



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR SCHOOLS STUDENTS

Alimdjanova Dilbar Negmatovna

Samarkand State Medical University, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Doniyor Berdiev Vakhobzhonovich

Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology

Burgutova Umida Muhammadjonovna

Samarkand State Medical University, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Berdieva Gulirano Vakhobjonovna

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 3 rd January 2024	The article discusses the importance of environmental education for school students. The study was conducted on the basis of schools No. 1 and No. 51 in the city of Samarkand. 30 10th grade students took part in the study. It was concluded that the strategic goal of education should be environmental education and worldview, the basis of which is scientific knowledge, environmental culture and ethics.
Accepted: 21 st February 2024	

Keywords: Environmental education, pedagogical practice, the foundations of environmental culture using the example of environmentally friendly physical education, pedagogical control, pedagogical observation, environmental factors

INTRODUCTION

Modern society places special demands on the ideological and educational areas of work with the younger generation. First of all, this is due to the loss of clear principles and significant guidelines of a moral and ethical nature, the formation of a consumer cult not only in relation to material values, but also to socio-ecological and human values, even to one's own health. The level of communication priorities and the level of development and provision of information flows have changed. Environmental problems and challenges of nature dictate the search for new priorities in the system of youth education.

ALL THIS DETERMINED THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF OUR RESEARCH.

The purpose of our research was to determine the environmental education of schoolchildren in the city of Samarkand from the standpoint of a combination of educational and educational processes.

The study was conducted on the basis of schools No. 1 and No. 51 in the city of Samarkand. 30 10th grade students took part in the study.

The construction of an environmental education system was based on a number of methodological principles formulated back in the 80s by such scientists as S.N. Glazachev, A.N. Zakhlebny, I.D. Zverev, E.S. Slastenina, I.T. Suravegina. The starting point was the idea that humanity is connected with nature by its origin, existence and its future; human history is part of the history of nature; the integrity of the natural environment is the natural basis of life in the biosphere; the quality of an ecologically healthy environment, along with social conditions, is the basis of human physical and spiritual health; labor is the basis of interaction between man and society with nature, a factor in its change; change in the natural environment is inevitable, but it has limits, therefore the goals of reasonable human activity must comprehensively take into account the manifestation of the laws of nature, etc.

From this point of view, environmental education can be considered aimed at the interests of personal development if through it it is possible to solve the following tasks: harmonize human relations with nature; stimulate the intellectual development of a person and enrich his thinking through modern methods of cognition; socialize a person through immersion in the existing cultural, technological and information environment; create conditions for continuous self-education and the achievement of a new level of scientific literacy.

The last task is especially relevant, since having mastered the core of knowledge and learning skills, a person himself can choose the types, pace and timing of training, and individualize the educational process. Self-educational activity can be expressed through: independence of cognition (in this case, assistance is limited only to general guidance); voluntariness of knowledge (self-educational activity meets freely emerging interests and acts as an additional activity in relation to the main educational activity); selectivity of cognition (a combination of high specialization in one of the areas with a broad outlook).

A person can learn well and even realize that some things are bad, but this does not mean at all that he will act in accordance with his knowledge. Doing is much more difficult than understanding. Therefore, in education it is more

important to emphasize love for the world and people, the beauty of nature, truth and goodness, the intrinsic value of human and other life, and not just on the problems of environmental destruction. Then the formed moral and ethical norm of a person, coming into agreement with his conscience, will create in him the need for active action.

As part of the project, taking into account the set goals and objectives, a training schedule was developed that provides an optimal combination of studying general education subjects from the standpoint of environmental safety, participation in ideological and educational events.

One of the significant aspects of student education was the process of developing motivation for a healthy lifestyle, assimilation of information about the basics of environmental culture using the example of environmentally friendly physical education and pedagogical control.

The formation of healthy lifestyle skills (HLS) and students' mastery of the basics of health-saving behavior were also facilitated by the systematic work of class teachers and teachers on the prevention of bad habits and safe, responsible behavior.

The level of development of healthy lifestyle skills among students was assessed during the implementation of the project through a questionnaire. According to the data, it was revealed that 53.8% of respondents considered their parents to be the main source of information in the field of health, 38.5% preferred newspapers, magazines, the Internet, and radio and television accounted for 23% as the main sources. Only 15.4% received data from teachers, which is certainly an alarming sign.

In the concept of health, students most often included giving up bad habits (84.6%), physical education and sports (53.8%), and proper nutrition (23.1%). According to 92.3% of students, lifestyle has a significant impact on their health and the environment.

46.2% of young people treated young people who drink alcohol with indifference, 30.1% with regret, and only 7.7% with indignation and intolerance. While more than half of the respondents treated smokers with disgust.

53.8% of students indicated that curiosity and new sensations were among the reasons that most often prompt young people to try drugs; in second place was the desire to imitate someone (38.5%), third place was shared by despair, psychological stress (30.1%) and stupidity, thoughtlessness of an act (30.1%)

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the activities carried out, it can be concluded that the strategic goal of education should be environmental education and worldview, the basis of which is scientific knowledge, environmental culture and ethics. Modern environmental education should be aimed at the future, based on the ideas of co-evolution of nature and society, sustainable development of the biosphere, should be aimed at overcoming existing stereotypes in society through the formation of a spiritual, moral, environmentally literate personality and creating conditions for its development, becoming a factor of social stability.

REFERENCES:

1. Абаев, Ю.К. Экология человека и здоровье детей: социально-философские аспекты [Текст]/ Ю.К. Абаев// Медицинские новости. – 2008. – № 12. – С. 8-16.
2. Агаджанян, Н.А. Экологическая физиология человека [Текст] / Н.А. Агаджанян, А.Г. Марачев, Г.А. Бобков // М: КРУК, 1998 – 416 с.
3. Alimdjanova, Dilbar Negmatovna, Umida Muxammadjonovna Burgutova, and Gulirano Vahobjonovna Berdieva. "PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEMS OF ACTIVATING THE LEARNING PROCESS." *Involta Scientific Journal* 2.1 (2023): 158-160.
4. ALIMDJANOVA, D. N., & BERDIEV, D. V. (2022). Theoretical methodological fundamentals improving pedagogical terms of implementation of author technologies. *THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука*,(2), 201-205.
5. Alimdjanova, D. N. (2023). TEACHING TOOLS WITH THE USE OF PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGIES IN PSYCHOLOGY CLASSES. *Open Access Repository*, 4(3), 536-541.
6. Alimdjanova, D. N., & Toshpulatovich, S. U. (2023). TEACHING TOOLS WITH THE USE OF PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGIES IN PEDAGOGY CLASSES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(05), 92-96.
7. Alimdjanova, D. N. (2023). Psychological and pedagogical problems of improving the learning process. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(02), 49-51.
8. Alimdjanova, D. N., Burgutova, U. M., & Berdieva, G. V. (2023). PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEMS OF ACTIVATING THE LEARNING PROCESS. *Involta Scientific Journal*, 2(1), 158-160.
9. Алимджанов, З. Н., Алимджанова, Д. Н., & Бекиров, С. Б. (2015). ОПЫТ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ МОДУЛЬНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ СТУДЕНТОВ ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ. In Педагогический профессионализм в образовании (pp. 277-278).
10. Алимджанов, З. Н., Алимджанова, Д. Н., Бекиров, С. Б., & Бердиев, А. (2015). Анализ выбора методов контрацепции и его значение для семьи на примере семейной поликлиники г. Самарканда. *Смоленский медицинский альманах*, (3), 8-9.
11. Alimdjanova, D. N. (2023). TEACHING TOOLS WITH THE USE OF PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGIES IN

PSYCHOLOGY CLASSES. Open Access Repository, 4(3), 536-541.

12. Alimdjanova, D. N., & Toshpulatovich, S. U. (2023). TEACHING TOOLS WITH THE USE OF PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGIES IN PEDAGOGY CLASSES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(05), 92-96.
13. Negmatovna, A. D., & Ergashevna, K. D. (2023). ANGINA KASALLIGI HAMDA UNING TURLARI. Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования, 5(1), 176-182.
14. Negmatovna, A. D. (2020). Formation of Ideas About a Healthy Lifestyle in Teaching Children of Senior Preschool Age. *psychologist*, 7(5).
15. Negmatovna, A. D., & Ernestovna, A. E. (2020). Use of Modern Digital Technologies in the Education System. *ECLSS Online 2020a*, 181.
16. Negmatovna, A. D. (2021). The System Of Introduction Of Pedagogical Technologies In The Didactic Processes Of Higher Education On The Example Of Young Psychology. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching*, 3, 12-16.
17. Negmatovna, A. D. (2020). Pedagogical basis of promoting preschool children interest in a healthy lifestyle. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10, 126-129.
18. Negmatovna, A. D. (2021). Improving the pedagogical conditions for the introduction of copyright technologies (on the example of the subject of pedagogy). *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 4(11), 17-22.
19. Negmatovna, A. D. (2021). The System Of Introduction Of Pedagogical Technologies In The Didactic Processes Of Higher Education On The Example Of Young Psychology. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching*, 3, 12-16.
20. Negmatovna, Alimdjanova Dilbar. "Improving the pedagogical conditions for the introduction of copyright technologies (on the example of the subject of pedagogy)." *World Bulletin of Social Sciences* 4.11 (2021): 17-22