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## PERCULIARITIES OR FAMILY, SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY COOPERATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL EDUCATION

**Abstract:** The article discusses the features of the interaction of cooperation between schools, families and mahallas in the implementation of environmental education and upbringing. Some features of the interaction of environmental and legal education and upbringing of schools, families and mahallas are also indicated, and recommendations and suggestions aimed at improving this area are given.

**Key words:** environmental and legal education, environmental safety, environmental propaganda, environmental and legal education, environmental education in families, environmental and legal education in lyceums, environmental and legal education and upbringing in the mahalla, environmental legislation.

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### Introduction

Today, the use of new innovations and information technologies in environmental legal education of young people in accordance with modern requirements, in particular, the strengthening of family, school and community cooperation will positively contribute to the solution of environmental problems in the future.

Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "... everyone has the right to take an free education", Article 50 states that "Citizens shall be obliged to treat the environment with care" and Article 55 states that "Land, subsoil resources, water, vegetation and wildlife and other natural resources are national treasures, which must be used wisely and are under state protection" [1]. All these articles are basic legal documents that organize family, school, neighbourhood cooperation.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized, "it is necessary to further improve the system of science, modern and continuing education. Our people have a wise saying: "Education and upbringing begins from the childhood. «Only enlightenment leads a person to perfection and society to progress. " [2].

On August 23, 2019, a video conference chaired by the President was held on the development of the public education system, raising the qualifications and prestige of teachers in society, raising the morale of the younger generation and it was paid special attention to the educational environment in the family as well as the responsibility of parents and cooperation with teachers.

As our president said: "Of course, we still have a lot of work to do to improve the content, quality and effectiveness of the measures taken in this regard. The conceptual ideas of "Prosperous Village" and "Prosperous Neighborhood", "Our Youth is Our Future", "Every Family is an Entrepreneur" are important because they are aimed at the same goals. [4], is the basis for improving the pedagogical features of school-neighborhood cooperation.

In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the system of preschool education in 2017-2021" [5], "On measures to radically improve the system of preschool education" dated September 9, 2017 [6], "Spiritual Resolutions of August 14, 2018 "On measures to raise the system of moral and physical education, raising their education to a

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qualitatively new level" [7] are main direction of conducting and improving environmental legal education among students. In the conference a number of specific tasks in this area have been identified, expressing their views on the basis of modern requirements. It was noted in particular, special attention should be paid to the organization of environmental education among young people by the help of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the system of general secondary, secondary special and vocational education" [8] dated January 25, 2018 to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism and national independence. , new pedagogical forms and methods of pedagogical process aimed at the development of spiritual and moral qualities in students based on our rich scientific, cultural and spiritual heritage, national and universal values , which has given a special impetus to the modern development of environmental education.

### Analysis of Subject Matters

This shows that the Ministries of Higher and Secondary Special Education and Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan need to pay attention to the new modern systemic requirements for environmental and legal education of young people in the family, schools and neighborhoods.

The above requirements show that the process of conducting the first environmental legal education takes place in the family. That is why the close implementation of legal and environmental education and upbringing in our families encourages our young people to know, respect and follow the existing environmental laws.

At an early age, children take an emotional approach to understanding the environment and the events that take place in it, and as a result, they gradually develop a personal outlook, quality and independent attitude that reflects the essence of events and remain in their psyche. It is necessary to translate the principle "A clean environment is a healthy living environment" into a family's lifestyle and outlook, daily necessities, practical skills and life needs. In formulating the first rules of a healthy lifestyle for a child, parents should carefully teach based on real-life examples that protecting the environment, keeping it clean, not polluting water, air and soil, and using them sparingly is a legitimate and human duty of each of us.

In this sense, if we take into account that environmental and legal education is carried out mainly in the family, it means that our young people growing up in every family are well aware of the environmental policy of our independent state and its content, legal and environmental problems and their legal and economic aspects. - have ecological knowledge and take an active part in the environmental activities of society.

In our opinion, it is expedient to include environmental legal education in the family in the following requirements:

1) to bring up our youth in the family in the spirit of love to enjoy the beauty of nature and to form concepts about it;

2) increase the ecological and legal culture and spirituality of our youth under the care and direct action of parents in the family;

3) formation in the family of our youth the concept of the legal relationship between nature and society and the impact of man on nature;

4) It is important to explain to our young people that man is a conscious part of nature and the need to obey all the laws of society and nature, and constantly acquire environmental and legal knowledge about it.

In the process of environmental education, our students will be more connected with the knowledge and concepts acquired, the level of environmental law, as well as other criteria. Legal environmental education in the family can include:

1) Explain to our young people the need for rational use and protection of all natural resources, land, subsoil, water, fauna and flora, forests and air (atmosphere);

2) to create ecological legal thinking and ecological consciousness in our family, to be responsible for the environment and to show love for natural resources;

3) to explain to our youth in a broader sense the need to anticipate environmental change, crises and threats (to warn of the negative effects);

4) formation of ecological and legal spirituality and culture in the minds of young people by parents. Explain the existence of legal responsibilities for non-harm to nature, damage or offenses committed;

5) It is expedient to explain to our youth that it is necessary to fight and prevent environmental and legal offenses committed or to be committed by our parents in the family.

So, acknowledging that our teachers, naturalists and lawyers still have a number of tasks in this regard, it is expedient to pay attention to the following in schools in order to ensure the cooperation of family, school and community:

- Carrying out explanatory work by parents on the issues of ecological and legal education and upbringing of our youth;

- Wide study and coverage of the experience of each family, which provides good environmental and legal education and upbringing in the community;

- to be a family in the bosom of nature, to instill in our youth a love for nature and to explain the requirements of the environment and compliance with environmental laws;

- Effective use of community opportunities in the organization of environmental preventive measures on the ground, raising the legal culture in society, strengthening respect for the law among citizens and

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encouraging people who are actively involved in the fight against crime;

- Continuation and development of environmental legal education and upbringing in preschool institutions, schools and lyceums;

Further improvement of the Family-Neighborhood-Educational Institution program, making the work of Parents' Universities a real, vital force, emphasizing their priority in the environmental education of young people, as well as ensuring youth employment;

- We believe that in order to further strengthen environmental legal education and upbringing among our youth, it is important to teach a special course "Environmental and legal education and upbringing" and the implementation of other activities.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev chaired a video conference on August 23, 2019 on the development of public education, raising the qualifications and prestige of teachers in society, raising the morale of the younger generation. It was noted that it is necessary to introduce a single subject "Education", combining such disciplines as "History of Religions", "Sense of Homeland". The importance of naming schools after great scholars, statesmen and politicians, and famous commanders was emphasized. "[3]

In our opinion, it is expedient to pay special attention to the issue of "Environmental and legal education" in the development and teaching of the subject "Education".

In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On radical improvement of the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society" dated January 9, 2019 No PF-5618 [10] also pays special attention to this issue.

### Research Methodology

According to the decree:

First, it is advisable to promote door-to-door legal solutions to common environmental issues and the essence of the newly adopted legislation, as well as free distribution of flyers, booklets and other handouts to families to provide environmental information.

It is planned to explain the essence of environmental laws among young people and parents, to conduct regular legal advocacy activities. In order to implement these tasks, the decree states that the development of legal awareness and legal culture in society should be organized in a systematic and integrated manner on the principle of "person-family-neighborhood-educational institution-organization-society."

For example, in order to develop methodological recommendations for parents on teaching children the basics of environmental law and ethics in the family, the relevant ministries identified in the roadmap

should form a working group of individual authors to create and publish these manuals.

Second, the Family Research and Practice Center, mahallas and other public organizations have developed targeted projects to address these issues by winning various state and foreign grants to ensure the timely implementation of the tasks set out in the decree. methodological guidelines, booklets, flyers, and posters on the topics will be developed and distributed free of charge.

Third, to reach out to each family, we first turn to the neighborhood. However, it is inevitable that students in an educational institution will be more effective if they are introduced to the family through the community in which their family members work. From our experience, we can say that in a single educational institution, raising awareness of parents about the rights and responsibilities of parents in the upbringing of children, the progress of environmental reforms in our country, will increase their legal environmental culture.

Fourth, it is expedient to organize the project "Legal Information Day" in the mahallas, with the provision of environmental legal explanations to the population by qualified lawyers, notaries, legal services and others in a specific area. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the institution of mahalla" [11] pays special attention to strengthening the unity of family, school and mahalla in the implementation of large-scale measures in the implementation of ecological and environmental protection in their territories. Because in our country, the neighborhood is a place that educates the children. Our national values, passed down from generation to generation, play an invaluable role in preserving the way of life and thinking of our people, especially in protecting the environment, and this unique system has become the closest and most popular structure in the world.

Thus, the implementation of environmental legal education and upbringing in collaboration with the family, schools and communities will help students to better understand the basic environmental legal awareness, thinking and understanding of nature, the environment and its resources, their protection and rational use. For example, in the United States, the national idea is the "American dream." It is understood as the sum total of the highest values of the American state, the spiritual mother of the nation. The basic concepts of the "American Dream" are individual freedom, free enterprise, democracy, and the pursuit of success. In the United States, we see that in environmental decision-making, citizens are guided only by their environmental legal awareness, thinking, and talent, that is, by their belief in the "American dream." In Japan, the system of environmental legal education - "moral education" - "education aimed at the formation of character", "activities aimed at

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cultivating moral values acceptable to the state", "education of the basics of civic ethics", is the same like "patriotism".

It is noteworthy that in the document entitled "The qualities of the ideal Japanese" 16 qualities of Japanese youth are brought up in 4 groups. These are: 1) personal qualities: freedom, development of originality, independence, ability to control one's desires, possession of a sense of **pietet**; 2) qualities of the head of the family: ability to turn the house into a place of love, pleasure and upbringing; 3) social qualities: devotion to one's work, contribution to the welfare of society, creativity, respect for national (social) values; 4) Civic qualities: Loyalty to the Fatherland, respect for state symbols, social activism, the possession of the best national qualities.

In China, qualities such as goodness, righteousness, purity, wisdom, and reliability are identified and practiced as the five main pillars of Confucian ethics. Ecological education of youth is organized on the basis of the idea of "Service and loyalty to the Motherland". Young people are taught to balance personal and national interests and to protect the environment and use natural resources wisely.

Also, in South Korea, on the basis of the national idea, the ecological consciousness of young people is inculcated through traditions, moral ideals. In preparing young people for life, we can see that special attention is paid to maintaining a balance between family and preschool education, including youth and nature.

### Analysis and results

From the above and foreign experience, it is clear that the implementation of norms in the family, schools and neighborhoods, which strictly define the ecological culture, a serious attitude to the environment, can ensure the achievement of the goal set for young people in the future. Note, for example, that in Germany, immoral citizens are caught by "garbage detectives." Such a layer of the population will be fined up to 100 euros for garbage that is not thrown in a special box through a video camera installed on the street. A paper thrown on the ground in Sweden will result in a fine of 90 euros for its owner, while in Singapore it will cost between \$ 300 and \$ 1,000. In our opinion, the above analysis shows that in order to effectively conduct continuous environmental legal education and upbringing of students in the family, schools and neighborhoods:

The first is to achieve the continuity, close conduct and teaching of environmental legal education, as well as the systemic effectiveness of environmental legal knowledge acquired in the family;

secondly, to further strengthen and improve the cooperation of the family, school and community in the process of environmental legal education and upbringing;

third, to explain in detail to young people in the family, school and community the requirements of the adopted environmental law and the essence of the concepts related to them;

fourthly, a number of developed foreign countries, such as the United States, Japan, China, Germany, South Korea, Singapore and Sweden, should explain the experience of the environmental education system and use it in practice.

In our opinion, in the process of environmental legal education of our youth in the family, schools and neighborhoods, paying special attention to this issue in accordance with modern requirements will contribute to the positive improvement of practical activities in the future.

In general, closeness to nature, love for the motherland, enjoying the beauties of the native land have enriched our youth spiritually and formed an elegant taste, and they feel in their hearts that it is their duty and responsibility to care for the well-being of their homeland and the purity of nature. Protecting the ecology and the environment, conserving its resources and using them wisely requires the era itself, encouraging our youth to be more attentive and responsible to nature.

It is obvious that one of the most important issues is to further increase the environmental legal spirituality and culture of the rural population. It is very important that the President gave an example of the work being done in the village of Manas. It was noted that representatives of justice, law enforcement, culture, sports, education, health and other spheres should visit the villages regularly and hold various meetings and talks to improve the legal, medical culture, knowledge and spirituality of the population [12].

To this end, one of the most important tasks today is to create an effective system of continuous environmental education of young people in the family, schools and neighborhoods. In addition, a series of programs and broadcasts in the media on ecology and environmental protection, regular airing of socio-environmental videos, the strengthening of advocacy through the publication of articles in periodicals are also important in improving the environmental culture of students. .

Thus, solving current environmental problems in the context of escalating globalization, ensuring environmental security in the family, school and neighborhood, leaving natural resources to future generations, their rational use and protection is one of the priorities and encourages patriotic upbringing of every age.

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