

Technology for Organizing Trips to Historical Sites Outside the Audience

Gulbakhor Azamovna Ismoilova*

Department of Distance Education, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Kokand, Uzbekistan

e-mail: economykspi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the formation of ecological culture in students, the reflection of issues of ecology and nature protection, its historical development processes and future prospects. In today's world, where the promotion of environmental culture in our country is becoming an integral part of public policy as an important task, it is of great importance. We aimed to study the process of using non-traditional methods in the development of ecological culture of students through the teaching of the history of Uzbekistan and its technology. Education, on the other hand, is a great impetus for the formation and development of culture. In today's world, where the promotion of environmental culture in our country is becoming an integral part of public policy as an important task, it is of great importance.

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

Today it is necessary to establish in-depth environmental legal education, to improve the system of environmental education, advocacy and upbringing in accordance with modern requirements, to achieve an increase in environmental legal culture, in other words, to form a real environmental legal consciousness [1]. This, in turn, requires the development of the education system at the level of modern requirements. As our President Sh.M.Mirziyoev said, "We have set ourselves the great goal of

building the foundations of the Third Renaissance in our country, for which we must create an environment and conditions that will educate new Khorezmians, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Ulugbeks, Navoi and Baburs. At the same time, first of all, the development of education and upbringing, healthy lifestyle decisions, the development of science and innovation should serve as the main pillars of our national idea" [2].

Classes in various disciplines in educational institutions are the main form of education. The knowledge imparted in the course allows students to acquire theoretical knowledge as well as develop practical skills and competencies. Expands the scope of their knowledge and understanding.

The role of the history of Uzbekistan in the development of ecological culture of students is invaluable. In the course of the research, we tried to study the aspects of this subject, along with the organization of environmental education, which helps to improve the spiritual and moral aspects of students. In addition to studying and teaching the realities of the past, the history of Uzbekistan also serves the purpose of educating students. Education, on the other hand, is a great impetus for the formation and development of culture. In today's world, where the promotion of environmental culture in our country is becoming an integral part of public policy as an important task, it is of great importance. We aimed to study the process of using non-traditional methods in the development of ecological culture of students

through the teaching of the history of Uzbekistan and its technology.

Sources of history of Uzbekistan include archeological finds, written writings, objects, folklore, historical monuments, works of historians and other objects and equipment. If the study of the history of Uzbekistan is organized in the form of lectures, seminars in the classroom, the abstraction of knowledge, which in a sense hinders the full achievement of the goals set in the teaching of this subject. The provision of color pictures, graphic drawings, tests, various notes and assignments in textbooks and manuals will undoubtedly have a positive effect on the mastery of the topics. Classes organized through slides, presentations, and graphic organizers can help you take efficiency to the next level. Makes it easier for students to master lesson topics. It is not necessary to explain the importance of the innovative organization of lessons with these tools of education.

The secrets of the past, the masterpieces of art, the magnificent mosques and madrasas, the majestic minarets, the tombs of the great ancestors, the artifacts of history have convinced students that in addition to knowledge of history, they have a high spirituality and ancestral inspiration. The students of the history faculty of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Mui Muborak, Dahmai royal shrines, Khudoyorkhan horde, Norbotabiy madrasah, house-museums of Muqimi and Hamzas, Ghazi ota, Khojanazar Khuvaydo, Khojaplika bobo in Khojapista bobo Impressions from his travels to the complex served as the basis [2].

Uzbekistan is no less than any other country in the world in the number of historical monuments. In particular, in many cities of our country, such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva,

Kokand, Karshi, Shakhrisabz, monuments and relics, which provide information about the past, lead any tourist to the maze. We must admit that foreigners are more amazed by our historical monuments and sacred places than we are. The exhibits that speak of the past in them add to the wonder with their unique features. These serve to fully substantiate the above considerations.

It is difficult to surprise a person of the XXI century with technological innovations such as skyscrapers, scientific and technical achievements, the media industry. Tourists from developed Western and Eastern countries are more interested in mosques because they have witnessed a more high-tech life in their own countries. In our interviews with foreign tourists visiting Kokand, they said that they want to explore a new world for themselves while seeing the culture, customs and traditions of the East. They said that they receive spiritual nourishment from the cultural and historical monuments of our country, especially for Europeans, the East is a symbol of wisdom and culture. They do not say these thoughts in vain. More than 7,000 historical monuments have been registered in our country.

Our traditions have a tradition of respecting ancestors in the past. Respect for our ancestors, based on Islam and our national mentality, is embedded in our behavior. As we pass by the cemetery or shrines, we bless our faces with devotion to the souls of those who have settled in this place forever. We ask the Creator that their place will be in heaven. Although such shrines are located in another region, the most interesting thing is that even if we see this place for the first time, we pray for the souls of the dead. We pray in front of cemeteries, mosques and madrasahs, mausoleums of honored people and places of pilgrimage in honor of the spirits of the dead. It is

natural that all this affects the psyche of a person, his emotions.

Visiting the shrines gives people peace of mind, spiritual renewal, spiritual peace. Pilgrimage forces people to repent for the harm they have done to others, to remember what they have not been able to do, to do good deeds that are beneficial to society, to make a good name in the short life because the world is fleeting, and to strive for other noble goals. Such a process, which affects a person's inner feelings, cannot be described in a perfect sense in words. Because everyone feels it based on their own spirituality and moral views. What unites people in such a process is that everyone has a sense of respect for their ancestors [3].

The remembrance of the dead has existed since ancient times in Central Asia, as in all nations. According to the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, May 9 is celebrated in our country as "Day of Remembrance and Honor." On this day, as well as on the Muslim lunar calendar, on the days of Ramadan and Eid al-Adha, to commemorate the dead, to clear cemeteries of weeds, to whitewash trees, to cut down their dead branches, to plant new saplings, to arrange graves and tombs they do their job. Special mention should be made of those who contributed to the improvement of cemeteries, holy shrines, buildings and their parts, the construction of canals and roads, the construction of canals and roads with their own funds is a known case.

When students are taught the history of Uzbekistan in the form of lectures and seminars in the classroom, it is impossible to form the spiritual feelings that they receive through trips to historical sites. No matter how skilled the speaker is, no matter how enthusiastic he is, he will not be

able to bring to the students the feelings, peace of mind, spiritual uplift, and practical knowledge, skills, and abilities that come from such a journey. This can be achieved by the professor taking students on a trip to historical sites outside the classroom.

There are specific aspects of organizing trips to historical sites, which should be taken into account in the organization of travel:

1. The scientific aspect of travel to historical sites - information about the time of its formation, its place in history, the built, restored, restored and architectural structure of buildings, color images, architectural solutions used in construction, in what style, how long, what was used in construction incorporates behaviors aimed at shaping students' imagination and perception.

2. The value (importance) aspect of travel to historical sites - reflects the reasons for respecting the spirit of those who settled in the sites, the aspects that led them to win the love of the people, the reasons for their respect by the population.

3. The practical aspect of traveling to historical sites is the acquisition of chronological knowledge about the site, its formation, structure, knowledge of architectural features, skills and competencies, the study of the general principles of its study.

4. The aesthetic aspect of traveling to historical sites - explains the emotional states that students experience as a result of the trip, such as emotional feelings, national pride, national identity, spiritual enjoyment of the past.

5. The educational aspect of traveling to historical sites is that visiting places of worship develops in students such qualities as respect for past ancestors, remembrance of the dead, respect

for places of worship, and the performance of good deeds.

In general, these aspects have a positive impact on the spiritual and moral world of students. His behavior, demeanor, worldview, behavior, and faith leave their expression. This can be used by the professor in the development of students' environmental culture.

The development of students' ecological culture through trips to sites related to the history of Uzbekistan is carried out in three stages:

Stage 1 is the process of acquiring knowledge about ecology. This step is to introduce the step, the information related to it in advance or during the visit. The ecological aspects of the step of historical significance are determined in advance by the professor. In order to inculcate these aspects in students, measures will be taken to shape their activism. In this case, one or more students at the shrine or in groups are instructed to collect information. A student or group of students who has gathered information in advance at a shrine will share their knowledge with others. The person in charge of the shrine should explain the accuracy of the students' materials after they have expressed their views. The teacher, who came here as a guide, will have to make sure that there is no noise from the students, that the voices are loud and that other pilgrims are not upset, and that some of them deviate from the rules of morality.

Stage 2 - the process of developing practical skills based on the acquired theoretical knowledge. The materials presented by the students consist mainly of chronological numbers, as well as general information found in encyclopedias, textbooks, manuals and other sources, which constitute the scientific aspects of

the process. Even a professor who often takes students on a trip may not have enough knowledge about the shrine. Such a defect can be filled by a shrine worker. A tour guide or a religious representative who has been serving tourists and pilgrims for a long time can provide students with information that has not been published in written sources, but has not been fully disclosed. At the same time, one can explain in simple language the contradictory opinions about this shrine, the ambiguities in the sources, the descriptions, ideas, teachings and the essence of the events that are difficult for students to understand. Students enrich their theoretical knowledge with practical activity skills by telling past events in chronological order, logical sequence, and vividly demonstrating or explaining actions that need to be performed.

Stage 3 - on the basis of the acquired knowledge and skills the skills of ecological activity are developed. Ecological activity skills are formed on the basis of knowledge and skills acquired during the trip to the shrine. This does not happen by itself. Discussions, seminars, roundtables, slides, multimedia, visual aids, essays, short stories, articles, role-plays or performances for students to develop environmental skills, etc. actions are required. It would be expedient to organize practical activities by professors and teachers of history of Uzbekistan, heads of departments, the deputy dean for youth affairs of the faculty, the Department of Spirituality of the university (institute) and officials of the Youth Union.

Historical monuments and shrines are monuments that enhance the honor of our nation, play an important role in the development of world culture, and create a solid foundation for educating our people in the spirit of national

identity through their promotion. By organizing trips to historical sites outside the classroom, we need to skillfully show students the facts of our glorious history, to inspire a sense of pride in our history with events that serve the development of their ecological culture.

The trip to Kadamjoi is for educational purposes. In determining the purpose, it is necessary to pay attention to the specific features of the historical monument of the chosen location. Therefore, when visiting the addresses of primitive people, cemeteries, royal palaces, mausoleums, madrasas, mosques, museums, cisterns and other historical sites, it is necessary to take into account their special features. In setting the goal, in addition to the development of ecological culture, it is necessary to pay attention to the spiritual and moral formation of students, their national pride, aesthetic pleasure, raising a sense of national pride.

The educational purpose of organizing trips to historical sites is to strengthen students' knowledge of the history of Uzbekistan through practical trips to historical sites.

The educational purpose of the trip is to develop a culture of environmental protection by forming students' feelings of love for the Motherland, increasing the responsibility for the preservation of historical sites. The general essence of the content of the trip to historical sites outside the audience: to raise the level of love for the motherland, to preserve every detail that reflects the country as a part of the nation, to increase responsibility for its future, to enhance the country's prestige in the world. to develop in the minds and culture of students the notion that service is an honorable duty.

Based on the general aspects of the historical monument, a more creative approach to the development of students' environmental culture is also possible. It depends on the pedagogical competence of the professor, his responsible approach to his work. It is important to use the methods of presentation, explanation, storytelling, problem-solving, resource work, demonstration, practical experience. Only a conscious, modern ecological culture, highly educated and humane approach to the expediency of the ecological attitude and a clear vision of the necessity of life can overcome the tendency of homelessness towards nature, a great aggressive attitude towards nature.

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