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ENVIRONMENTAL AND LEGAL EDUCATION AS A NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SOCIETY

Abstract: The article highlights the problems of the need to introduce and improve the level of environmental education in modern higher education. The ecological situation is currently forcing humanity to rethink its relationship to nature. Rethinking as a process is closely related to the level of environmental education. It is noted that the main source of education in this area are the universities of the republic, which will play a decisive role in this process. It is said about the need to improve the level of teaching on the relationship of human society with the natural environment.

Key words: ecology, ecological education, ecological education, ecological culture, ecological thinking, social ecology, natural environment, rethinking.

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Introduction

The interaction of society and nature is currently a general scientific problem. In recent decades, its ecological aspect has become a global, complex, acute social phenomenon that determines the fate of mankind as a whole. Disharmony in the relationship of mankind with the environment, the violation of the natural balance due to spontaneous human activity and its transformation into the main socio-natural force inevitably lead to a global environmental crisis [1].

Modern economic and other human activities have an increasing negative impact on the nature

around us, human life and health. Problems that only recently seemed to be something very far away are now beginning to affect us as well. Until recently, nature protection in the Kyrgyz Republic was the area of activity of a narrow circle of individual authorized persons and organizations, and ecology initially had nothing to do with the protection of the natural environment. Now the word "ecology" is familiar to everyone. Ecology is devoted to scientific works and research, problems are covered in the press and on television. Such interest in the last 25-30 years to

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environmental issues cannot but rejoice. But there is another side, namely, what caused this interest.

An increase in the rate of production growth, the need to meet the needs of the world population, the struggle for more comfortable conditions of existence determine the primacy of economic values in the life of society [2]. The emphasis is on the unlimited use of natural resources, but few think about the consequences of such exploitation. The growth of the world's population, which in some regions caused a population explosion, for example, China, the states of Africa, South Asia. The population explosion has the consequence that huge territories are being taken from nature for housing and public institutions, highways and railways, airport terminals and marinas, crops and pastures. Forests were cut down in dozens of square kilometers. Pastures perished under the hooves of numerous herds. In parallel with the population explosion, there was also a scientific and technological revolution. The use of nuclear energy, launches of rocket technology, computerization, the introduction of synthetic materials into human life. These reasons have led to a colossal consumption of natural resources. Industrial wastes pollute the environment more and more, destroying the health of the population. Over the past decades, cancer, chronic pulmonary and cardiovascular diseases have become widespread [3].

The problems of ecology at the present time can conditionally be divided into local, regional and global in scale and require different means and different scientific developments for their solution.

To solve such problems, scientific research is already needed. The first is the development of effective methods for the absorption of smoke and gas aerosols, based on the latest scientific and technical achievements, the second is accurate hydrological studies, the third is to determine the impact on the health of the population of prolonged exposure to low doses of radiation and the development of soil decontamination methods, the fourth is the creation of a legal framework .

Despite the changes in nature that occur through the fault of man, the idea of transforming nature has not been stopped. There is no need to talk about improving the practice of nature management in our region.

In order to eliminate the contradictions between the development of human society and the conservation of nature in a short time frame, a balance must be found. This is feasible under the condition that managerial decisions are made, with the obligatory consideration of environmental problems. The implementation of these decisions must be strictly enforced in practice.

The main feature of the modern period of interaction between man and nature is the qualitative growth of the influence of anthropogenic factors on the environment, leading to the depletion of natural

resources and negative changes in the biosphere. The last decades of the 20th century convincingly showed both the danger of the current situation and the need for a qualitative change in the scientific, theoretical, legal, organizational and other foundations for making and implementing decisions that affect the state of the natural environment” [4].

In this regard, in the science of environmental law, a proposal is reasonably made about the need for legal regulation of the preparation and adoption of such decisions, incl. taking into account the concept of sustainable development. Thus, ensuring environmental requirements in the preparation and adoption of economic and other decisions and their implementation at the time of economic and other environmentally significant activities are considered by scientists as the main tasks in the formation of environmental legislation based on the concept of sustainable development. At the same time, the creation of the foundations for environmental and legal support for its implementation should be interconnected with the mechanism for preparing and making environmentally significant decisions [5].

In terms of in the wake of the ecological crisis, the problem of finding new approaches to this issue in education is paramount. The term environmental education was coined at a conference organized by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (1970). In the future, many conferences, summits, etc. paid attention to environmental education. The UN Conference held in Rio de Janeiro (1992) defined the tasks and goals of environmental education. From which it is clear how many problems have matured in this direction. The education system that exists in many countries has a narrow specialization, which in turn is one of the reasons for the crisis of this system [7]. Another reason for the crisis in education is the strict distinction between the humanities and the natural sciences and technical disciplines. The result of such education is deformation, distortion of assessments of reality.

In modern conditions, education should be more holistic. Education should, among other things, perform a preventive function, preparing people for crisis phenomena. This requires the unity of humanitarian and natural science education.

In the system of modern legal education, there is a need for new special courses, moreover, for the opening of new faculties that could train specialists in the field of ecology and law. Those special courses that are currently being held in the universities of the republic on environmental issues do not meet the requirements, the curricula for them are outdated and do not reflect reality.

The higher school should work out the ways of development, the standards of environmental education, which should include: issues of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, environmental legislation [8]. University

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graduates should be able to apply this knowledge in practice. This applies not only to lawyers, but also to graduates of all specialties and directions. These goals are achieved through lectures, seminars, conferences, trainings, as well as research work of students in the field of ecology. Environmental education itself should be not only educational in nature, but also include upbringing, training, enlightenment.

Environmental education is the most important tool for ensuring environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, directly dependent on the level of awareness of all population groups in the field of ecology. Ecological education consists in the formation of the ecological culture of the individual and society as a set of spiritual experience of human interaction with nature, it is a continuous process of self-education that forms special knowledge on nature protection. An important element of environmental education is environmental education - a process that is aimed at the formation of a humane, moral, careful attitude to nature. Ecological education and upbringing should be given great public importance [9].

The question of the survival of mankind depends on the state of ecological education and culture: whether a person will be able to develop the mechanisms of "bio-sphere compatibility" or whether he will face extinction as a biological species. Only through environmental education and upbringing, revision of the achievements of civilization and legislation will society be able to counteract a total environmental catastrophe.

In December 2002, at the 57th session of the UN General Assembly, it was proclaimed that the decade

starting from 2005 was declared the decade of education for sustainable development.

The central issues that were identified as priorities were environmental protection, natural resource management, waste management, biological and landscape diversity, health care, cultural diversity, and changing the structure of production and consumption. The development of a strategy for the large-scale implementation of environmental issues in the education process has a further goal of reorienting education towards sustainable development, raising public awareness and professionalism [10].

Environmental education is one of the most important social substructures of society. Its content, development and functioning reflect the state of society, the features of its transition from the industrial to the information society of the 21st century. Under these conditions, the strengthening of ties between education and culture through the ecologization of mass consciousness acquires special significance.

Environmental education allows you to objectively consider the relationship between environmental, social and economic problems, taking into account public opinion, the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the decision-making process related to environmental issues. This is not only an important factor in the implementation of the sustainable development strategy, but also the basis of an effective environmental policy.

One of the directions of ecologization of public consciousness is the development of social educational programs.

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