

PRESERVATION OF NATURE IS A NATIONWIDE ISSUE

Ismoilova Gulbaxor Azamovna
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute,
doctor of philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (PhD)

Article history:

Received: 21th April., 2022

Accepted: 22th April., 2022

Published: 23th April., 2022

Abstract: *This article is about the situation of forming ecological culture and problems was analyzed among students and its historical process was described.*

Key words: *ecology, ecologic culture, ecologic education, society, students, people, the Earth, the air, cleanness, history.*

Introduction

“In order to find solutions to a number of environmental problems in today's global era, conscious attitude towards nature, rational use of Natural Resources is becoming an urgent task,” said Narzullo Oblomurodov, chairman of the state agency for Ecology and Environmental Protection of Uzbekistan[1]. A cruel attitude towards nature, time has shown that the existing problems associated with the ecological situation can not be overcome by the decision and laws of states in a short time. In particular, when a state adopts the most stringent laws to prevent environmental problems on its territory, and even when it is fully implemented, attempts are considered natural if the side-surrounding countries do not take such measures. After all, President SH.M.Mirziyoyev's decision “on measures to organize the activities of state bodies in the field of Environmental Protection and environmental control” on December 30, 2021 plays an important role in improving the process of environmental education and training.

Academic A.Pokrovsky believes that “the person of the present time has always been in a state of war with respect to nature. Its devastating consequences are felt stronger from year to year. If we do not educate the culture of a person's attitude to nature, it can lead to tragic consequences” [2; 117-b.]

Environmental problems have remained a mystery to no one at this time. If we offer the desired person to list the environmental problems of our time, we will almost certainly hear the answers that have something in common. Boisi is currently regularly reporting on global environmental issues

through the media, social networks. The fact that citizens have knowledge of environmental problems is another matter, their struggle to overcome these problems is another matter.

Evidence proving the lack of unanimity of people in solving problems in the field of ecology is unfortunate. Such cases form the basis for the demand of people to raise their culture in the future or the future of society. In this regard, the science of history of Uzbekistan has great potential. Our President SH.M.Mirziyoyev says about this: "in great history, nothing goes without a trace. It is preserved in the blood, historical memory of the peoples and manifested in their practical work. Therefore, it is also powerful. Preserving, studying and leaving the historical heritage from generations to generations is one of the most important priorities of the policy of our state" [3; 29-b.].

Therefore, the study of the science of history of Uzbekistan in a consistent, inseparable sequence and interrelated with the category of Sciences contributes to the revival of such thoughts as critical observation in education recipients, protection of the environment on the basis of analytical approaches, non-delivery of Azores to the world of plants and animals. Formation of ecological culture in the process of teaching students the history of Uzbekistan is one of our most important tasks today. Because training a person, spiritual interaction, requires a lot of great skills.

The establishment of the TV channel "History of Uzbekistan" in the system of mass media of Uzbekistan and the importance of this channel in highlighting the rich historical heritage of our ancestors are increasing. Round-the-clock conversations on the TV channel, the results of the research conducted by researchers, shows glorifying the history of the country and our people, artistic and documentary films give impetus to the development of historical and ecological knowledge of our people.

With the rise of the Internet system, social networks are gaining wide popularity among our citizens, especially among our students. We do not hesitate to convey to students the history of Uzbekistan through networks such as Telegram, Instagram, Facebook, Whatsapp, Zoom. And the internet is often perceived as a means of disrupting the education of young people. We pay little attention to the use of the opportunities of social networks for ourselves. Life itself has proved that the future is connected with digital technology. To do this, we are required to abandon the old shells and move to a new one, to adapt to the time, taking advantage of the circles of interest of students.

If the students are proud of their native land, history, the feelings of patriotism in its heart will increase. He is a person who cares about the future of the country, the prosperity of the country and the well-being of the people.

There are opportunities to hold conferences, seminars and online meetings on the history of Uzbekistan, and the wide application of this practice in the educational process provides an opportunity to learn more about environmental problems. In such events, conferences on such topics as the construction of the Aral Sea, the ecstatic method of development of Agriculture in the middle of the XX century, the course of collective farming, the downfall of cotton monoculture, the economy in the preservation of historical and cultural monuments, the mistakes and shortcomings in the assimilation of new lands, the provision of drinking water to the population, , kengaytiradi an overview of the ecology of meetings held with mature scientists and experts. There is also no doubt that it will have a serious impact on the attitudes of educational students towards environmental hazards.

The method of research in pedagogical education is one of the effective ways to develop an ecological culture. Therefore, it is necessary to provide students with the opportunity to prepare articles and abstracts and present their own creative work at conferences, seminars and various meetings.

This is the same provision that the research is organized on problems not included in the subjects of the educational course of the history of Uzbekistan. After all, the course work given to the students and the qualification work on graduation will pave the way to study the unexplored aspects of our history. Bunda requires professors and teachers to provide students with themes focused on the development of environmental culture. Information about ecology kengaytiradi students ' imaginations. Topics related to environmental culture in the history of Uzbekistan begin with our ancient history. In particular, the Uzbek people have been paying attention to the preservation of ecology since ancient times. Environmental education in raising children in the family is integrated into the younger generation through hadiths, Proverbs. The scientist who surrounded us, the concepts and theoretical views that formed and developed during his historical development, are reflected in our most ancient written source "Avesto" and in the works of our thinkers who lived in the period of Eastern Awakening. The study of the views of thinkers on ecology also serves to enrich knowledge on the history of Uzbekistan.

Examples in the history of the peoples of Uzbekistan that call for the protection of the natural environment and the preservation of the surrounding existence are also found as desired. Unlike the West, in the works of Eastern thinkers, honesty, purity, purity of the environment and love of nature are given importance [4; 34-b.]. If we look at our ancient history, then such ideas and views are known

to us from the religion of Zarathustra. According to the religion of Zarathustra, each Zarathustra was washed five times a day, purified, looked at The Sun, applauded and was obliged to worship it. This tradition has passed from zardushtiylik to Islam in the form of five-time prayers [5; 28-b.]. Zardushtiylik dinida four elements are considered sacred, and in Avesto a special place is allocated to the rules on the use of land, its protection from pollution, the legal consequences of non-compliance with them. Also, the spread of various diseases and their harm through birds, animals and poultry is noted. At "Avesto" it is addressed to take care of domestic animals, when they are called upon to eliminate animals and insects that spread the disease. In particular, it is noteworthy that the example says that "for the whole life of Man, water, soil, fire, in general, the whole of the world is committed to pure and bus-the whole leap of good." The main idea of the natural and scientific works of Central Asian thinkers and other scientists was interest in the issue of the environment, responsible attitude towards it. The ideas of preserving the natural environment were widely followed by the artistic and scientific works of such thinkers as Yusuf Khoshib and Abu Rayhon Beruni. In their spiritual heritage, along with a living being, the ideas of caution reflect elements such as the plant world, land, water, air. These ideas and views affect the development of students' environmental culture.

The fact that students did not have a deep understanding of the concept of environmental culture was evident in the course of our research. During the experiments, an attempt was made to study the original causes of the situation. Educational plans in the higher education system, science programs, communication with students helped to draw conclusions on this problem. In our opinion, taking into account a number of the following aspects in the teaching of the history of Uzbekistan will greatly contribute to the development of environmental culture of Higher Education recipients:

1. To pay special attention to the formation in the minds of students of the science of history of Uzbekistan of information about the concepts and views on ecology in the past.

The fact that the impact of mankind on the natural environment has been increasing has led to the fact that the fight against the emergence of evazi environmental mummies, measures to prevent the emergence of such problems, in the current period, set before each state a huge task. In such circumstances, apart from getting acquainted with environmental problems in the system of the subjects taught in education, information on the need to establish human activities in order to prevent them, will somewhat ease the functions of the state. In this regard, along with the political situation in the period under study in the education of the science of history of Uzbekistan, it is desirable to give knowledge on the relevance of the population to the natural environment. Bunda the use of the

science of the history of Uzbekistan in connection with other natural and humanities yields good results.

2. To pay serious attention to the issue of Organization of activities on ecology in the plan of moral and moral and educational work organized in a higher educational institution.

The inclusion of topics serving the rise of the environmental culture of students in the composition of events, lessons, meetings held by the Departments of spirituality and enlightenment of higher education, as well as the newly established position – tutors, ensures the facilitation of the tasks to be performed. To do this, it would be appropriate to organize a creative study of aspects related to avesto from the cultural heritage of the past, Turkish inscriptions, Devonu lexicon Turkish, Politnama, Temur tuzukları, Bburnama, with reference to sources such as the natural environment in them.

3. Improving the quality and efficiency of lectures and practical classes of teachers of the history of Uzbekistan by raising theoretical knowledge of Ecology.

Teaching on the subject of the history of Uzbekistan is not limited to commenting only on the realities of our history. Professors and teachers are responsible for ensuring the effectiveness of education in their pedagogical activity. They should not only provide theoretical knowledge, but also educate educators in the spirit of patriotism, humanism, labor, self-sacrifice. After all, the adult generation should be able to boast and convey to its followers the national and cultural heritage, manifested in the traditions, values of its ancestors. Including, it is mandatory to have the necessary knowledge for the development of ecological culture. The fulfillment of this task, in many respects, is a link to the problem-solving knowledge of the educators. For this purpose, it is desirable to include hours of lessons related to ecology in the qualification centers.

4. To ensure active participation of students in organizational-methodical, spiritual, moral and cultural activities aimed at raising environmental culture.

Mass activities organized in the educational process will help to increase the social activity of students. It is expedient to cover a large contingent of students in the organization of activities such as Essay Competition on Environmental Protection in higher education or painting competition. Attention should be paid to measures for the material stimulation of participants in the project. The organization of the awarding process of the winners in front of the student team increases the status of the event.

5. Establishing ecological education in order to raise environmental culture, using the interaction of the science of the history of Uzbekistan with other sciences.

The Professor-teacher will have the potential to convey knowledge that will shape the wide world view in the students as a result of his / her work, experience and enrichment. In the process, it will be important to provide the professor-teacher with the necessary textbooks, teaching and methodological manuals. Therefore, it is essential to seek out sources that are relevant to environmental problems and bring them to the students in a regulated manner.

6. Expand the use of social networks, media, and e-learning resources opportunities.

Conclusion

The inclusion of topics serving the rise of the environmental culture of students in the composition of events, lessons, meetings held by the Departments of spirituality and enlightenment of higher education, as well as the newly established position – tutors, ensures the facilitation of the tasks to be performed. To do this, it would be appropriate to organize a creative study of aspects related to avesto from the cultural heritage of the past, Turkish inscriptions, Devonu lexicon Turkish, Politnama, Temur tuzukları, Bburnama, with reference to sources such as the natural environment in them.

References:

1. Устаджалилова, Х., Хайдарова, М., & Олимова, Д. (2020). РОЛЬ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО И КУЛЬТУРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ МОТИВАЦИИ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ МАТЕМАТИКИ. In *Фундаментальные и прикладные научные исследования: актуальные вопросы, достижения и инновации* (pp. 17-19).
2. Маргуба, Х., & Иброхимова, М. (2018). ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ВОПРОСОВ В СТАРИННЫХ ПИСЬМЕННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКАХ. *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире*, (5-6), 88-89.
3. Хайдарова, М. (2018). ВОПРОСЫ ВОСПИТАНИЯ ВО ВЗГЯДАХ ВЕЛИКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЯ АМИРА ТЕМУРА (1336-1405). *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире*, (12-4), 15-17.
4. Melikuziyeva, M. (2021, December). Students' Independent and Creative Thinking through Practical Activities. In *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES* (Vol. 2, pp. 239-243).

5. Abduhafizovna, M. M., & Mirzoxid, Y. (2022). WAYS TO INCREASE THE LEGAL KNOWLEDGE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(02), 124-130.
6. Khojanazarova, N. (2022). THE ESSENCE OF SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 7, 5-7.
7. Ibragimovich, S. U. (2022). METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE TRAINING PROCESS OF LONG-DISTANCE RUNNERS. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 2(3), 132-137.
8. Ibragimovich, S. U. (2022). DYNAMICS OF MORPHOLOGICAL INDICATORS IN THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF LONG-DISTANCE RUNNING. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(01), 129-132.
9. Ортиқов, М., Солиев, И. Р., Каримов, Ф. М., Султонов, У. И., & Умматов, Н. Р. (2021). БИАТЛОНЧИЛАРНИ МУСОБАҚАЛАРГА ТАЙЁРЛАШДА МАШҲУЛОТ ЮКЛАМАЛАРИ ВОСИТАЛАРИНИНГ ОПТИМАЛАШТИРИШ. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 1(4), 156-163.
10. Ibragimovich, S. U. (2019). DYNAMICS OF FORMATION OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSICAL TRAINING OF LONG DISTANCE RUNNERS. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences* Vol, 7(6).
11. Qo'chqorov, O. A., Otajonov, S. E., & Ma'murov, X. A. (2019). GEOGRAFIYA TA'LIMIDA GEOGRAFIK AXBOROT TIZIMLARIDAN FOYDALANISH. *Интернаука*, (21-3), 66-68.
12. Alisherovich, A. G. (2021). ECOLOGICAL CONDITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS OF RECREATION ZONES OF FERGANA REGION.
13. Ma'murov, X. A. (2019). FARG'ONA VILOYATIDA DEMOGRAFIK JARAYONLARNING QISHLOQLARDAGI XOLATI. *Интернаука*, (21-3), 85-86.
14. Aliyevich, S. E., Hasanboyevich, B. G., & Alisherovich, A. G. (2022). STATISTICAL AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TEMPERATURE AND OIL IN FERGANA. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(3), 71-80.
15. Urinboyev, D. (2019). THOUGHTS ABOUT STRATAGEMMA OF WESTERN AND EASTERN THINKERS. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(4), 147-151.

16. Бойтемирова, З., & Орипов, Э. (2016). РОЛЬ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ИНСТИТУТОВ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ НАСЛЕДОВАНИЯ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ. In СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КОНЦЕПЦИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ (pp. 30-32).
17. Boytemirova, Z. Youth and Spiritual Security. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 181-183.
18. Aminova, M. M. (2021). The value of “5 initiatives” in the spiritual and moral education of students of secondary school. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 38-42.
19. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Impact of Globalization on National Culture and Its Protection Problems. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 210-212.
20. Mutalibovna, A. M. The Modern Importance of Studying the Scientific Heritage of Ibn Khaldun. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(12), 229-232.
21. Орипов, Э. Ш., & Худойбергенов, Ш. Ш. (2020). ВИРТУАЛЬНЫЙ МИР: СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ. In ВОПРОСЫ НАУКИ 2020: ПОТЕНЦИАЛ НАУКИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ (pp. 53-60).
22. Худойбергенов, Ш. Ш., & Орипов, Э. Ш. (2020). ШОТЛАНД ОЛИМИ УИЛЬЯМ ЭРСКИН НИГОХИДА БОБУР ТИМСОЛИ. In ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ (pp. 187-190).
23. Игамбердиев, Б. Г., Халипаева, С. И. К., & Омонова, М. С. (2019). Исследование влияния функциональных добавок на водопотребность гипсоволокнистой смеси. *Проблемы современной науки и образования*, (12-1 (145)), 29-31.
24. Erkinovna, I. M. (2022). PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING INDEPENDENCE. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(03), 137-141.
25. Эсонова, М. А. (2016). ТАЪЛИМ МАЗМУНИНИНГ ИНТЕГРАЛ ХАРАКТЕРИ. In Сборники конференций НИЦ Социосфера (No. 6, pp. 98-101). Vedecko vydavateľske centrum Sociosfera-CZ sro.

26. Эсонова, М. А. (2015). ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ НРАВСТВЕННОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ У ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА. In Юность и Знания-Гарантия Успеха-2015 (pp. 335-337).
27. Эсонова, М. А. (2014). Роль речевой коммуникации в педагогическом мастерстве. In Теория и практика современных гуманитарных и естественных наук (pp. 164-167).
28. Эсонова, М. А. (2014). НАРОДНАЯ ПЕДАГОГИКА КАК ВЫСШАЯ СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ ДУХОВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ НАРОДА. In Исследование инновационного потенциала общества и формирование направлений его стратегического развития (pp. 296-299).
29. Эсонова, М. А., & ИБРАГИМОВА, Ш. А. (2014). ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ДОШКОЛЬНИКОВ. In Будущее науки-2014 (pp. 132-136).