

## EQUIPPING THE SCIENCE AND NATURE CENTER AND ORGANIZING GAME-BASED EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

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*Annotation.* Preschoolers can see the events that take place and the events that take place init, and the love of nature. Special emphasis was placed on the role of nature in the upbringing of children and the need to explain its rational use.

*Keywords:* nature, man, role, Central Asia, thinker, conservation, thought, history, introduction, method, science

Nature includes the organic (living) and inorganic (non-living) world a whole world of nature - the organic and inorganic worlds, plant and animal worlds surrounding humanity with its extremely diverse forms and components. Humanity is a creature that emerged from it. Therefore, one essence of it is natural (biological), and the other essence is social. The concept of nature is used in more broad and partly narrow senses. In a broad sense, nature is the whole objective existence, real reality, the universe in various forms. In a narrow sense, nature is a science, mainly natural sciences are the object of study of natural science. Two levels of nature are distinguished in the literature: primary and secondary. The first and second of these are natural resources created with the participation of mankind - soil, water bodies and canals, groves, orchards and orchards, settlements - cities, villages, etc.

The science that studies the way of life of organisms in relation to each other and the environment surrounding them is called ecology.

Ecology (Greek "oikos" - living, home, space, "logos" - teaching) -in general, it means the habitat, space of organisms.

Such as populations, species, biocenoses, biogeocenoses and biosphere concepts are the source of ecological science. Therefore, generall ecology is

studied in four sections: autecology, populations ecology, synecology and biosphere.

1. Autecology (—autos is a Greek word meaning “self means) the interaction of some species with the environment in which they live, learns how they are more and organically adapted to the environment.

2. Ecology of populations (—population is a French word,—aholi degan ma‘noni bildiradi) populyatsiyalar tuzilmasi va dinamikasini, ma’lum bir sharoitda turli organizmlar sonining o‘zgarish (biomassa dinamikasi) sabablarini checks.

3. Synecology (syn is a Greek word that means unity means) the structure and properties of biogeocenoses, some plants and animals studies the interaction of species and their relationship with the external environment.

4. The development of the study of ecosystems and the doctrine of the biosphere it is the nature that exists in a pure natural state, free of humanity, in an exceptional way; An ecological factor is a component of the environment that directly affects living organisms.

However, it is natural for people to produce material goods conditions are required. The part of nature that is closely connected with society and has a certain influence on its development is called the environment. The top layer of the earth and underground resources, climate and other such things make up the environment. The environment is a permanent, eternal and necessary condition for human production of material goods. In particular, being in the embrace of nature refreshes a person's spirit and increases his work capacity and creative activity. But "... human influence on nature and its resources is wrong due to its use, the natural environment (air, water, soil, etc.) is polluted, began to have a negative impact on the economy and, especially, on human health."

According to the researcher A.R. Meliboyev, between nature and society directions in which environmental problems appear in the field of relations identification is an extremely important pedagogical and psychological problem.

Such relations are aimed at rational use of natural resources. It arises when there is a need to evaluate methods:

- the nature of the relationship of humanity to nature (non-targeted, personal interest, indifference to the environment, to a specific goal oriented, consumerist, careful, active creative);

- there is a need to assess the goals and methods of using natural resources. It happens only when it happens. The need for such assessment is important for the natural factor, both for man and society it is formed from the fact that it is a human value. The well-being and well-being of society members directly depends on the state of the environment.

It is known that nature is a priceless value for mankind. Nature, birth, it is a place of living, growth and activity. Man lives with nature, grows, develops. Humanity not only affects nature, but also directly depends on it. Factors related to nature also determine technical, economic and ecological relations. This situation requires coordination of people's relations with nature and environment. Instilling love in children by introducing them to the animal world from an early age, protecting living and inanimate nature is a problem that needs to be researched as one of the first elements of ecological education. In particular, this direction has not been specially studied, and the fact that the state and society's need for a well-rounded person has increased is an indication that it is urgent. By introducing preschool children to nature, ethetic, mental, moral education and physical development are important at all times considered as one of the urgent problems. Acquaintance with nature is a process that brings a person to spiritual maturity. protects him from all negative mistakes. As a result, his moral beauty increases. That's it For this reason, the process of education through introduction to nature has a long history. In this regard, the peoples of Central Asia have a rich tradition in the field of nature protection. The doctrines that it is the duty of man to preserve and protect nature were expressed in the teachings of the great scientists who grew up in Turoni Turkestan. Scholars have written down rich information about the use

of nature, events and incidents related to them in their time. In their works, they explained the need to cultivate love for nature and high morals. In the Middle Ages, the concept of nature was almost not developed in European countries. Western. At a time when European science was depressed, Central Asian scientists developed it. In the Middle Ages, scientists of Central Asia spoke valuable thoughts about nature, its balance, and respect for nature, when the science of ecology did not exist at all. The great scholar, encyclopedic scientist Muhammad al-Khorazmi (783-847) wrote in one of his treatises: "Know that if the eyes of the world are filled with tears, it will be filled with sorrow." People, don't take your love away from the river." Therefore, since nature and its products are for humans, it should be used wisely and fairly. Only by improving our relationship with the earth, water, and animals can we preserve our mother nature. It is full of animals. It is possible to restore the forests, the place of birds and animals, orchards, green lakes and meadows. Only man is capable of these works. Because, as the poet said: "The owner of the world is himself, that is, man, that is, nature and he can preserve it." Muhammad Musa al-Khorazmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina and others among the scientists who lived and worked in Central Asia in the Middle Ages made a great contribution to the development of natural science.

They are still environmental science nature and its balance, plants and animals before birth who spoke valuable thoughts about the world, respect for nature. That's it One of our greatest scholars, Muhammad Musa al-Khorazmi, wrote his "Booksurat al-arz" was written by Abu Nasr Al-Farabi (870-810) "al-hajmi wa al-mikdor", "Kitab "almabadi al-insan" works by Abu Rayhan Beruni "Saydana", "Minerology" who wrote The nature in our Hadith Sharif is to protect nature carefully, increase it, and take care of it getting acquainted with the clauses related to doing. it is analyzed in depth.

Science, enlightenment and culture are eternal in the human world He was a torch and illuminated... In the layers of history unknown to us our hidden values,

unique manuscripts, ancient Our monuments are deeply explored by our research scientists with the honor of independence is being studied. History is the path of perfection and development of a person. Ignorance of music is not self-awareness. Names of great people only people who understand themselves He always remembers those who are pure in spirit.

Tell us about the butterfly. Educate the children by asking questions such as tell us how to catch the cubes falling from the truck. Where do materials come from? Collecting materials for use at the nature center is an ongoing process that involves parents and the community. Waste materials such as plastic trays, bowls with handles, empty lemonade bottles of different sizes, various bottles, cardboard pieces, tree parts, and gauze scraps are all useful materials for technical creativity.

Take a walk around or around the nursery to see where the rainwater goes. Check out your local creek. There is no doubt that the nature center will be enriched by the creativity of the educator. In the process of introducing children of small groups to nature, the teacher solves a number of tasks: forms the first ideas about some objects and phenomena of inanimate nature, the most common bright flowering plants, learns to distinguish the features of appearance it will animals, some parts of the body, movement characteristics, sounds. The teacher teaches children the first simple labor skills: watering plants, wiping leaves with a wet cloth, feeding fish, birds in the corner of nature. On this basis, it educates to treat plants and animals with care, awakens the feeling of joyful surprise, the first aesthetic experiences in children.

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