

PROFESSIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION OF STUDENTS AND THE ROLE OF BIOLOGY IN THE PROCESS OF PERSONALITY FORMATION

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The theses consider the key factors of professional self-determination of students and the role of biology as a general subject in the process of personality formation.

Keywords: professional self-determination, personal development, motives for choosing a profession.

The development of directed cognitive interests of students and their preparation for a conscious choice of profession is one of the main tasks of biology as a general education subject.

One of the most important tasks of the teacher is to assist students before their selection of further work. If it is possible, to help the young person to orient in the choice of profession. Maybe even concentrate all the attention of a student on their certain positive tendencies, or the manifestation of certain talents, because such qualities of a young person are often clearly visible from the outside [1, 2].

Biology is a subject studying and learning which all the talents of young people-schoolchildren are revealed in the best possible way.

It is the very nature of teaching such a subject as biology that is closer and more understandable to the worldview of all students, especially at the first stages of studying.

Professional self-determination in the process of learning at school is carried out in stages — at each age level, on the basis of the continuity of age and psychological characteristics of students. At the same time, the forms and methods are designed not for the abstract, but for the specific student, aimed at activating their personal resources, developing an independent position in choosing a profession, identifying and developing general and special abilities.

During this very period the interests of students are being shaped. Some have a tendency to chemistry, physics, others have an interest in the mathematical direction. One thing remains firm, it is a close connection with bio-logical concepts and definitions [3, 4].

At each stage, a biology teacher must apply a certain "professional component" in the lesson, designed for the opportunities and needs of students in self-determination. So, it can be implemented in the section "Plants. Bac-teria. Mushrooms. Lichens" in the study of school plants blood lines, as well as in the topic "Agricultural plants". The teacher speaks about professions in agriculture (plant breeder, agronomist, breeder). Also, the "pro-fessional com-ponent" can be used in lessons on the study of bacteria. A teacher gives facts about the medical significance of bac-teria, reveals the specifics of the professions of an infectious diseases doctor, laboratory assistant, microbiologists. He speaks about the importance of bacteria in the food industry, etc.

Such a view of professional self-determination of schoolchildren should involve the use of innovative learning processes that consider the child as an interested participant and bring to the fore the personality as a subject of dynamic activity.

The relevance of the problem of professional self-determination lies in the fact that the personal plans of young people are closely related to the attractiveness for them of certain professions and largely follow it. This causes the excess of the labor force over the demand for popular professions and a shortage of specialists in the professions in demand in the labor market.

The main way to resolve these contradictions is to improve the entire system of influence on the motives of choosing a profession in the process of studying in all academic subjects and in extracurricular activities.

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WORLD EXPERIENCE IN MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE RECYCLING

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The lack of a well-functioning collection system is the main difficulty in the field of solid waste recycling in Belarus. In recent years, the problems of ecology and environmental pollution have been raised all over the world, so borrowing foreign experience and adapting it to domestic realities would be reasonable in the context of our time.

Keywords: municipal solid waste, organization of processing, utilization, secondary raw materials.

In the 21st century, one of the most pressing problems is the problem of waste accumulation. The study and analysis of foreign experience in recycling allows us to draw the following conclusions: the waste problem becomes one of the most important tasks facing humanity, and its solution requires careful, balanced and versatile approaches with the participation of many interested parties. First of all, these are municipal authorities, representative bodies, controlling institutions, public organizations, mass media, and heads of enterprises. The implementation of any development programs is impossible without the active participation of the citizens, therefore, city authorities, public organizations and other interested parties should carry out focused work to inform and involve the citizens in the waste management process. A more preferable separation option is the implementation of this process by the residents themselves, rather than the creation of specialized enterprises for these tasks. Even with the effective organization of secondary resources recycling, at present some of the waste remains, it is disposed of in landfills or incinerated. For successful waste management, the experience, mechanisms and technologies of foreign countries should be taken into account. Educational work with the population is also important [1].

The greatest success in the field of waste recycling was achieved by the Swedes. For Sweden today, recycling is the priority. Swedish households collect newspapers, plastic, metal, glass, electrical appliances, light bulbs and batteries separately. Further, all the obtained raw materials are recycled, used again or used for the production of fertilizers. In this country, 30 power plants operate on waste, burning 5.5 million tons per year. The remaining ash, which is 15 % of the initial weight of the waste, is sorted and sent for recycling. Residues are sieved to make another economical move and to extract the gravel that is used in road construction. At the output, 1 % of the waste goes to landfill. The smoke from incinerators consists of 99,9 percent non-toxic carbon dioxide and water, but they are still filtered through a dry filter and water. Once the Swedes wanted to make their country not only clean, but also independent in terms of energy, and they succeeded in both directions [2].

The problem of municipal solid waste didn't sidestep Belarus, although, as statistics show, the situation is generally favorable. So, for example, in 2017, 650 thousand tons of secondary resources from household waste were collected - this figure has doubled over the past 7 years. Cullet is a valuable raw material for the Grodno and Gomel glass factories, waste paper – for factories in Slonim, Dobrush, Chashniki. Although the separate collection program has recently appeared in our country, the results of its work are already visible. In 2018, the amount of municipal solid waste in Belarus amounted to 3,7 million tons, compared to 4 million tons in 2017. The extraction level increased from 17 to 19,2%, moreover, 97 % of unauthorized landfills were eliminated. Today, Belarus plans to eliminate the dangerous burial sites of pesticides under the program for the destruction of persistent organic pollutants until 2028.

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