

Forming Solutions to the Change of Ecology under the Influence of the Island Problem through Students' Independence and Activity in the Educational Process

SH. SH Matirzayev

In the presence of Berdakh State University of Korkalpok Deputy Director of Amudarya Engineering Technical College (Republic of Karakalpakstan, Mangit district)

ANNOTATION

It caused severe socio-economic, ecological and sanitary epidemiological conditions in a number of districts of the three independent states in the island region. As a result, a severe socio-economic, ecological, sanitary-epidemiological situation is emerging around the Aral Sea, especially in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in the Kyzyl Horde and Doshkhovuz regions, which is dangerous for the health of the population.

In our country, among other areas, the issues of ensuring environmental stability, creating the necessary conditions for the population to have a comfortable natural environment, rational and effective use of natural resources, preventing emerging environmental problems and eliminating their negative consequences, and in educational institutions about the process of strengthening theoretical knowledge and practical skills using the "problem situation" teaching method.

KEYWORDS: Environmental Problem, Environmental Education, Sanitary Epidemiology, Adaptation, Global Ecology, Intraregional Project and Use of Nature.

In accordance with the tasks set for the education of professional educational institutions, the educational institution is creative, socially active, spiritually rich, and professional by increasing the effectiveness of the educational process, implementing the latest achievements of science in practice. , it is necessary to carry out a number of tasks, such as bringing up a well-rounded person who is brought up in the spirit of national and universal values, who thinks creatively and independently, and inculcates the ideas of national independence into their minds.

The human ecology section of ecology is the adaptation of a person to the environment (adaptation), the origin of diseases and their prevention, natural and social factors of health, heredity, environment, lifestyle, family planning, health, sports and provides knowledge about personal hygiene and also develops health assessment skills.

The relationship between nature and man is becoming more and more serious, and in some countries this conflict is becoming very complicated and dangerous. As a result, the ecological situation is sometimes approaching the level of crisis or disaster. In recent years, unpleasant events have returned to our planet more often than in previous periods, occupying increasingly large areas.

Territorial problems are formed in some parts of the globe with certain natural boundaries in land and water basins; therefore, their development is often observed within several countries, and sometimes even within a large country. That is why emerging environmental

problems are gaining a regional character. So, as noted, one of the most serious problems today is the drying up of the Aral Sea and the development of desertification as a result.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, expressed the following opinion about this: "We are witnessing the disappearance of one of the largest closed water bodies in the world in 20-25 years. However, in the eyes of one generation, an entire sea the case of death had not yet occurred." In fact, one of the biggest catastrophes on our planet is happening right before our eyes. Arol Deniz Lake, the fourth largest lake on earth, is drying up, and a huge Arol desert is forming in its place. In fact, the drying up of the Aral Sea has become the center of ecological disaster not only in our region, but also globally.

Therefore, both at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly and at the 72nd session in 2017, our honorable President put this issue on the agenda. At that time, for the first time in history, the President of the United Nations showed the map of the sea to the whole world community and revealed the depth and complexity of the problem.

In order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.10.2019 "On approval of the concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" No. PF-5863 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 434 dated May 27, 2019 developed the concept of development of ecological education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, chapter 5 of which describes "Improving environmental education in secondary special, professional education".

In the professional education system, conveying to students the importance of quality performance of any work and the importance of authority in the matter for which he is responsible, as the main principle of careful treatment of nature, resources, and people.

It is the formation and development of environmental competence and communicative skills of students, working in a team to achieve specific goals, expanding the worldview of rural children, and implementing their social activity using the problem-based method of teaching. Well-known teachers who studied the problem of teaching methodology I.Ya. Lerner and M.N. According to Skatkin, teaching methods are manifested both externally and internally:

Due to the external appearance of the methods (its form), the influence of the source of knowledge and with words (verbal methods) or connected with the image of the studied object or its image (visual methods) or performed actions (practical methods) with.

The internal method (its content) is related to the nature of cognitive activity of students, their independence and activity in the educational process.

For example: a problematic situation: as a result of the drying up of the Aral Sea, the following problems are becoming the focus of an ecological disaster:

First of all, along with the decline in the living conditions of the people living in the Aral Bay areas, various health problems began to appear in their health.

Second, the local economy has declined (sectors such as fishing, short-term tourism) and livelihoods have become difficult.

Thirdly, as a result of the shortage of drinking water, the spread of dangerous diseases, and the worsening of living conditions, population migration has increased.

Fourth, wild flora and fauna are disappearing and local people are at increased risk of losing their cultural heritage.

Fifth, maintaining the sea level at a certain level and optimizing the ecological situation in the Aral Sea.

Sixth, the reasons for the drying up of the Aral Sea and its socio-economic consequences.

Forming assumptions for problem solving.

Taking into account that environmental problems are gaining global importance, in recent years, along with important priority tasks, special attention has been paid to the issues of environmental protection, ecological culture, ecological education and environmental enlightenment.

The relevance of ecological education is determined by the need to protect the nature, ecosystems, environment of our country from the derailment of instability, to increase the environmental culture of the population, to contribute to these very serious and vital issues of all layers of the population, especially young people.

In the decision N. 541 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 09/07/2020 "On further improvement of the mechanism of environmental impact assessment", the following proposals of the State Ecology Committee were defined and accepted:

1. On the creation of a system of electronic exchange of about 30,000 documents submitted annually for environmental expertise in order to transition to a digital economy;
2. Implementation of public hearings to discuss the negative impact of activities on the environment.
3. Organization of the state environmental examination of activities belonging to categories I, II, III and IV of environmental impact, preparation and presentation of materials for examination, periods of examination, rights and rights of the participants of the examination the regulation on setting obligations;

The orders and instructions of the ministries, state committees and agencies of the Republic of Uzbekistan on ecology and nature protection are normative legal documents of state administration bodies. For example: State Committee for Nature Protection, Forestry Committee, Agency for Controlling Safe Conduct of Work in Industry and Mining, State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management of the Republic of Uzbekistan, O The orders and guidelines adopted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health and others are also a source of environmental law.

They are adopted on the basis of our Constitution and are aimed at implementing the environmental laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the decrees of the President in this field, as well as government decisions. Normative documents of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on environmental issues are also of great importance, they are valid in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

We present proposals for the solution of the above-mentioned environmental problems.

Every year in many countries of the world April 15 is celebrated as the Day of Ecological Knowledge. In 1992, at the United Nations conference on environmental issues held in Rio de Janeiro, it was emphasized that environmental education is of great importance in the implementation of the strategy of the way of life and sustainable development of mankind in all countries of the world.

It is worth noting that Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection".

Article 4 of the Law of the Republic establishes the obligation to teach ecology in all types of educational institutions in order to achieve the goals of nature protection.

At the same time, it is cost-effective and environmentally friendly in solving environmental problems introduction of technologies, nature protection measures Efforts to consistently implement or improve legislation in the field are insufficient to address them.

Raising the ecological culture of the population, having a reasonable attitude to the environment, and forming a sense of preservation of natural resources for future generations are the main factors in preventing anthropogenic effects. The importance of environmental education is extremely high in this regard.

The future of our planet depends on the ecological culture of the young generation. Systematic organization of ecological knowledge, awareness, culture and environmental education among young people, further improvement of the ecological field with the involvement of advanced innovative technologies, knowledge aimed at young people's love for Mother Nature and its preservation and the times demand to improve their skills.

Summary

The ecological situation has its own characteristics. Man must harmonize the forces of nature, not by force, but by maintaining balance. Ecological consciousness embodies knowledge and belief in the field of human interaction with nature. Ecological knowledge shows how closely people are connected with their present and future biosphere, it is an objective necessity to protect nature, rational use of natural resources, and to educate each person's sense of responsibility for the state of the environment, to preserve the world of animals and plants. is an important condition for their understanding.

Preservation of our nature, its protection, rational use of nature and the development of ecological culture and ecological awareness in society are not only the work of nature protection bodies, but also the filial duty of every person living on this earth to our Motherland and its nature.

In conclusion, among the methods used in the teaching process, the best result is the "problematic situation" method. Because during the time allocated to the lesson, the ability of students to master the lesson is much higher by understanding the problem situation in the given topic and looking for its solutions.

Pupils will understand the place of man in nature, the importance of nature protection activities for his hometown or village, and the importance of an active lifestyle in solving the issues of keeping the land and air, lakes, and rivers clean. During this process, more information is retained in the minds of students than in other methods.

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