

USING OF SPIRITUAL VALUES IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

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ANNOTATION

The essence and practical significance of the laws in the field of ecology in our country are being inculcated in the minds of our youth through effective tools in the existing system of continuing education. It should be noted that pedagogical methods and factors play an important role in explaining the content of current environmental issues to the public, students and young people, and in explaining the dangerous environmental processes occurring in the environment. In this regard, it is possible to achieve certain results through in-depth study of the disciplines taught in higher education. In addition, students studying at institutes and universities have the opportunity to effectively use the materials on the ecology of our country in the process of independent work, in the educational hours held among them.

Keywords: *environmental education, ecology, ancient peoples, traditions, ecological culture, mahalla*

Today, the environmental education, culture and spirituality of the population, especially the younger generation, is one of the key factors in preventing the ecological crisis.

If we look at the long history, we can see that the peoples of Central Asia, including the Uzbeks, are among the most ancient peoples in the world, and they have made a great contribution to world science, spiritual and enlightenment. The rich spiritual heritage left by our ancestors in this regard has been a great spiritual nourishment for us to study our national heritage in depth, comprehensively and objectively, and to achieve the independence of Uzbekistan or to restore the national values left by our ancestors. Many opportunities have been created to promote them.

“After the independence of our country, great attention has been paid to the use of folk pedagogy in environmental education. There is a need to educate people about the protection of the environment, the rational use of material resources through national values and traditions, oriental traditions. The teacher's use of the unique national upbringing of our people in environmental education and upbringing of children gives good results. In our national upbringing, four things, land, water, soil and air, are considered sacred. From time immemorial, our people have believed in water and held "Water Festival" in the hottest days of summer. It is no coincidence that our ancestors said, "Water is a gift of nature, a source of life." They valued every drop of water like a pearl and created gardens. As a result of our misuse of water, we have caused the Aral Sea problem. As a result of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers not reaching their destination, the Aral Sea, which is important for Central Asia today, is in danger of disappearing completely”¹.

Thus, the national values, customs, traditions, ceremonies, rare manuscripts and the activities of political leaders in this field are a solid didactic basis in the ecological education of students, through which they are taught to keep the environment clean, tidy, and clean. Moreover, are taught to organize the most basic healthy lifestyle and environment.

¹ Ziyomhammadov B. Pedagogika. Toshkent: Turon – Iqbol, 2006, - page – 112

The level of economic and social development of a society affects various aspects of its economy. There are also global and regional environmental issues. Examples of global problems include the Aral Sea tragedy, the Chernobyl disaster, the bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, etc., while regional problems include harmful emissions from factories or soils in certain areas, the spread of certain diseases, and so on.

That is why the directions of ecological education are different. Here are some of them:

1. To teach students to save and protect the natural resources of the place where they live.
2. To teach students to plant greenery and beautify their educational institutions and their surroundings, to plant fruit and ornamental trees.
3. The student - to develop in young people the skills of keeping parks and ponds clean.
4. Raising the environmental awareness.
5. Formation of ecological culture.
6. Improving environmental literacy.
7. To form in the minds of students the idea of the environment and its impact on the spiritual world of the individual.
8. The student - to form in the minds of young people an idea of nature and its role in the development of society.
9. Student - the commonality and specificity between educational institutions and the family in the environmental education of young people.
10. To create in the minds of students and young people an idea of the role of children in environmental protection.
11. To form in the minds of students the idea of parental example in nature protection.
12. Student - to teach young people to respect the flora and fauna of the family, educational institution, to increase knowledge and skills in the care of animals and birds.
13. To pay attention to the restoration of national traditions and customs in environmental education of students.
14. Students - the use of circles in environmental education of young people and include in them "Nature and man", "Ecology and man", "The island asks for help", "Let's respect nature", "Let's consider water sacred" and so on.

By working in these areas, it is possible to instill in the minds of students and young people that our ancestors have always had a high love and respect for nature.

The attitude of our people to nature is very important in raising the environmental awareness of students: seed planting, melon festival, water festival, grape festival, harvest festival, Navruz holiday, harvest wedding, yard wedding and so on. When conducting educational work with students, it is useful to provide them with the following information on the meaning of environmental terms.

Environmental education is an approximate part of education, the formation of a conscious attitude of students to the world around them, the environment and the solution of its problems. Environmental education is the process of imparting to young people a system of knowledge that reflects the relationship between nature and man. Ecological culture - a sense of environmental responsibility for decision-making in professional activities, knowledge of nature protection, readiness to participate in solving environmental problems at the global and regional levels. One of the important features of the Uzbek mentality is the existence of a special social structure mahalla.

The community plays an important role in shaping the ecological culture of students. Valuable human qualities such as kindness and compassion are formed in the neighborhood. In that sense, it is a school of neighborhood self-government, a school of democracy. A culture of environmental protection is also formed in the neighborhood. This has a positive effect on the environment. Socialization implies not only the enjoyment of an individual in society, but also the acquisition of certain moral and ethnic rules by the individual. In this regard, the neighborhood is a unique mechanism of socialization. Because then:

- there are certain ethical laws that everyone must follow;
- treatment is based on a number of ethical principles;
- trust and service to the authorities, the power of personal example, respect for adults, care for children;
- moral and public education is carried out through the introduction of practical activities;
- the values of public consciousness are extended from the mahalla to the family and the individual;
- the main stages of an individual's life are monitored by all members of the team.

Despite attempts to disrupt traditional life issues in certain historical periods, the neighborhood has resisted, and the tradition helps to preserve habits. The social role of the neighborhood is manifested in the fact that it has always expressed its attitude to serious social changes and is based on high human and moral principles. For example, in the 20s and 30s of the twentieth century, the participation of women in social production, the elimination of illiteracy, and the expansion of the cultural outlook of the population were supported.

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