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PEDAGOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF USING THE HERITAGE OF CENTRAL ASIAN THINKERS IN FORMING ECOLOGICAL THINKING IN PRIMARY CLASS NATURAL SCIENCE LESSONS

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Abdinazarova Zebiniso Khudoyshekurovna

Teacher of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, the content of forming an attitude to the environment in primary education, elements of environmental education and upbringing, components of creative approach and improvement, the effectiveness of natural knowledge acquisition by primary school students, extracurricular activities in the formation of environmental concepts the use of training, environmental literacy and culture improvement, nature protection processes are described.

KEYWORDS

Elementary school, student, creative person, ecology, understanding, creativity, pedagogy, form, assessment, method, education, nature, component, natural knowledge, ecological education, ecological literacy.

INTRODUCTION

Primary classes, which play an important role in the formation and strengthening of behavioral qualities in the formation of ecological consciousness, ecological thinking and culture in students, have certain

opportunities. For this reason, focusing attention on introducing students to the ecological views of Central Asian thinkers in elementary science classes gives positive results. Formation of knowledge based on the

ecological heritage of the great thinkers of Central Asia in the minds of primary school students educates them to have a responsible attitude towards the environment and nature. Environmental education of elementary school students is a problem of national importance, the solution of which depends on the scientific-pedagogical approach to the problem and the determination of effective ways. For this reason, it is necessary to pay serious attention to ensuring the systematic and continuous transfer of environmental knowledge to students in general education schools. Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khorazmi, one of the mature thinkers of the Eastern Renaissance, wrote works on mathematics, geography, and history. at the same time, he led the work of measuring the length of one degree of the arc of the Earth's meridian. More than 20 scientific works were created by the thinker, most of them describe the ecological state of the environment and the relationship of people to it. In particular, the thinker's "Indian Account", "Earth Map", "Book of History", "Astronomical Tables", "On the Sundial", "Book on Astrology", "Treatise on the Eras and Holidays of the Jews" and other works of the thinker ecological ideas have been expressed. In the work "Kitab surat il-ard" ("Picture of the Earth") created by Muhammad al-Khorazmi in 847, the land and water areas of the globe, continents, oceans, forests, plants, animals, as well as many natural reserves, countries and their peoples are given detailed information. The work contains several comments, maps, and a description of the Aral Sea. In addition, the work contains geographical details of 637 important places and 209 mountains. The scientist pointed out that river waters can dry up and become polluted, and various activities can fall on a person's head.

It is suitable for elementary school students to provide information about Muhammad al-Khorazmi's views on the problems of calculating land area, ways to solve them, and effective use of land. Also, it should be mentioned that the names of 2402 geographical objects, including cities, mountains, seas, and rivers, are recorded in the works of Alloma in natural science lessons. Abu Rayhan Beruni is another thinker who made a significant contribution to the development of ecological knowledge. The thinker created 152 works, in which the scientific foundations of dialectical development in the natural environment were created. The rich cultural heritage of Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, who holds a unique place in Islamic culture, has its practical significance even today. In this regard, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karamov, stated the following: "Imam al-Bukhari is the pride of not only the Uzbek people, but also the entire Muslim world. His life is a literal example of scientific and human courage, indomitable will, unquenchable faith. - wax is important in moral education. The work fully illuminates the issues of human positive qualities - qualities such as honesty, purity, truthfulness, and their formation in a person. The long-drawn ideas in it lead a person to goodness, to perform meritorious deeds, to leave a good name for himself. encourages. Also, together with the issues of moral education, the views on the environmental conditions that play a leading role in the daily activities of a person, that is, the content and conditions of his relationship with nature as a consumer, are included in the content of the work. Allama's "Al-adab al-mufrat" Issues related to human ecology are also analyzed in detail in the work ("Masterpieces of Literature"). For example, in the play, "Son, if one mountain oppresses another, this oppressive mountain will surely be crushed to pieces. That is, tyranny is such a bad behavior that it is also

unforgivable. This is not only for humans and animals, but even if a mass like a mountain (inanimate object) attacks each other, it will surely be avenged." It is said that "A Muslim who sows a tree or a crop, and a person, bird or animal eats its fruit, he will be rewarded for this." The works of the great scholar Imam Isa al-Tirmidhi also covered issues of ecological education. His "Sunnan" ("Collection of Hadiths"), "Book of Defects", "Book of History", "Book about the Prophet's morals and manners, walking leeches", "Book about names and nicknames", "Book about asceticism" Imam Isa al-Tirmizi in his works emphasizes the need to protect nature, preserve living creatures, plants and trees, and preserve the natural beauty of the environment. Such views are clearly reflected in the content of the hadiths mentioned in the book "Sunnan" of the scholar.

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