

Development of Ecological and Hygienic Outlook in Young People

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TDPU p.f.n.dotsent

ANNOTATION

This article discusses the importance of education in the development of ecological and hygienic worldview and current issues related to their positive solution.

KEYWORDS: ecological and hygienic education, natural science literacy, continuing education, nature protection, main tasks.

Worldview is a system of general views on the world and the place of a person in it, people's attitude to the reality around them and to themselves, as well as the beliefs, ideals, principles of knowledge and activity of people based on these views. Worldview is related to a person's age, life experience, knowledge, and ideology. Philosophical, scientific, religious, political, ethical, legal, aesthetic, ecological knowledge and views formed in the society are reflected in worldview¹. Accordingly, it is divided into such types as philosophical, scientific, religious, political, ethical, legal, aesthetic, and ecological outlook.

Natural-scientific literacy forms the basis of the worldview, which also determines the level of a person's ecological worldview. Currently, certain researches are being carried out on solving chemical problems with the help of mathematical formulas, forming an ecological-hygienic outlook. In particular, the issues of continuous environmental education E.O. Turdikulov, R.U. Beknazarov, R.Y. Makhmudov, Kh. Researched by V. Gordiyenko.

Uzbek ecologist E. O. Turdikulov believes that any problem in the field of ecology can be prevented by instilling ecological knowledge in the young generation. Other Uzbek pedagogic scientists also pay special attention to the place of ecological education. In particular, Sh.Otaboyev, Z.Hidoyatova studied the mutual harmony of ecology, hygiene and health, and Sh.Otaboyev, M.Ataboev, Z.Artikbayeva studied the problems of agroecology and health, and promoted education in this field. emphasized that it is important².

A.R.Malikova and N.Sh.Bozorov researched the didactic aspects of forming students' environmental culture³.

Ecological-hygienic education is considered a part of general education, in which specific and purposeful tasks are set before the individual. For example, to be kind to nature, to be consistent, to love Mother Nature, to try to enrich natural resources, to protect it. In order to

¹ <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-d/dunyoqarash-uz/>

² Отабоев Ш., Хидоятлова З. Экология, гигиена ва сихат-саломатлик китоби. – Т.: Фан, 2007. – 320 б.; Отабоев Ш., Атабоев М., Артикбаева З. Агроэкология ва саломатлик муаммолари: Илмий рисола. ТошДАУ, 2014. – Б. 134-137.

³ Маликова А.Р. Педагогика олий ўқув юрти талабаларида экологик маданиятни шакллантириш: Пед. фан. номз. ... Автореф. – Т., 2010. – 20 б.; Бозорова Н.Ш. Талабаларда экологик маданиятни шакллантиришнинг илмий педагогик асослари (олий ўқув юртлари мисолида): Пед. фанл. номз. ... Автореф. – Т., 2006. – 22 б.

solve such tasks, first of all, it is necessary to explain to young people (students) the mutual relations between man - society - nature and the norms of their influence on each other.

Every citizen of independent Uzbekistan should love himself, his Motherland, his people, understand that the most pressing issue facing him is to improve ecological and hygienic culture in cooperation with them, and actively participate in solving this problem as much as he can. Since the ecological process is becoming more complex, it requires new thinking, cultural and spiritual maturity. That is why it is the most difficult task for pedagogues to make every person educated, to form a culture in him. It is necessary for a person to understand that he is closely connected with nature, that he is a part of nature, and that no matter what changes occur in the natural environment, the influence of a person on nature will have a negative effect on him and create a complex situation. It is necessary to understand that nature becomes dangerous for human life as a result of anthropogenic negative impact, and this is the result of environmental violations⁴.

G.A. Bachinskyi said that simultaneous major changes in nature and society and related crises cause socio-ecological crisis⁵.

Providing continuous environmental education to all layers of the population, especially to young people, is always a purposeful process and plays a key role in solving the problem of protecting the natural environment and one's own health.

In solving ecological and hygienic education and upbringing issues, it is necessary to consider high responsibility of young people, rational use of natural resources and education of economy as the main issue.

One of the main tasks of environmental education is to spread knowledge in the field of ecology and hygiene. This is the preservation of the natural environment, the interaction between nature and society, and the maintenance of the integrity of living natural environmental factors and inanimate natural environmental factors, which are related to these processes in each individual. requires the formation of concepts⁶.

As long as a person lives in the bosom of nature, he enjoys its ungrateful generosity, gifts and blessings.

The general public, parents and teachers play an important role in increasing young people's love for motherland and mother nature. A person lives, sleeps and matures in the embrace of mother's love and the wonderful scenery of nature. Life grows up enjoying the sun, air, water, which is the source of life, and various blessings, which are the gift of beautiful nature. It is necessary to involve young people in the protection of nature, which gave life to humanity.

It is important to take the following measures:

- to create the opportunity for young people to expand their knowledge of nature, to create the necessary conditions for them to understand their civic duties, to feel their responsibility for nature protection, to inculcate in their minds the legislation related to

⁴ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Qonun ustuvorligi va inson manfaatlari ta'minlash – yurt taraqqiyoti va xalq farovonligining garovi. – T.: O'zbekiston, 2016. – 488 b.

⁵ Бачинский Г.А. Социология: теоретические и практические аспекты. – Киев: Наукова думка, 1991.

⁶ Каримов И.А. Юксак маънавият – энгилмас куч. – Т.: Маънавият, 2008. – Б. 76.

environmental protection;

- involving young people in nature protection work;
- to create conditions for their operation in close connection with the official organizations of the state protecting natural resources.

It is very important to organize nature corners in schools and universities and attract young people to love and preserve nature.

Arranging evenings dedicated to nature protection, where young people interact with employees and experts of the official organization, is also a good event.

Young people should be systematically familiarized with nature conservation articles published in newspapers and magazines. Holding contests for amateur films, photographs, paintings, as well as articles and essays dedicated to the beauty of nature and its protection in relevant institutions are also important tools for keeping the environment clean and protecting it.

Periodically conducting seminars on nature protection issues is one of the necessary activities for expanding the worldview of young people. Wide involvement of young people in activities aimed at protecting natural resources is considered a good deed, and beautification and greening activities among young people depending on the season will bring expected results.

The main tasks in environmental education are as follows:

- 1) selection of the content of environmental education and new development of its teaching methodology on the basis of normative documents related to education;
- 2) introducing students to universal and regional environmental problems and situations and improving practical activities;
- 3) coordination of the content of educational programs and textbooks based on state educational standards, enrichment with environmental knowledge;
- 4) effective use of the heritage and national traditions of our ancestors regarding the rational use of nature and its resources;
- 5) use of universal ecological values in the educational process;
- 6) organizing activities related to ecology outside the auditorium and school;
- 7) educational program aimed at implementing interdisciplinary cooperation, integrating ecology and hygiene sciences in order to form complete knowledge of dangerous events occurring in the environment, their stability, interdependence and integrity of natural components in young people and create textbooks;
- 8) a positive decision to establish a continuous ecological and hygienic education system.

The main tasks of environmental education for teachers are that the teacher can see the ecological purpose, content, tasks and perspectives of the subject of the lesson, that the purpose of the subject corresponds to the general interests of the educational process and is related to it. it is necessary to clearly imagine that

The teacher should be able to develop the volume of the content, organizational forms of the

ecological activities conducted in the auditorium, lesson, class, outside the school and to visualize its effectiveness. For this, it is necessary to retrain and improve the qualifications of teachers.

The main goal is to preserve the natural environment of our country, increase its wealth and ensure the development of young people in harmony with nature.

The era demands reform of the worldview of our people in the spirit of national independence. Therefore, we need to understand that establishing a practical education that inculcates the national ideology in our minds is equivalent to maintaining a healthy environment in our society.

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2. Allayarovna, A. Z. (2022). Using a Competency-Based Approach to Conducting Circle Classes in Mathematics Lessons. CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICAL THEORY AND COMPUTER SCIENCES, 3(5), 57-60.
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