

Table – Correlation coefficients of sheet plate parameters

Explored points	Investigated signs				
	1	2	3	4	5
School district	0,82	0,95	0,66	0,59	0,56
Near the intersection	0,89	0,96	0,39	0,65	0,63
Forest	0,75	0,91	0,65	0,45	0,66

So the degree of relationship between the right and left sides of the leaf in the school area ranges from significant to very high; near the intersection and in the forest – from moderate to very high.

Turning to the results of calculating the fluctuating asymmetry, we observe the following: in the school area, the value of FA is 0.04, near the intersection of roads – 0.049, in the forest – 0.038. Thus, we see that the highest value of fluctuating asymmetry is observed near the intersection, where the state of the medium is characterized as polluted and corresponds to 3 points on the scale for assessing fluctuating asymmetry deviations.

Now, based on the foregoing, we can assess the state of the environment in the area of the village of Staroe Selo. Having found the arithmetic mean of the fluctuating asymmetry of silver birch leaves in three places of the study, we see that the average value is  $0.042 \pm 0.002$ . Turning to the scale for assessing deviations in terms of the value of the fluctuating asymmetry, we can say that this value lies in the range of 0.040 – 0.044 (2 points). This indicates that the village of Staroe Selo is characterized by a weak influence of unfavorable factors.

**Conclusion.** The degree of correlation between the right and left sides of the drooping birch leaf varies from moderate to very high (0.39-0.96). Statistically unconfirmed differences in the fluctuating asymmetry index were established, which tends to decrease at the study points: forest (0.038) – school site (0.04) – road intersection (0.049). The average index of fluctuating asymmetry of the drooping birch leaf in the study area was  $0.042 \pm 0.002$ , which indicates favorable conditions and a weak influence of anthropogenic load.

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## “GREEN” STUDENT AUDIENCE

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Keywords: “green” economy, “green” office, save, resources, planet, society.

There are more than 8 billion people living on the planet Earth. We use nature for our own purposes, because of what it suffers. Population and consumption are growing, and little attention is paid to environmental protection. This leads to an increase in production,

waste, new landfills and a decrease in the quality of life [1]. In order not to harm nature and ourselves in the future, we need to protect nature and its resources.

The resources of the Earth are not infinite. People should understand that they are limited and it is necessary to use them rationally and look for ways to recycle. This is important not only for people now, but also for future generations. In order for the future generation to enjoy clean air, clean seas, forests and everything else beautiful on our planet, we must start today with ourselves to protect resources. Taking responsibility for the place where we live is the right decision for everyone now and in the future and for the planet.

**Material and methods.** In modern society, the expressions «green» economy, «green» office, «green» workplace are becoming more and more common. The «green» economy is a set of actions aimed at improving the well-being of society, preserving resources, and reducing the negative impact on the environment.

The goal of the «green» economy is to find a balance between social policy, economics and ecology [2]. This is the right way to preserve the planet Earth for present and future people, to provide everyone with clean water, air and a healthy and long life in general. The quality of our food and life depends on the place where we live. So first of all, we need to protect and protect where we live.

The leading countries of the «green» economy: South Korea, USA, China, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland [1].

Resolution of the Council of Ministers of December 10, 2021 № 710 approved the National Action Plan for the development of the «green» economy in the Republic of Belarus for 2021-2025. The strategic goal of the approved plan is the development of an inclusive, smart and digital «green» economy promotes economic growth. The development of the «green» economy in the Republic of Belarus is based on the principles of: sustainable development, inclusiveness, intersectorality, innovation, scientific, eco-efficiency and sufficiency, resource conservation, waste management as resources, transparency, increasing competitiveness and strengthening positions on world markets, taking into account global trends in greening, international cooperation and responsibility [3].

There is such a thing as a «green» office. This concept implies a comprehensive program that includes technical and motivational and educational activities designed to help companies develop internal environmental policies and learn how to take care of office resources [3]. Each such office will make investments in the «green» economy, thereby greatly helping society and the planet. If a person spends most of the day in the office, then he begins to «take» many habits home, for example, separate waste collection. In this sense, the environmentally responsible position of the owner contributes to the promotion of responsible behavior [4].

Environmental factors of «green» workplaces are those that reduce energy and raw materials consumption, limit emissions and waste of pollutants into the environment.

In this regard, the organization of students' workplaces (future employees of «green» workplaces), carrying out work on «greening» the student audience becomes relevant. The formation of an ecological worldview at the university is an important component of a future specialist.

**Findings and their discussion.** The purpose of our work was to study the actions of fellow students in classrooms and at home regarding energy saving and waste management.

A survey was conducted among students of the Faculty of Economics of the MITSO International University. 34% of students of the Faculty of Economics sort garbage and 66% do not. To the question of cleaning after themselves after a picnic in nature, 97% of students answered that they clean and 3% that they do not clean. 86% of students use plastic bags and 14% do not use. 63% of students save water and light, 37% do not save. 93% of students of the Faculty of Economics do not litter on the street and 7% of students honestly admitted that they do so. The survey showed that there are people who are not serious about the problem of environmental pollution. Such people need to be reminded of this more often, because it is not difficult, just to maintain order where you live. It is necessary to accustom yourself to environmental protection from school, and preferably as early as possible. First, one person will start saving, for example, water and light, then his friends, then colleagues at work, then the whole office will become a «green» office, then there will be such in the city, then in the country, then the whole country will be green and so the neighboring countries will gradually join and so on. All countries should understand that this is a common problem. It is necessary to cope in unity. After all, only together we can protect our common and only habitat.

To accustom yourself to such simple actions as: sorting garbage, cleaning up after yourself at a picnic in nature, saving light and water, throwing garbage past the trash, proper waste disposal, and so on; not difficult, but very useful. The society should do environmental education of the population and tell each other about the importance of these actions.

The «green» economy plays a significant role in preserving our beautiful habitat. All people and businesses should move in this direction. After all, this is the only way the harmony of nature and society will exist on the planet Earth.

**Conclusion.** The results of a survey conducted among students on energy saving and waste management showed that serious educational and educational work should be carried out in the student audience to form their ecological worldview.

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