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Title: **OPPORTUNITIES TO DEVELOP STUDENTS' ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN INNOVATIVE WAYS IN TEACHING THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN**

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OPPORTUNITIES TO DEVELOP STUDENTS' ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN INNOVATIVE WAYS IN TEACHING THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. Today, as the escalation of environmental problems is growing, the development of ecological culture of young people in society through the education system is of paramount importance. The article describes the implementation of environmental culture in each field and stage of education, the prospects for its development.

Keywords. ecology, ecological culture, ecological education, society, students, pupils, people, land, air, cleanliness, history

I. Introduction.

The twentieth century has made solving environmental problems one of the main tasks of states. Time has shown that states cannot solve such problems in a short period of time through decisions and laws. In particular, even if a state adopts the most stringent laws to prevent environmental problems in its territory and implements them in full, the efforts of neighboring countries will be in vain if such measures are not taken.

According to Academician A. Pokrovsky, "Modern man has always been at war with nature. Its catastrophic consequences are felt stronger year by year. It can have tragic consequences if we don't cultivate a culture of respect for nature" [1].

Environmental issues are no longer a secret to anyone in this day and age. When we invite anyone to list the environmental problems of our time, we hear answers that are almost universal. Because now in the education system, in the media, through social networks, there is a constant flow of information about global environmental issues.

It is one thing for citizens to be aware of environmental problems, it is quite another for them to struggle to overcome them. The main reason for this is that man has a complex psychology. A person's knowledge of the harmfulness of a situation does not mean that he regularly takes precautions against it. In

particular, man has not given up consuming tobacco products, knowing the dangers of smoking. The same can be said about the dangers of drinking too much alcohol. Knowing the requirements to protect oneself from a coronavirus pandemic, failure to comply with it is leading to an increase in the number of cases and deaths.

There is ample evidence that people lack consensus in addressing environmental issues. Such situations are the basis for making it a requirement of the time for people to raise their culture for the future of society. In this regard, the science of history of Uzbekistan has great potential. President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev says: "Nothing in the great history goes unnoticed. It is preserved in the blood of nations, in their historical memory, and is manifested in their practical work. That is why he is powerful. Preservation, study and transmission of historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state policy". [2]

Therefore, the study of the history of Uzbekistan in a consistent, step-by-step and in conjunction with other disciplines helps students to develop independent thinking, love for the motherland, environmental protection, non-harm to flora and fauna. One of the most important tasks today is to form an ecological culture in the process of teaching students the history of Uzbekistan. Because educating a

person, to make a spiritual impact, requires a great deal of skill.

The subject "Modern History of Uzbekistan" is taught in all faculties of higher education institutions in Uzbekistan. Along with the history of Uzbekistan, the faculty of history in the field of pedagogical education teaches specialties such as archeology, ethnography, source studies, museology, numismatics and other elective subjects related to this course. In short, the history of Uzbekistan is studied on a large scale.

In the teaching of the history of Uzbekistan, we can include the following effective ways to develop the ecological culture of students in an innovative way:

1. Strengthening the educational significance of science in the development of ecological culture of students by incorporating information into the topics of the history of Uzbekistan, which provides for the protection of the natural environment.

2. Achieving theoretical knowledge of environmental culture among teachers of history of Uzbekistan and sufficient ideological training and experience among students in the development of such culture.

3. Organization of effective use of the features of the connection of other disciplines with the history of Uzbekistan in the development of ecological culture among students.

4. In the plan of spiritual and educational work in the field of methods of teaching history to establish a high level of ideological organization of activities aimed at developing the ecological culture of students.

5. To pay special attention to social networks and e-learning resources to increase the level of creativity of students in the development of environmental culture, the proper use of their intellectual potential. At the same time, to develop measures to encourage students to work with slides, videos,

multimedia presentations aimed at developing environmental culture, to develop skills of independent work in this area.

6. Wide application of the practice of conferences, seminars, trainings, online meetings on environmental issues in the history of Uzbekistan in the educational process, directing students to prepare articles and short reports on these topics.

7. Ensuring the writing of term papers and dissertations on the study of written sources, which are not included in the topics of the history of Uzbekistan, aimed at ensuring the development of ecological culture in students.

8. Effective use of ideas, views, examples in our cultural heritage, which form a careful attitude to the environment in raising the environmental culture of students.

9. To take measures to study and implement the best practices accumulated abroad in the development of environmental culture of students of higher education institutions.

10. Achieving a comprehensive study of the pedagogical and philosophical aspects of the use of the history of Uzbekistan in raising the ecological culture of young people, the organization of the study of effective ways, factors and means of its organization.

The positive solution of these issues in the teaching of the history of Uzbekistan gives good results in the development of ecological culture in students, in particular, the history of Uzbekistan has great potential for the development of ecological culture of students in higher education on an innovative basis.

The development of students' ecological culture in the teaching of the history of Uzbekistan is carried out on the basis of curricula, science programs, textbooks and manuals of this subject.

This subject is taught in 1-4 courses in the field of 5111500-history teaching methods. Other subjects, including the study of the history of Uzbekistan, are also taught in this direction. These include source studies, archeology, ethnography, numismatics and other sciences. The object and subject of study of these disciplines also include materials related to the history of Uzbekistan. Therefore, there are many opportunities to develop students' environmental culture in the field of history of Uzbekistan. Students also write independent work, course work, graduate work, participate in laboratory classes, prepare slides on the topics on the instructions of the professor, compile tests during their undergraduate and graduate studies. Excursions to historical sites will be organized. They apply the theoretical knowledge acquired during training during pedagogical practice. During the study, students acquire theoretical and practical knowledge related to the history of Uzbekistan.

In the course of our research, it was concluded that it is expedient to organize the ecological culture of students on an innovative basis in the teaching of the history of Uzbekistan and its subjects.

Students are explained the essence of the concepts of "ecology", "culture", the views that apply to them, the impact of ideas on the socio-economic and spiritual life of peoples, their position in various doctrines and ideologies and its importance. Since the beginning of human harmony with nature, there has been a tradition of caution in dealing with the blessings of nature, the impossibility of polluting the four elements in religions, especially Zoroastrianism, Islamic ideas about ecological culture, condemnation of waste, the causes of indifference to the environment in recent centuries. inefficiency in use, resulting in environmental problems in Central Asia, and the beginning of practical efforts to address the problems since independence. Theoretical knowledge is given about the natural environment, the world of flora and

fauna around us, the need for careful treatment of people, the damage to nature can have serious consequences, for which every citizen needs to regulate their behavior.

The broader, more diverse, and deeper the system of social relations in which students participate in higher education, the richer their spirituality. [3] Students will be able to correctly understand the nature of their relationship to the environment, enrich their knowledge of ecology, make accurate assessments of environmental events, analyze the causes of environmental problems, care for flora and fauna.

In the development of students' environmental culture in the classroom, the inclusion of environmental materials in the topics, enriching lectures with such materials, giving controversial assignments on environmental protection in seminars and workshops, creating discussions among students in small groups. In addition, the inclusion of assignments in the topics of independent study that contribute to the development of environmental culture, the asking of questions that require the analysis of problematic situations, encourages students to independent research.

Outside of classes, students can travel to places of historical monuments, sacred sites, museums of local lore, monuments, Saturdays, roundtables on ecology, seminars, competitions, competitions to accelerate the development of ecological culture.

Students will be able to demonstrate in practice a careful attitude to the natural environment on the basis of knowledge, skills and abilities, to be an example to other citizens in this field, to follow others in the fight against environmental pollution, to teach the history of Uzbekistan to the younger generation, they will develop the skills to organize activities aimed at nature conservation. [3]

In the history of Uzbekistan, there are many opportunities to effectively use the ideas, views, exemplary aspects of our cultural heritage, which form a careful attitude of man to the environment in raising the ecological culture of students. The works of Eastern thinkers emphasize the qualities of honesty, cleanliness, cleanliness of the environment and love of nature. [4] If we look at our ancient history, such ideas and views are known to us from the religion of Zoroastrianism. According to Zoroastrianism, every Zoroastrian had to wash, purify, look at the sun, applaud and worship it five times a day. This tradition passed from Zoroastrianism to Islam in the form of five daily prayers. In Zoroastrianism, the four elements are considered sacred, and in the Avesta, a special place is given to the rules of efficient use of land, its protection from pollution, and the legal consequences of non-compliance. The spread of various diseases and their damage by birds, animals and birds have also been reported. The Avesto calls for the extermination of disease-carrying animals and insects, and calls for the care of pets. In particular, the example of "Man has a lifelong duty to keep water, soil, fire, and all the good things in the world clean and busy" is noteworthy. The interest in the issue of the environment, the issue of a responsible attitude to it was the main idea of the natural-scientific works of Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Yusuf al-Hajib, Abu Ali ibn Sina and other scholars. Scientific and practical knowledge of the environment, the imprint of knowledge on this subject in the human mind, the formation and formation of ideas about the relationship between man and the environment, living beings are the main topics that attracted the attention of great thinkers. These ideas and views influence the development of students' environmental culture.

It became clear that in order to increase the opportunities for students to use the subject of history of Uzbekistan in the development of ecological culture, it is necessary to pay attention to the following factors:

1. In teaching the history of Uzbekistan, special attention should be paid to the formation in the minds of students of information about the concepts and views of the past related to ecology.

2. Achieving theoretical knowledge of ecological culture among teachers of history of Uzbekistan and sufficient ideological training and experience among students in the development of such culture.

3. Achieving effective use of the features of the connection of other disciplines with the history of Uzbekistan in the development of ecological culture in students.

4. To pay serious attention to the organization of events on ecological culture in the plan of spiritual, moral and educational work to be organized in the higher education institution.

5. Expand access to social networks, media and e-learning resources.

6. Pay attention to ensuring the active participation of students in the organization of activities aimed at protecting the environment.

Proper organization of the educational process in the course of history of Uzbekistan provides qualitative changes. The knowledge, skills and competencies acquired are systematically consolidated. This helps students develop an environmental culture. After all, "ecological culture is not just a catastrophic event, but a criterion that determines the level of perfection of people in the demands of the times" [5]

Each generation creates its own history. Its history differs from its predecessors in its new form. Factors such as enthusiasm, aspiration, interest in the news ensure that they are distinguished from the history of older people. Forming in young people a spirit of respect for the Motherland, the environment, family and society, the development of patriotic feelings in them, increasing civic responsibility requires creativity, regular research and

consistent action. To do this, it will be necessary to improve the educational process, to inculcate in it a theory based on national and universal values.

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