

PROJECT OF ORGANIZATION OF "ECOSYSTEM SERVICES"
SPACE, "ECO-SCHOOL" CENTERS

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Annotation: in this article, thoughts on the project of organizing ecosystem services, accommodation, eco-school centers and its implementation are discussed.

Key words: ecosystem, eco-school, ecology, geography, habitat, flora, fauna.

As human society develops, the world of flora and fauna is shrinking. Animals and plants are extremely important - they are a source of various chemical and technical raw materials, food, fodder. Since these elements are so important in our daily life, we must use them rationally and according to plan, increase and protect them.

In the whole world, in particular, in Uzbekistan, the following most important measures - activities should be given special attention in the reproduction and protection of flora and fauna: scientific study of the geographical location of the forest fund; seasonal use of the forest and its regeneration; development of modern technologies to protect forests from various pests and diseases; preventing the pollution of forests with toxic chemicals, etc.

Taking the animal world as an example, the main reason for the changes taking place in the world of fauna in the past centuries and today on our planet: large hunting of animals; changes in the environment where animals live, land acquisition, reduction of forest areas; transportation of animals from one ecological condition to places with another ecological condition and destruction of the ecosystem; changes in specific biological characteristics of animals; influence of climatic and social (anthropogenic) factors.[1]

The "Red Book" includes species of flora and fauna that are disappearing, and 314 rare and endangered species of plants in Uzbekistan, which are in need of protection, are included in the "Red Book". 30 species of mammals, 52 species of birds, 21 species of reptiles, 17 species of fish, 3 species of worms, 14 species of molluscs, 66 species of arthropods are included in the new edition of the "Red Book". Based on the given information, it will be necessary to introduce "Ecosystem services" to the population to increase flora and fauna in biodiversity and protect them.[2]

In the rapidly developing global world, most young people are deeply concerned about environmental issues and want to positively change the environment around them. As a result, many researches and scientific studies are being conducted. "Ecosystem habitats" and "Eco-School" programs, connected with many academic subjects, provide step-by-step ecological knowledge and skills in the whole school, lyceum and the most important link in higher education institutions. provides an ideal way to increase ecological culture. The main goal of Ecosystem Habitats and Eco-School programs is to train and perfect young people to make positive decisions and become change makers for an environmentally sustainable world. The program aims to make environmental skills, understanding and actions an integral part of school life and human ethics. It creates a wider community that should include students, teachers, professionals and parents, as well as local authorities, the media and local businesses. Eco-schools serve to expand environmental knowledge not only in school, but also outside of school and to develop responsible attitudes and obligations both at home and in society. The approach of this program is a combination of education and practice, a significant ideal way to improve the environment of new Eco-schools and their local communities, and to impact the lives of young people, Eco-school staff, families and local authorities.

The main goal of these measures is to preserve biodiversity in our country, to strengthen the place of nature in the economy, and to analyze what revivals are being observed around this process. The main thing is to ensure that the flora and fauna reach the future generation in their original form. There are two main things for this: funds allocated for the ecosystem and proper spending of these funds to compensate for biological diversity. Following the implementation of the following principles, it will be possible to strengthen the connection of the flora and fauna with society: in raising geo-ecological culture and increasing the place of environmental sciences at all educational levels; establishment of agro-ecological zones in industrialized regions; providing benefits and practical assistance to the population for the preservation and care of endemic plants; encourage industry institutions, agencies and organizations for the work done in the development of the environment and ecology; organization of "Eco-Schools" to develop the ability to learn and solve environmental problems; Establishing the "Green Flag" award and awarding it to schools that have completed all the important tasks of the "Eco-School" program;[3]

It is necessary to generalize interdisciplinary research in the application of reforms in nature protection: science, attitude to nature, socio-economic approach, environmental changes in the world, orientation of intellectual tourism to ecosystems,

development of connections between them and social relations. These actions will rely on the interdisciplinary field of geography and ecology and implementation through geographic research.[4]

The above set of plans analyzes the changing ideas about ecological restoration in ecosystem services and nature conservation, explores the problems that arise and identifies the actions that should be taken to address them.

References:

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