
NEW SYSTEM AND PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

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Abstract:

Targeted and consistent reforms are being carried out in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, and environmental safety in our country in recent years. A legal framework has been created in this area. In particular, about 30 laws and more than 270 regulatory legal documents regulating activities in the field of ecology, environmental protection and nature use were adopted. At the same time, in order to raise the system of prevention and combating of violations in the field of ecology and environmental protection to a new level, the implementation of the "Ecological Patrol" work system, combating violations in the field of ecology, environmental protection and nature use It is proposed to develop a draft law on expanding the powers of the relevant units. This article describes the possibilities of training personnel and environmental protection for students in the process of professional training in higher educational institutions based on the specific features of the educational system for environmental protection.

Keywords: environmental safety, "road map", "Waste" draft law, environmental control, citizens' self-government bodies, European Union (EU). Ecology, protection, environment, mineral fertilizer, neutralization with ammonia, pedagogy, teaching system, integration, knowledge, skills, teaching methods, methodical preparation.

EKOLOGIYA VA ATROF TABIIY MUHITI FANINI O‘QITISHNING YANGI TIZIMI VA TAMOYILLARI

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Annotatsiya:

Mamlakatimizda keyingi yillarda atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlash sohasida maqsadli va izchil islohotlar olib borilmoqda. Bu sohada normativ-huquqiy baza yaratildi. Xususan, Ekologiya, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va tabiatdan foydalanish sohasidagi faoliyatni tartibga soluvchi 30 ga yaqin qonun, 270 dan ziyod normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar qabul qilindi. Shu bilan birga, ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish sohasidagi huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi va ularga qarshi kurashish tizimini yangi bosqichga ko'tarish maqsadida "Ekologik patrol" ishlash tizimini joriy etish, ekologiya, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va tabiatdan foydalanish sohasidagi huquqbuzarliklarga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha tegishli bo'linmalarining vakolatlarini kengaytirish yuzasidan qonun loyihasini ishlab chiqish taklif etilgan. Ushbu maqolada oliy o'quv yurtlarida kasbiy

tayyorgarlik jarayonida talabalar uchun atrof-muhit muhofazasi bo'yicha ta'lim tizimining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari asosida kadrlar tayyorlash, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish imkoniyatlari bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ekologik xavfsizlik, "yo'l xaritasi", "Chiqindilar to'g'risida"gi qonun loyihasi, ekologik nazorat, fuqarolarning o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari, Yevropa Ittifoqi (EI). Ekologiya, muhofaza, atrof-muhit, mineral o'g'it, ammiak bilan neytrallash, pedagogika, o'qitish tizimi, integratsiya, bilim, ko'nikma, o'qitish usullari, metodik tayyorgarlik.

In order to ensure ecological safety, improve the ecological situation, maintain a stable favorable ecological situation, ensure the efficiency of state management in the field of ecology and environmental protection, and to further accelerate the measures being implemented to prevent violations committed in the field The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize the activities of state bodies in the field of environmental protection and environmental control" was adopted.

According to this document, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection is responsible for ensuring cooperation with the public and civil society institutions in the field of environmental protection, providing methodological support and assistance to public control, and providing citizens with a comfortable environment. to ensure the rights of citizens and to carry out state control over compliance with the legislation in the implementation of work related to waste, to establish a system based on public and private partnership in terms of collection, transportation, disposal, processing and burial of household waste and a number of such updated key tasks were defined.

In the "road map" approved by the President's decision, the State Ecology Committee, involving the general public, scientific research institutes, civil society institutions and representatives of the mass media, prepared the project of the Ecological Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as "Services in the Republic of Uzbekistan It was decided to take appropriate measures aimed at the establishment of the honorary title of "honorary environmentalist" and the adoption of the draft law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste" in a new version.

It should be noted that during the ongoing reforms, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 21, 2017 "On improving the state management system in the field of ecology and environmental protection" No. PF-5024, "O' "On measures to ensure the activities of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. and development measures" No. PQ-2916 was adopted, and the field of ecology and environmental protection was fundamentally improved.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 9, 2017 "The State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Generation, Collection, Storage, Transportation, Disposal, Processing, Burial of

Waste and Based on the decision No. 368 on the approval of the regulation on the inspection of the realization of waste production, the inspection of the control of generation, collection, storage, transportation, disposal, processing, burial and realization of waste was organized.

As a result of the work carried out in the field of ecology, environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, environmental protection, economical use of natural resources, pollution of atmospheric air and water bodies, soil degradation, food grown or produced in damaged environment the quality of food products is improved and the impact of other factors on public health is reduced. In order to ensure the effective organization of the activities of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the organizational structure of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the structure of the central apparatus, the ecology of the regions and the city of Tashkent and model structure of environmental protection departments, Generation, collection, storage, transportation, disposal, processing, burial of waste in the central apparatus of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the structure of the implementation control inspection was defined.

It should be noted that the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste" was adopted in 2002. Documents of the President of the Republic and decisions of the Government were adopted.

The study and analysis of national legislation, law enforcement practice, and waste management experience have shown that there are inconsistencies, contradictions, and loopholes in the current Law. In particular, a system of waste disposal, preliminary sorting, separate collection by type, neutralization, reuse, a mechanism for encouraging the processing and reuse of household and industrial waste with a large number of useful components is sufficient. underdeveloped. In addition, the mechanism for organizing and implementing waste monitoring, accounting for their generation, passporting, and cadastre is not sufficiently established. The activity of participation of NGOs, self-government bodies of citizens in the field of implementation of works related to waste, as well as their cooperation with local state authorities is weak. In general, 35 mln. m³ household, 100 mln. more than tons of industrial waste (about 14% of which is toxic) is generated, most of which is not recycled or reused. It requires the improvement of the current legislation in the field of implementation of work related to waste, that is, the development of a draft law based on the study of foreign experience and practice in this field.

In this regard, we believe that it is necessary to make the following changes and additions to the current Law "On Waste" and to prepare a new version of it. In particular, in the draft law, instead of the system of five hazard categories, the introduction of a waste classification system based on industrial sectors or chemical-physical parameters, ensuring the organization of zero-emission and low-emission technologies in production, environmentally safe storage of hazardous waste in industrial facilities, organization of a system for collecting, using and (or) decontamination of goods that

have lost their consumer properties and contain hazardous substances (mercury thermometers, batteries, mercury-containing lamps, etc.), as well as collecting medical waste, it is appropriate to provide for the issues of neutralization, utilization and organization of the burial system. Also, the legislation and experience of foreign countries such as Germany, Japan, Korea, China, Russia, Belarus, and the European Union in the field of waste management were studied.

It is known that in the EU Waste Directive, which is the basic law for the European Union (EU) countries, there is a hierarchy of waste, the requirement for competent collection and sorting for recycling, preparation of waste before burial, waste production taking into account the requirements for exported goods and products, use and disposal in ways that do not cause damage to the environment are defined. In Japan, Germany, China, Korea, there is a demand for goods and products produced from waste, and relevant conclusions are given. Also, in China, the rights and obligations of the state, citizens and organizations in the field of waste management, including ownership, placement, transportation, sorting, disposal and reduction are defined. In Kazakhstan, issues of ownership of waste, methods of sorting, regeneration, neutralization of waste, involvement of individuals and legal entities with a license to carry out work related to waste are regulated.

Taking this into account, at the initial stage, on the one hand, training students of all educational fields in the field of "Ecology" and, on the other hand, training personnel in the field of "Ecology and environmental protection" , it is necessary to provide all enterprises with experts on environmental protection. These are two processes of education. The organization of the educational process in the field of "Ecology" has its own characteristics. In order for this subject to be an effective tool for managing the training of students of other pedagogical and engineering fields, it is necessary to take into account all the elements of the pedagogical training system when designing it.

Integral trends prevail in modern scientific knowledge of environmental protection. The interdisciplinary nature of knowledge in this area of ecology is manifested, and it includes toxicological, biological, ecological, physico-chemical, technical, geographical, medical, sociological, psychological, mathematical, and other sciences.

Currently, the importance of the integrative function of the science of ecology is newly complicated - due to the fact that the fight against environmental problems of various forms and toxicologically harmful and dangerous factors in production enterprises is intensifying, their practical importance is increasing. The integration of ecological science in higher education is manifested as follows:

- The sources of ecological science have a systematic composition;
- interrelationship with specialized sciences and general professional, mathematical, natural sciences, humanitarian and socio-economic sciences;
- interrelationship of teaching subjects with psychological, pedagogical and methodical training;
- the integration of the methodological system of training specialists in the field of environmental protection;

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- the relationship between theoretical and applied science training of students, theory and practice of teaching methodology of ecology;
 - interdependence of lectures, practical, laboratory, seminars, scientific works and dissertations and pedagogical and production practices;
 - to have the opportunity to expand the professional knowledge of an education specialist in ecology and other fields.

Based on the above, environmental education has specific indicators, such as:

- serves as a priority element of protection of education, production and other objects in the field of environmental protection from negative factors surrounding the natural, industrial and social environment, i.e. water, soil and atmospheric air pollutants ;
- the uniqueness of education in the field of environmental protection lies in the fact that it sets its goals in a new way, its essence is the formation of ecological culture, personal characteristics of ecological behavior;
- a new approach to the content of environmental protection education is necessary, because it is integrated in nature and requires mastering of various interdisciplinary general scientific and practical knowledge;
- prediction (monitoring) orientation of education in the field of environmental protection related to the need to protect, assess and predict toxicological risks and threats affecting people, nature, and society in the conditions of continuous interaction with the technosphere;
- the practical orientation of education in the field of environmental protection, characterized by the introduction of profession-oriented teaching technologies, which help to form the personality of students, which is important for their professional activities in the future.

The important thing about being environmentally conscious nowadays is that a small environmental problem can occur due to the neglect of a small amount of waste, which in a short period of time is local, which is local, put, go enough to become a global problem. The introduction of the mineral fertilizer production sector of the chemical industry into such production sectors can facilitate the understanding of this issue. Because the harmful dust, steam and gaseous substances are environmental pollutants. In order to prevent these substances from polluting the environment, it is important to increase the environmental knowledge of workers who perform such processes. The first way to achieve this is to have an ecologically knowledgeable staff, the beginning of which is the development of ecological awareness among the population. Teaching ecology and training personnel serve as a basis for this direction.

In short, knowledge, skills and skills are formed based on the type of environmentally safe behavior that ensures the quality performance of functional tasks in the chosen professional field, as well as the demand for modern production. The presented indicators demonstrate the high and multifaceted importance of education in the field of environmental protection and allow the practical application of the fundamental principles of education in this scientific field. This, in turn, is one of the main factors in the prevention of environmental pollution caused by harmful factors in the form of

toxicologically harmful and dangerous substances of various levels that occur in production enterprises.

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