

AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

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**WAYS OF FORMING A SENSITIVE AND CAREFUL
ATTITUDE TO NATURE IN MINOR SCHOOLCHILDREN**

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ABSTRACT

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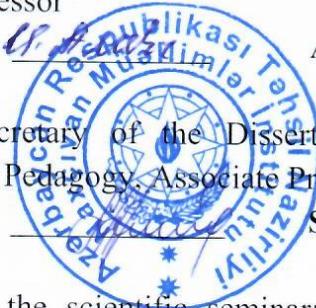
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance of the topic and the degree of processing: The directive documents on education reforms successfully implemented in Azerbaijan set important duties for subject teachers and persons leading of extracurricular activities in secondary schools in connection with the formation of the environmental education of the growing generation. For the successful solution of these duties, class teachers working in general secondary schools must carry out purposeful, planned and organized works.

The severity of the problems in the modern world has been set before the pedagogical theory and school practice the duty of educating the young generation in the spirit of a caring, responsible attitude to all living things. To make ecological requirements to become the norm of human behavior, it is necessary to cultivate a sense of purposeful responsibility for the environment, especially for the condition of all living things, from childhood.

In the system of preparing the young generation to fulfill this mission, the acquisition of knowledge about the natural and social environment of human, the role of the primary school, which can be considered the initial stage of getting acquainted with the unified view of the world, is of great importance.

In general, a number of measures are taken in our country to encourage a sensitive and caring attitude to nature, paying attention to the growing generation. It is important to note the purposeful, planned and organized works carried out in this area, as well as the reforms carried out in the field of ecology.

The protection of the natural environment in Azerbaijan is attributed the most important political, economic and social duties of the state. At the same time, the activities of international organizations in the field solving ecological problems in our Republic have also expanded significantly. Thus, Republic of Azerbaijan has regular contacts with ecology organizations in both European and Asian countries. These relations are carried out

purposefully, systematically and in an organized manner through various measures.

Numerous ecology problems have arisen in the territory of our country due to the lack of such international measures against ecological disasters until the years of our independence. As a result of the far-sighted policy of our great leader Heydar Aliyev since the years of we gained independence should be noted as a good case, regular organization of such international events aimed at eliminating ecological disasters.

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Education" (2009) available a number of items related to the formation of a sensitive and caring attitude of minor students to nature while turning into a point of view duties set for general secondary schools. One of this items states that *"Our state ensures the intellectual, physical and mental development of children from an early age, the acquisition of simple work habits, the discovery of talents and abilities, health protection, aesthetic education, the formation of sensitive attitudes to nature and people"*¹.

A number of necessary works are being carried out in the general secondary schools of our country to develop the ecological education of the growing generation, to form a caring and sensitive attitude to the environment. Thus, it was considered necessary to hold subjects in general secondary schools that serve only the ecological education of students. Among these subjects, about the subjects "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life" are important in terms of successful solution of the discussed problem. Formation of ecological education of minor schoolchildren through the efforts of teachers who teach of "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life" subjects, teaching them to be sensitive and caring for nature is of important relevance scientific, pedagogical and methodological importance.

¹Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Education". Baku, Law publishing, 2009, - 109 p.

On the basis of such purposeful, planned and organized works carried out by teachers of the subject "Knowledge of Life" in primary school stands the formation of a sensitive and caring attitude to nature and the environment in primary school students. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to carry out a number of purposeful activities in the teaching of subjects to teach minor students to be sensitive and caring for nature.

One of the main directions "In the State Strategy for the development of education in the Republic of Azerbaijan" is the creation of based on competence education content. Here is intended that primary school teachers will be able to raise the level of personality-oriented of students based on professionalism. Every primary school teacher, based on his / her competence, in addition to giving students the basics of knowledge, should also ensure that they are formed as a person, in the process of creating the content of personality-oriented education, it should also put forward the formation of a caring and sensitive attitude to nature in minor students. The above expresses itself the urgency of the research problem.

One of the factors from substantiating the relevance of the research problem is the provision of recommendations that are necessary to be consideration in relation to the environmental education of minor schoolchildren in the directive documents on the National curriculum successfully implemented in our country. On the National curriculum documents are shown that, students in the subject of "Knowledge of life" must know their rights thoroughly. Because it is possible in the teaching of "Knowledge of life" to form sensitive and caring attitudes nature in minor schoolchildren. One of these documents are shown that, student by studying the subject of "Knowledge of Life":

"- demonstrates understanding of their rights, respect for the rights and freedoms of others, a sensitive and caring attitude to the people around it, nature and ecology, expresses personal views on these issues;

-explains the most necessary safety rules related to the protection of human life and health;

-demonstrates honesty, justice, humanism, compassion, explains his considerations on the essence of these moral qualities;

-uses economic knowledge in everyday life;

-makes observations of natural phenomena with a sensitive and caring approach to nature and ecology and expresses attitude to them;

-explains the events happening in society according to own age level²”

Considering the presentation of the problem in the literature, it is clear that this problem is researched in our country in two main directions: The first direction research is based on the general ecological problem, and the second direction research is based on the pedagogical context and the works printed in the subject of ecological education. It turned out that while reviewing the works published on the basis of researches in the pedagogical aspect of the environmental education, although the authors (M.M.Mehdizade, M.A.Muradkhanov, T.M.Efendiyev, I.I.Valikhanli, A.N.Karimov, M.A.Mammadov and others) prepared chapters and paragraphs on several components of education in pedagogical works published before the years of independence, including textbooks and teaching aids on pedagogy, they did not make any notes on the ecological education of students. Only in the years of independence, pedagogical scientists of Azerbaijan in the textbooks and teaching aids related to pedagogy classified the problem of ecological education as one of the components of education.

N.M.Kazimov, A.Sh.Hashimov, Y.R.Talibov, Y.Sh.Karimov, Z.I.Garalov, F.B.Sadigov, A.O.Mehrabov, A.N.Abbasov, F.A.Rus-tamov, T.Y.Dadashova, H.A.Alizade, H.Sh. .Mustafayeva, S.D.Gu-liyev, I.H.Jabrayilov, H.H.Ahmadov, M.H.Nazarov, A.R.Babayeva,

² Huseynova G.A. practical review of Curriculum training. III edition. Target Publications. – Baku: - 2017, p.24-25

L.N.Gasimova, such as M.A.Ismikhanov although there are valuable insights into the essence, the content of ecological culture, ecological education and upbringing in the works of pedagogical scientists, minor schoolchildren do not have scientific approaches to forming a sensitive and caring attitude to nature.

The natural world has long been recognized in pedagogy as one of the most important factors in the education and upbringing of minor students. Minor school-age children who communicate with him, get acquainted with objects and events, strives to understand the world in which they live, discovers the amazing diversity of flora and fauna, evaluates the value of knowledge about the role of nature in human life, treat them a caring attitude, they live spiritual and aesthetic feelings and experiences that encourage them to care for the preservation and enhancement of natural resources and new forms of life.

The basis for the formation and development of a caring attitude to nature, the formation of ecological culture in primary school students is the content of primary school curricula, which contain certain information about the interaction of human (society) with nature. For example, the content of humanitarian and aesthetic education (language, art recite, music, fine arts) allows to enrich the emotionally harmonious impressions of minor students, helps the development of value judgments, full communication with nature and skillful behavior. It is known that works of art as in different manifestations of colors, shapes, sounds, smells, true nature serves as a source of knowledge about the world around us, an important means of understanding the various forms of life.

Thus, the **relevance of the research** is due to the following contradiction:

- Contradiction at the socio-pedagogical level: With the importance of forming a respectful attitude to various forms of life in children in the early stages of education, being the low level of theoretical and practical processing of this problem, contrasts between the values of the objective ecological worldview in real life and the activity of the teacher;

- Contradiction of scientific and theoretical characteristic: On the one hand, to develop sensitive and caring attitudes towards nature among minor schoolchildren, to form the ability to live in harmony with nature is necessary, on the other hand, the same problem has not been solved in the science of pedagogy.

- Scientific and methodological essence: On the one hand, students need experience to improve the process of forming an ecological worldview, on the other hand, its scientific and methodological support is weak.

Object and subject of research.

The object of research is the process of forming a sensitive and caring attitude of minor schoolchildren to nature.

The subject of the research in the process of realization a system of work to form a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren.

Aims and duties of the research. The aim of the research is to identify the most optimal ways and opportunities for the formation of a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor students in the process of teaching subjects and extracurricular activities and to show effective forms of using those ways and opportunities.

The purpose, object and subject of the **research** are the following **duties** put forward:

- To clarify the essence of the concept of sensitive and caring attitude to the environment in minor schoolchildren.

- Generalize by researching and analyzing the problem statement and pedagogical-psychological bases in scientific-pedagogical literature, school practice.

- To identify opportunities and ways to teach minor students to be sensitive and caring for the environment in the process of teaching the subjects "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life" in primary school.

- Correctly identify opportunities to instill a sensitive and caring attitude towards minor students in extracurricular events.

- To develop and test pedagogical conditions for the formation of a sensitive and caring attitude to the environment in minor schoolchildren.

- To prove the validity of the scientific ideas put forward in the hypothesis of research through pedagogical experiment.

Hypothesis of research. The formation of a sensitive and caring attitude of minor students to the ecology and the environment in the primary grades of secondary schools can be realized only if:

- if opportunities and ways to instill a sensitive and caring attitude to the environment are revealed in the process of teaching the subject "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life" to minor schoolchildren in primary school;

- if the ways of instilling a sensitive and caring attitude to the environment in minor schoolchildren in extracurricular activities are correctly identified, the formation of a sensitive and caring attitude to nature and the environment in students of I-IV grades will develop successfully.

Research methods. Research methods such as observation, interview, theoretical analysis, study of documents, questionnaire survey and pedagogical experiment were used to solve the hypothesis put forward in the research process.

The following provisions are removed in the defense.

1. Teaching minor students to be sensitive and caring for nature in the "Azerbaijan language" lessons of primary school has a major importance for the development of their ecological education.

2. It is very useful in terms of successfully solving the problem of about identifying opportunities and ways to teach students to be sensitive and caring for nature in the lessons of "Knowledge of Life" in primary school.

3. Benefits are many to teaching minor students to be sensitive and caring about nature in the extracurricular activities.

4. It is important to instill in minor students a sensitive and caring attitude to nature, to form their ecological education at the level of today's requirements.

5. Conducting a pedagogical experiment related to the problem in stages very much depends on proving that the worker hypothesis is correct.

The scientific novelty of the research is determined by the following aspects:

- For the first time, an important problem such as the formation of sensitive and caring attitudes towards nature in minor schoolchildren was involved in the research.

- The essence, content and components of the formation of sensitive and caring attitudes towards nature in minor schoolchildren have been identified, based on the best school and teacher experience, the results of experiments, the ways, forms and means of its implementation have been clarified.

- Mutually integrated, ensuring the effectiveness of the process of forming sensitive and caring attitudes to nature in minor schoolchildren, a new theoretical system for the creation of a complex of pedagogical conditions has been put forward.

- Regularities, criteria and level indicators of formation of sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren were clarified, probable gaps have been found that, also this allows them prevents from occurring at the school stage.

Theoretical significance of the research. During the research, the essence, content, goals and objectives, theoretical foundations of the work related to the formation of sensitive and caring attitudes to nature in minor schoolchildren were identified.

The scientific ideas put forward in the research work will contribute to the science of pedagogy, will enrich the history of pedagogical thought.

Practical significance of the research. There is no doubt that the system of work on the problem, the main scientific ideas, as well as suggestions on the results of the research will provide methodological assistance to primary school teachers. The work methodology presented to primary school teachers is related to the formation of a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren.

Its approbation and application. The topic of the dissertation was registered at the meeting of the Republican Scientific Research Coordination Council Scientific Council on Problems of Pedagogy and Psychology on June 28, 2016 and approved at the meeting of the Scientific Council of Nakhchivan State University on September 23, 2016 (protocol №01). The proposed system of work has been applied in urban schools of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, including 11, 12, 15 and named after Heydar Aliyev secondary schools, primary schools of Garkhun and Kuku village schools of Sharur and Shahbuz districts. A total of 15 scientific articles and conference materials were published in prestigious journals approved by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the problem studied in the dissertation, 3 of them articles and 1 conference material were published abroad.

The dissertation was accomplished at the department of **"Pedagogy and Psychology" of Nakhchivan State University.**

The volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately and the total volume with a sign. "Introduction" 10 pages – 17 335 signs, chapter I 78 pages – 148 225 signs, chapter II 52 pages – 89 250 signs, "Results and suggestions" 4 pages - 7645 signs, Total volume 161 pages – 262 455 signs.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

At the introduction justifies the relevance of the research, brief information about the volume is given the degree of processing of the problem, object and subject, goals and objectives, research methods, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, provisions put forward for defense, approbation and application of the work, the structure and scope of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, called **"Theoretical issues of the formation work of sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren"** consists of 3 paragraphs. The first

paragraph, called **"The essence, content, goals and duties of the formation work of a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren"** clarifies the main essence of the process of forming a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren, the content of the work was explained on scientific-pedagogical, methodological bases, general information was given about the goals and duties. It was noted that in the process of teaching "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life" subjects in grades I-IV, it is expedient to provide students with information about the essence, content, goals and duties of ecological education in order to teach minor students to be sensitive and caring for nature. To cultivate students with theoretical information on ecological education in primary school, class teachers are given certain recommendations about it. The main purpose of ecological education and modern stages of development, the principles of social conditioning of nature and human attitude to nature are analyzed. There is information that related to ecological education, it is necessary to deliver them to all primary school students. One such information is theoretical knowledge related to the essence, content, goals and duties of ecological education. When conveying this theoretical knowledge to primary school students, first of all, it is need to pay attention to the correctness of the most appropriate scientific definition of ecological education.

As it is known, the scientific and pedagogical literature is given a variety of ecological education and various form definitions. However, the uncomplicated sentences, according to morphological and lexical structure, it is considered more expedient to choose rich definitions with word combinations that are clear for primary school students. Thus, in this paragraph the essence of the concepts of ecological consciousness, ecological knowledge, ecological

education, ecological thinking, ecological worldview, ecological action, ecological culture, ecological ethics, ecological behavior, the purpose, duties are reflected in a wide form.

The second paragraph, called "**The problem in the scientific - pedagogical literature and the current situation of school practice**" was examined and analyzed the scientific - pedagogical literature on the problem of forming a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren. It was noted that a number of scientific articles related to the ecological education of minor schoolchildren have been published, books, textbooks and monographic works have been prepared. In a number of research works published in the pedagogical aspect, the issues of ecological education of students are drawn. A number of scientists of our country, including N.M.Kazimov, Y.R.Talibov, A.Sh.Hashimov, A.A.Aghayev, F.B.Sadigov, A.N.Abbasov, H.A.Alizade, H.H.Ahmadov and in the textbook and teaching aids called "Pedagogy" prepared by such as this other prominent teachers of ours put forward serious ideas related to the ecological education of schoolchildren, the provisions of the formation of have not been put forward sensitive and caring attitudes in minor schoolchildren, even advice and recommendation has not given. We also considered expedient review of textbooks while analyzing the problem in literature. In this case, we needed to provide a wide range of textbooks related to the problem. Because in accordance with our research plan, we have intended to study the issues of ecological education in the "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life" available textbooks taught in primary schools. That is why we considered it expedient to analyze the level of ecological education of ideas, pedagogical approaches, didactic bases that teach young students to be sensitive and caring for nature in the textbooks

"Azerbaijan language" of I-IV grades. In this paragraph summarizes the study of the problem in school practice in the primary grades of secondary schools of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic on the example of general secondary schools of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Also, the facts for the defining stage of the pedagogical experiment are selected, summarized and the situation of the problem is reflected in the tables on the basis of the collected facts.

The last paragraph of the first chapter is called **"Pedagogical and psychological bases of forming a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren."** This paragraph classifies both the pedagogical and psychological foundations for forming a sensitive and caring attitude towards nature in minor schoolchildren. When defining the pedagogical bases of the problem in the teaching of "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life" subjects, first of all, the ways of correctly defining the system of principles and methods applied in the pedagogical process are shown. It is noted that in the pedagogical process, the importance is great to refer to the relevant principles and apply certain methods in during the solving any educational problem. Because when defining the pedagogical basis of the problem in the teaching of both "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life", first of all, it is necessary to correctly define the system of principles and methods to be applied in the pedagogical process. That is why first of all, we considered it expedient to determine the basis for the observance of appropriate pedagogical principles and methods in the formation of a sense of sensitivity and care for nature in minor students in the lessons "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life" in primary school. In the process of teaching both subjects, we identified the basics for referring to general pedagogical principles when teaching minor students to be sensitive and caring for nature. The paragraph

systematizes the relevant principles and methods as a pedagogical basis for the formation of a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren and ways of their application are shown. Clarifying the psychological basis of the problem such a generalization is made:

- In order to learn the sensitive and caring attitude of minor schoolchildren to nature, it is important to first approach them psychologically correctly;

- In order to teach minor students a sensitive and caring attitude to nature, firstly their needs, motives, emotional conditions, feelings must be studied in depth;

- In order to study the attitude of the student's personality to nature, it is considered important to study in depth the mental properties and psychological characteristics of students.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **"Opportunities and ways to instill in minor students a sensitive and caring attitude to the environment in the educational process."** The second chapter covers 3 paragraphs. The first paragraph of this chapter, called **"Opportunities for the formation of a sensitive and caring attitude to the environment in minor students in during the teaching of the Azerbaijan language"** emphasizes that all subjects taught in primary school have the opportunity to teach minor students to be sensitive and caring for nature. Among these subjects, "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life" subjects have more opportunities in terms of forming a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren, primary school teachers who teach these subjects also show a number of effective ways to teach minor students to be sensitive and caring for nature. In the process of teaching the subject "Azerbaijan language", minor students are given detailed information

about the opportunities and ways to form a sensitive and caring attitude to nature. Possibilities of forming sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren in the process of teaching “Azerbaijan language” and “Knowledge of life” subjects were clarified, educational-didactic materials on some of them have been prepared. Among the ethnopedagogical materials there are many examples dedicated to natural phenomena. These educational-didactic materials were applied and tested in experimental classes. The effectiveness of the obtained results is reflected in the tables.

In the second paragraph of the second chapter, the relevant generalizations were made by analyzing the possibilities and ways of forming a caring attitude to the environment in the teaching of the subject of “Knowledge of life”. In this paragraph, called **“Opportunities and ways to form a caring attitude to the environment in the teaching of Knowledge of life subject”**, educational materials were prepared and experimented. Possibilities of application of prepared teaching materials in the form of didactic blocks has been tested through examiner experimental work.

Almost all students of the II^a experimental class answered the following questions in the affirmative. 1. In which cases does water occur in nature other than as a liquid state? 2. How do you imagine the state of the precipitation form of water? 3. What is the significance of rain for living things? 4. Give information about the water of the oceans, seas, rivers and springs. 5. What do you know about mineral water? 6. Where is the homeland of mineral waters? 7. Which mineral water comes out in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic? 8. Where is mineral water used according to the composition? 9. What do you know about the origin history of Nakhchivan mineral water? 10. Express your attitude to the concepts of "Vitality" water, "Healing" water. 11. Express your opinion on the

care provided to mineral waters called "God's hearth"? The interesting aspect is that the majority of students studying in the experimental II^a class and participating in the questionnaire survey, that is, more than half, gave excellent answers to the questions asked. To be more precise, 14 out of 20 students answered questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13 out of 20 students answered questions 6, 7, 14 out of 20 students answered questions 8, 9, 15 out of 20 students answered question 10 and 16 out of 20 students answered question 11 replied the questions excellently. Only one out of 20 students who answering 11 questions, answered satisfactory, the others differed with a good answer. The student who did not answer the questions was not registered.

The results of a survey based on the same questions in the control classes to determine the effectiveness of the results of the test experiment showed that, none of the 21 students in the II^b control class were able to give excellent answers to the questions. The number of those who answered good and satisfactory is not enough. The strange is it that, only 1 out of 21 students who answered questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11 were able to good answer. In fact, those good answers were also presented as a good price norm because they were evaluated relatively. Number of answering satisfactory also is not contented. Thus, according 2 out of 21 students who answered questions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 assessed the questions satisfactory. 1 out of 21 students who answered questions 8, 9, 10, according gave satisfactory answers. None of the remaining students were able to answer the questions. 16 out of 21 students who answered the 4th question and 17 out of 21 students who answered the 5th question could not answer any question. 18 out of 21 students left the questions unanswered who could not answer questions 1, 2, 3. 19 out of the 21 students who answered questions 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,

11, had difficulty answering the questions. It is clear from this comparison that, the results obtained from the application of teaching materials prove that the worker hypothesis put forward in the dissertation is correct.

The last paragraph of the second chapter, called **"Opportunities and ways for minor students to develop a sensitive, to form a caring attitude to the environment in extracurricular activities,"** tested and generalized the teaching materials prepared for a number of extracurricular activities. Ways to organize nights, meetings, disputes, round tables, student conferences and other such extracurricular activities were commented. Also student conferences, teaching materials prepared for disputes were applied and the efficiency has been checked. In accordance with the research plan, a number of extracurricular activities were organized in a number of urban and rural schools of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic giving direction at developing the ecological feelings of minor students and forming their sensitive and caring attitude to nature. Talks were held at Kuku village secondary school of Shahbuz region on such topics as "Our ecology and us", "Decorations of our ecology", "Rare pearls of our ecology", "Let's take care of the rare pearls of my ecology" and etc. During the conversations, the opinions of minor schoolchildren on their sensitive and caring related attitudes to nature were heard. In the paragraph, the results of the teaching materials applied in the city secondary school No. 11 of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, selected as an experimental school, were checked. At this time it became known that, the topics selected for the conference materials were normally welcomed and well mastered by the students when applied as teaching materials.

As a result, 41 out of 80 students who answered 15 questions (1. Which areas does the ecological environment of Nakhchivan cover? 2. What is the impact of Nakhchivan rivers on the ecological environment of the Autonomous Republic? 3. What is the importance of rescuing Nakhchivan forests from ecological disasters? 4. What creatures live in the forests of Nakhchivan, which are the adornment of our ecology? 5. Which cares should be taken for the creatures living in the forests of Nakhchivan? 6. What can you say about the impact of rivers in Nakhchivan on our ecological environment? 7. Write your thoughts on the protection of the ecological purity of rivers in Nakhchivan. 8. Tell your thoughts on the ecological significance of Nakhchivan mineral water. 9. Write your thoughts on Batabat Lake and ecological health. 10. What do you know about Batabat mineral deposits? 11. Comment on your thoughts on the protection of the ecological environment of Nakhchivan. 12. Comment on your thoughts on caring for the ecological environment of Nakhchivan. 13. Write your thoughts on caring for trees, which are the decoration of the ecological environment of Nakhchivan. 14. Write your thoughts on the protection and care of mineral waters and springs, which are the decoration of the ecological environment of Nakhchivan. 15. Write your thoughts on the protection and care of rare animals that decoration the ecological environment of Nakhchivan.) gave excellent answers to questions 1, 2, 3, 4. 43 persons gave excellent answers to questions 5 and 6. 45 students answered questions 7, 8, 9, 10 received excellent marks. 44 out of 80 students who answered questions 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 wrote excellent level answers. The number of those who gave good and satisfactory answers was less than the number of those who gave excellent answers. Thus, about 19-20 out of 80 students who answering 15 questions answered good.

Others were content to give satisfactory answers, respectively. The student who did not answer the questions was not registered.

The interesting thing is that, judgments made by students answering questions about the protection and care of living things that adorn the ecological environment of Nakhchivan, put forwarding considerations were somehow consistent with the hypothesis put forward in the research plan. 44 out of 80 students who answer tasks such as “Explain on your thoughts on the protection of the ecological environment of Nakhchivan”, “Explain on your thoughts on the care of the ecological environment of Nakhchivan”, "Write your thoughts on caring for trees that adorn the ecological environment of Nakhchivan", "Write your thoughts on the protection and care of mineral waters and springs, which are the decoration of the Nakhchivan ecological environment", "Write your thoughts on the protection and care of rare animals that adorn the ecological environment of Nakhchivan" explained on the respect for the ecological environment of Nakhchivan with great love. The following answers given by students to capture attention: “I like planting trees very much. Because on the one hand, trees are a symbol of greenery and beauty, on the other hand, they are creatures that produce fresh air for us. I enjoy feeding the birds. Because they are the beauties of our nature. I curse people who hunt gazelles, roe deer and deer. Hunters who shoot deer have no conscience and mercy. I always cursing remember such dishonest people. Will a human shoot a deer?!”

In order to accurately determine the level of teaching materials used in the experimental classes in the paragraph, the results of the survey based on the same questions in the control classes were compared with the results of the survey conducted in the experimental classes.

The results of a questionnaire survey conducted with primary school students at Garkhun village secondary school, which was selected as a control school, were not heartwarming. In other words, the students of the control school did not write excellent and good answers to any of the 15 questions included in the survey questionnaire. Primary school students participating in the survey (mainly III-IV grade students intended) proved once again that by giving satisfactory answers, they are not given scientific ideas, information, briefing, recommendations, reminders and advice on how to be nature sensitively and caring in the learning process. Because their "Knowledge of Life" textbooks do not have topics related to a sensitive and caring attitude to nature. One of the main reasons is the being episodic nature of the information provided in the "Knowledge of Life" textbooks on ecological education. Because the scientific-pedagogical ideas and recommendations put forward in the textbooks on nature and natural phenomena are mainly patriotic, diligence, and partly nature-loving character. That is why, in the extracurricular activities carrying out at school do not reflect topics that serve to form a sensitive and caring attitude to nature. Despite all this, 60-61 and 62 out of 75 students could not answer the 15 questions asked in the questionnaire survey conducted with the primary school students of Garkhun village secondary school, which we chose as the control school.

As a final of the experimental work, it is shown that for our general secondary schools to have purposeful, planned and organized works are important to teach a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in extracurricular activities.

In the "Result" part of the dissertation, the finals of the research are summarized as follows and suggestions are made.

1. In our modern global world, every person must take care of nature and participate in the protection work of the environment. By informing primary school students about ecological disasters in advance, it is possible to prepare them for nature protection.

2. At present, various measures are taken in our general secondary schools to influence the ecological education of students, especially the formation of their sensitive and caring attitude to the ecological environment. It is important to invite primary school students to such events. Especially involvement of 3rd and 4th grade students in these activities is especially important in terms of the successful solution of the problem discussed.

3. When students have a conscious attitude to natural phenomena, their cognitive activity increases. In this case, consciousness acts as an indicator of the level of development of the whole mental life. The formation of students' caring attitude to nature and natural phenomena also depends on their psychologically correct approach. Children's attitude to nature depends substantially on their perceiving-unperceiving of the value of nature in human life.

4. It is very useful to give students information, briefing, reminders, advice and recommendations related to a sensitive and caring attitude to the environment, referring to the textbooks "Azerbaijan language" in grades I-IV. Among the ethnopedagogical examples presented to minor schoolchildren in this process, information about extinction animals in our country should be given in a manner appropriate to their age and individual characteristics.

In order to form the ecological education of minor schoolchildren, their sensitivity to the living world and sounded proverbs relating to the provision of care and it is expedient to involve in the analysis.

5. There are many topics in the “Azerbaijan language” textbooks for grades II-IV to teach students to be sensitive and caring for nature. These topics are important in terms of developing students' ecological education, forming in them a sensitive and caring attitude to nature. In teaching these topics, primary school teachers can form in them a sensitive and caring attitude towards nature by presenting students with a rich block of information in the field of ecological education on the stages mentioned above.

6. Primary school teachers must prepare educating materials relevant to those topics when teaching a number of topics related to ecological education in “Knowledge of life” classes. In the process of teaching all subjects related to nature in grades I-IV, teaching materials must be prepared to form students' sensitive and caring attitude to nature.

Minor children giving all the information about nature, natural phenomena, including animals, birds, flowers, briefings, examples of artistic creativity are causes interest. At this time, students begin to have a sensitive and caring attitude towards nature, natural phenomena, animals, birds and flowers.

7. Ecological education activities held together with minor schoolchildren has a strong influence on the formation of students' sensitive and caring attitude nature.

8. It is considered pedagogically correct to provide the latest information on ecological disasters, which are considered extremely relevant for minor schoolchildren, in extracurricular activities. During such events, thanks to the far-sighted policy, iron will and steel fist of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, our Supreme Commander-in-Chief Mr. Ilham Aliyev, after our victory in the 44-day war, it is need to give detailed information to minor schoolchildren about the destruction of the ecological environment of

Karabakh as a result of vandalism of the Armenian fascists. Schoolchildren should know that purposeful work is already being done to restore the ecological environment of Karabakh.

Demonstration of creative work carried out in connection with the purification of the ecological environment in Karabakh through Information and Communication Technologies in minor schoolchildren not only to the ecological environment of Karabakh, but in general, ensures their sensitive approach and caring attitude to the whole ecological environment of our country.

9. Along with ecological education in extracurricular activities are very useful to work in the context of nature protection education. Because the main goal of the works done in the context of nature protection is envisage purposeful, planned, organized works on the protection of the environment.

In connection with the problem under study, the following **suggestions** were made:

- The formation work of a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren must be in the center of attention. For this, the school's relevant subject teachers and educators must work with families in a purposeful, planned and organized manner. If this is the case, the efficiency of work in connection with the sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren in primary school will be a lot.

- As is known, purposeful and planned works on ecological education of children is not carried out in preschool educational institutions. Therefore, when preparing methodical aids, picture books, methodical recommendations for preschool educational institutions, it would be useful to include scientific ideas, recommendations, advice and reminders on the related to attitude formation of a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in children.

- It would be good to plan the relationship of the school with kindergartens while organizing the formation of sensitive and caring attitudes towards nature in children.

- The lack of textbooks in the subjects taught in general secondary schools of our republic, which include sections such as ecology, protection of the purity of the ecological environment, ecological education, ecological education, fight against ecological disasters, formation of sensitive and caring attitude to nature in children, the features of national ecology, cannot be noted as a good case. Therefore, there is a necessary need preparation of textbooks that comprehensively reflect the ecological education of schoolchildren in scientific, pedagogical and methodological terms. The preparation of such textbooks can provide students of all grades, especially minor schoolchildren, formation a sensitive and caring attitude towards nature.

- The absence of sections on purely ecological education in the textbooks "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life" compiled for primary grades of general secondary schools cannot be considered scientifically, pedagogically and methodologically correct. Therefore, we propose to include in the textbooks of the primary school "Azerbaijan language" and "Knowledge of life" only sections related to ecological education. It would be useful to include in these sections topics related to the formation of a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren.

- It would be useful to compilation of program that covers extracurricular activities in general secondary schools and responding the requirements of the new pedagogical thinking on the formation of a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor students.

- It would be good to regularly include in television programs the analysis of topics related to the formation of a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following published works of the author:

1. Theoretical foundations of teaching minor schoolchildren to be sensitive and caring for nature // – Nakhchivan: Nakhchivan State University, Scientific works, "Geyrat", Humanities series, – 2018. №5 (94), – p. 60-65.
2. General pedagogical principles of forming a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren // – Baku: Pedagogy, – 2019. №2, – p. 64-70.
3. Formation of students' sensitive and caring attitude to nature in the teaching the subject of Knowledge of life in the II grade // – Baku: Institute of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Scientific works, – 2019. Volume 86, №1. – s. 220 -226.
4. Necessary conditions to teach them to be sensitive and caring for nature during the formation of ecological education of minor schoolchildren //–Nakhchivan: Nakhchivan State University, Scientific works, "Geyrat", Humanities series, – 2019, №1(98), – p. 156-159
5. Ways to formation a sensitive and caring attitude to nature in students in the process of teaching the subject of Knowledge of life in the I grade // – Nakhchivan: Nakhchivan Teachers Institute, News, 2019. №1 (55), –p. 70-77.
6. Ways to form a sensitive and caring attitude towards nature in minor students in the extracurricular activities // – Baku: Pedagogy, – 2019. №3, – p. 158-164.
7. Ways to form a sensitive and caring attitude of young students to the environment in the Azerbaijan language lessons // – Baku: Institute

- of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Scientific works, – 2020, volume 87, №2, – p. 79-86.
8. Пути и возможности формирования экологического воспитания у младших школьников // – Baku: Pedagogy, – 2020. №2, – p. 152-159.
 9. The essence, content, goals and duties of ecological education // – Baku: Pedagogy, – 2020. № 1, – p. 101-109.
 10. Ways of organizing ecological education of minor schoolchildren using the heritage of the great leader Heydar Aliyev // “Actual problems of Azerbaijan studies” dedicated to the 97th anniversary of National Leader Heydar Aliyev material of the XI International scientific conference, – Baku: Baku Slavic University, – May 7-8, 2020, – 2020. – p. 290 -293.
 11. Psychological bases of formation of sensitive and caring attitude to nature in minor schoolchildren // I Republican scientific conference on "Fundamentals of Humanities and Social Sciences", – Baku: Scientific work. International scientific journal. – 2020. – p. 210-214
 12. Formation of sensitive and caring attitude of primary schoolchildren to nature in life science lessons // – Ukraine: Актуальные исследования в современном мире, – 2020, выпуск 2(58), часть 6, – с. 19-27.
 13. Формирование чуткого и заботливого отношения к природе у учащихся младших классов на внеклассных мероприятиях // – Boston. USA: International scientific review of the problems and prospects of modern science and education, – 2020. March 23-25, – с. 85-87.
 14. Ways to form schoolchildren` sensitive and caring attitude to the environment in primary school // – Ukraine: Инновационная педагогика, – 2021. выпуск 33, том 2, – с. 106-111.

15. Psychological Foundations of the formation of ecological education in primary school children // – Россия: Bulletin of science and practice, – 2021. volume 7, issue 8, – p. 339-346.

The defense of the dissertation will be held on 03 June 2022 at 11 o'clock at the meeting of the FD 2.40 Dissertation Council operating under the Nakhchivan Teachers Institute.

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