

EDUCATING THE YOUNGER GENERATION TO PROTECT NATURE THROUGH THE WORKS OF CHINGIZ AITMATOV

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Abstract: at present, the whole world is beginning to raise alarms about environmental issues. The only way to preserve the environment is by developing ecological awareness in humanity, as only then can it be truly protected. This article aims to educate the younger generation by highlighting environmental issues in the works of Ch. Aitmatov. In all of the writer’s works, nature and humans are viewed as a harmonious, unified world, and he vividly shows that for every step we take against nature, it will take its revenge many times over. We believe that by organizing dramatized and theatrical performances based on the works of the great writer Ch. Aitmatov, both in lessons and extracurricular activities, we can instill in the younger generation love, diligence, intellectual abilities, as well as foster such qualities as justice, generosity, honesty, responsibility, conscience, humanism, patriotism, and a careful attitude toward nature, encouraging them to protect it.

Keywords: Ch. Aitmatov, writer, environmental problems, nature, education, Justice, Conscience, humanity, patriotism.

ВОСПИТАНИЕ ПОДРАСТАЮЩЕГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ К ОХРАНЕ ПРИРОДЫ ЧЕРЕЗ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ ЧИНГИЗА АЙТМАТОВА

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Аннотация: в настоящее время весь мир начинает бить тревогу по поводу экологических проблем. Единственная причина сохранения экологии заключается в том, что это возможно только тогда, когда у человечества сформируется экологическое сознание. Данная статья призвана воспитывать молодое поколение, раскрывая экологические проблемы в произведениях Ч. Айтматова. Во всех произведениях писателя природа и человек рассматриваются как гармоничное, единое целое, и он подробно показывает, что за каждый наш поступок против природы она отвечает сторицей. Мы считаем, что через инсценировки и театрализованные постановки по произведениям великого писателя Ч. Айтматова на уроках и во внеурочной деятельности можно привить молодому поколению любовь, трудолюбие, интеллектуальные способности, а также воспитать в них такие качества, как справедливость, великодушие, честность, ответственность, совесть, гуманность, патриотизм и бережное отношение к природе, побуждая их к ее сохранению.

Ключевые слова: Ч. Айтматов, писатель, экологические проблемы, природа, воспитание, справедливость, совесть, гуманность, патриотизм.

Environmental problems have existed since ancient times. Humanity overcame its first ecological crisis, which manifested in the form of famine, through the cultivation of crops, agriculture, and the development of animal husbandry.

The Kyrgyz people, through works, epics, legends, and fairy tales, have long called on humanity to love nature and preserve it. Since humans are part of nature, it is their duty to use natural resources wisely, treat nature with care, foster respect for the environment, and protect it. Preserving nature and the environment is the responsibility of society as a whole.

To solve the environmental problems facing humanity, people need to have sufficient level of environmental knowledge, culture, and education.

Education begins in the family, then continues in kindergarten, schools, middle and higher educational institutions, and in society.

Currently, one of the most pressing problems for humanity is environmental education. Environmental education fosters patriotic feelings in the younger generation and shapes ecological culture.

The great writer Chyngyz Aitmatov, through his works, foresaw a future far beyond his time. He told and described the entire life of humanity, its future, traditions, and beliefs, as well as human vices and virtues.

In all his works, the writer reveals through his characters that humans and nature form a single harmonious world, and nature responds to every attitude we have toward it. Through the works of Ch. Aitmatov, children can be taught diligence, love for the Motherland, patriotism, respect for nature, and the desire to protect and preserve it.

In order to strongly influence the youth, directing them towards moral search, cultural literacy, and the ability to find their place in life, we have turned to the works of the great classic Ch. Aitmatov.

Through the images of characters in his works, human qualities are revealed, which serve as key examples for the all-round education of the younger generation and the formation of better human traits in future generations. The works of the writer instill patriotism, humanism, patience, compassion, love for nature, and careful treatment of it.

Environmental problems in such works as "The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years," "Mother's Field," "Jamilya," "The First Teacher," "When Mountains Fall," "Gulsarat," "The Scaffold," and others are taken from real life and are artistically described, which has a profound effect on the inner world of adolescents.

For example, in the novella "The White Ship," through the character of Orozkul, his behavior and negative actions reveal human moral values, as well as the conflict between humans and nature, truth and reality, good and evil. By understanding these oppositions, adolescents who read the work will be better equipped to overcome life's difficulties.

Through Orozkul's image, the ruthless cruelty of humanity towards nature and the desire to put one's own interests above all else is shown. At the same time, through the image of Momun-chala, a careful attitude toward the environment is demonstrated. Forests play a huge role in maintaining ecological balance. However, with their deforestation, animals, plants, and shrubs living there suffer and disappear. Perhaps nature took revenge on Orozkul for his predatory attitude, leaving him without descendants, but humanity has yet to recognize this sign of retribution.

If we look at the story of Bugoo-Ene, we see that instead of avenging the killing of her young, she shows mercy and shelters and raises the man's children, continuing his lineage.

- "Let the children go, wise mother. The only thing I ask is to give me these two little ones."
- "Why do you need them?"
- "People killed my twin calves. Now I am looking for children to replace them."
- "You want to feed and raise these children?"
- "Yes, exactly, wise grandmother."
- "Have you thought about this well, Bugoo-Ene?" laughed Mayryk-Chaar the witch. "They are humans. When they grow up, won't they consider shooting your deer? Have you thought about that?" [1].

This dialogue vividly shows the predatory nature of humans. We endlessly take from nature, yet despite this, nature remains kind and merciful to us.

As B. Commoner's law states, "Nature knows best," every action we take towards nature may not produce the expected result, warning us about the consequences.

In one of Aitmatov's latest works, the novel "When Mountains Fall," a situation is described where, on the pass "Uzongulosh," people begin to disturb snow leopards (white leopards). "Then the leopard said, 'Why have you come here? What do you need? Don't do bad deeds. Soon the mountain will collapse, the earth will become different, and then it will be bad for you too,'" he thought, sighing heavily and purring [2].

In the novel "The Scaffold," the lives of Tashchaynar and Akbaary are shown, who, due to human influence, are forced to leave their peaceful home and seek a new place to live. This reminds humanity that even the place where we lived in peace and comfort can become uninhabitable due to destruction caused by humans, such as earthquakes, floods, heavy rains, mudflows, landslides, and lack of fresh water.

The reduction of pastures and the disappearance of valuable herbs, as illustrated through the image of Boston, clearly highlight the need to think in advance about the future. These ecological problems can be seen in each of the writer's works.

The great writer, feeling the destruction of nature with all his soul, lived with anxiety until the end of his days, worried about the fate of the surrounding world.

Through the works of Ch. Aitmatov, using dramatizations and theatrical events in lessons and extracurricular activities, we can educate the youth to respect and love their homeland, the environment, and nature, as well as develop high human qualities such as diligence, fairness, generosity, honesty, responsibility, conscience, humanism, and patriotism.

A person takes everything necessary for daily life from nature. Therefore, it is the task of every person to preserve nature as a sacred wealth and raise the younger generation in harmony with it, which is the duty of every parent and teacher.

We conclude this article with the words of Ch. Aitmatov: "How can the son of man become human?"

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