preschool age, correct thinking about nature and culture.

Kalit so'zlar: zamonaviy, jamiyat, maktabgacha yosh, ekologik ong, tabiat, fikrlash, madaniyat, shakllantirish.

Ключевые слова: современность, общество, дошкольный возраст, экологическое сознание, природа, мышление, культура, формирование.

Key words: modernity, society, preschool age, ecological consciousness, nature, thinking, culture, formation.

Ekologik ta'lim asoslarini shakllantirish va u bilan ekologik ta'limni rivojlantirish maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalik davrida bolaning rivojlanishining zarur bosqichidir. Aynan erta bolalik davrida bola atrofdagi olamga, tabiat olamiga qiziqqa boshlaydi. Amaliyotga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv jarayonida amalga oshiriladigan bolalarda boshlang'ich ekologik bilim va tushunchalarni shakllantirish maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda ekologik ta'limning eng muhim natijasi bo'lgan bolaning ekologik tarbiyasini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Bundan zamonaviy jamiyatning asosiy vazifasi - eng erta maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda ekologik ongini, tabiatga nisbatan to'g'ri fikrlashni, madaniyatni shakllantirish zarurati kelib chiqadi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalik, ko'plab psixologlar va o'qituvchilarning fikriga ko'ra, har bir bolaning hayotida ma'lumotni jadal o'zlashtiradigan va kerakli bilimlarni o'zlashtirgan juda muhim davrdir.

Bolalarda atrof-muhitga nisbatan ma'lum munosabat va xulq-atvor shakllana boshlaydi, shuning uchun bolalarda imkon qadar atrof-muhitni o'rganishga qiziqishni erta yoshda shakllantirish kerak. Bolalarga ekologik ta'lim nafaqat tabiat haqidagi bilimlar, balki o'zini tabiatning faol va izlanuvchan sub'ekti sifatida ongli ravishda qabul qilish ekanligini tushunish muhimdir. Ekologik ta'lim muammosi dolzarbdir, chunki zamonaviy avlod tobora o'zini tabiatdan uzoqlashtirmoqda, unga nisbatan qadriyatli munosabat yo'qolib bormoqda, barcha tirik mavjudotlarga befarqlik, har qanday jarayon yoki hodisalarga befarqlik tobora ko'proq namoyon bo'lmoqda.

Ekologik ta'lim maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni o'rganish, tarbiyalash va shaxsini rivojlantirishning uzluksiz jarayoni sifatida, bunda bolalarda kognitiv va amaliy ko'nikmalar shakllanadi. Ekologik ta'lim bolalarda qadriyat yo'nalishlarini, tabiatda ham, kundalik hayotda ham barkamol xulq-atvorni shakllantirishga yordam beradi, atrof-muhitga, ijtimoiy va tabiiy muhitga, sog'lig'iga mas'uliyat bilan munosabatda bo'lishni ta'minlaydi.

Bu ta'rifdan kelib chiqadiki, ekologik ta'lim nafaqat dunyo haqidagi bilimlarni idrok etishga, balki tabiat sub'ekti bo'lgan ekologik savodxon shaxsni rivojlantirish,

shakllantirish va tarbiyalashga qaratilgandir. Shu asosda, biz maktabgacha ta'lim bosqichidayoq bunday shaxsni tarbiyalash, rivojlantirish va tarbiyalash kerak degan xulosaga kelamiz.

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