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LEGAL CONTENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

In our opinion, environmental and legal culture can be with compliance of environmentally important activities with legal norms it should be understood as the state of individual and public consciousness that is characterized. This is the quality of norms, their knowledge in society, concept and interpretation, and also the environmental rights of a person in all legal ways protection of environmental tasks in everyday life and professional activities level of willingness to perform sustainable environmental and legal culture it depends on the level. Environmental education, education in the field of the environment one of the main and necessary conditions for sustainable development in the transmission system acts as a. When determining the goals of this issue, the most first, using scientific data in the local context and at the same time, paying special attention to professional training in this area, problems of education, the environment for all segments of the population development and development of the environment and implementation of concepts in the field of development in all curricula attention is paid to ensuring the needs of the population. Thus, environmental education is an immanent component of sustainable development all its basic provisions are clear or secretly introduces, as one of the most important tools to achieve the goal it is divided into two parts.

Key words: environmental legal order, environmental legislation, legal order, environmental law, environmental legal consciousness.

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Экологиялық білім берудің құқықтық мазмұны

Біздің ойымызша, экологиялық-құқықтық мәдениетті кез келген экологиялық маңызды қызметтің құқықтық нормаларға сәйкестігімен сипатталатын жеке және қоғамдық сананың жай-күйі деп түсіну керек. Бұл нормалардың сапасы, олардың қоғамдағы білімі, түсінігі мен түсіндірілуі, сондай-ақ адамның экологиялық құқықтарын барлық заңды жолдармен қорғауға, күнделікті өмірде және кәсіби қызметте экологиялық міндеттерді тұрақты орындауға дайын болу деңгейі экологиялық және құқықтық мәдениет деңгейіне байланысты болып келеді. Экологиялық білім беру, қоршаған орта саласындағы білім беру жүйесінде тұрақты дамудың негізгі және қажетті шарттарының бірі ретінде әрекет етеді. Осы мәселенің мақсаттарын айқындау кезінде, ең алдымен, жергілікті мәнмәтінде ғылыми деректерді пайдаланып және осы саладағы кәсіптік даярлыққа ерекше назар аудара отырып, халықтың барлық топтары үшін білім берудің, қоршаған орта мәселелері бойынша ағартудың және дамудың қолжетімділігін және қоршаған орта мен даму саласындағы тұжырымдамаларды барлық оқу бағдарламаларына енгізу қажеттілігін қамтамасыз етуге назар аударылады. Осылайша, экологиялық білім тұрақты дамудың имманентті құрамдас бөлігі болады, оның барлық негізгі ережелерін айқын немесе жасырын түрде енгізеді, мақсатқа жетудің маңызды құралдарының бірі ретінде ерекшеленеді.

Түйін сөздер: экологиялық құқық тәртібі, экологиялық заңнама, құқық тәртібі, экологиялық құқық, экология, экологиялық құқықтық сана.

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Правовое содержание экологического образования

На наш взгляд, под эколого-правовой культурой следует понимать состояние индивидуального и общественного сознания, характеризующееся соответствием любой экологически важной деятельности правовым нормам. Качество этих норм, их знание, понимание и интерпретация в обществе, а также уровень готовности защищать экологические права человека всеми законными способами, регулярно выполнять экологические обязанности в быту и профессиональной деятельности зависят от уровня экологической и правовой культуры. Экологическое образование выступает одним из основных и необходимых условий устойчивого развития в системе экологического образования. При определении целей данного вопроса, используя научные данные в местном контексте и в то же время уделяя особое внимание профессиональной подготовке в этой области, проблемам образования, окружающей среды и реализации концепций в области

развития, прежде всего уделяется внимание обеспечению потребностей населения. Таким образом, экологическое образование является имманентным компонентом устойчивого развития, которое явно или косвенно внедряет все его основные правила, выделяется как одно из важнейших средств достижения цели.

Ключевые слова: экологический правопорядок, экологическое законодательство, правопорядок, экологическое право, экологизм, экологическое правосознание.

Introduction

The concept of «law and order» has been widely studied in the theory of state and law. However, in relation to environmental law in Kazakhstan, it was not the subject of a separate study. Thus, the theoretical study of the concept of environmental law and order is an urgent problem of the current stage of development of Kazakhstani legal science.

Materials and methods

The study analyzes the environmental legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and foreign countries. With the help of the conceptual method, the provisions of the Aarhus Convention, its key requirements are analyzed, its fundamental role in the sphere of harmonization of relations “man-environment” is determined.

Through the joint application of statistical and comparative methods, the effectiveness of environmental policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan was identified and compared on the basis of data on the effectiveness of environmental policy in the countries of the world in recent years.

Classical research methods are applied – the conceptual method; statistical method; comparative legal method; historical and legal method; method of analysis and synthesis; method of using big data.

From the latest innovations in scientific research, we will apply the method of using «big data». Data-driven research methods expand the methodological possibilities of researchers in an unprecedented way. The digitization of most aspects of citizens’ lives is yielding vast amounts of data. Global networks are changing traditional ideas about space and boundaries, allowing scientists to track and connect with people over long distances. Various methodological schools seek to exploit this potential.

Main part

Industrially developed the formation and development of industrial production is a new relationship between man and nature goes along with the appearance of consumerism. F. Bacon is view that the purpose of science and technology is to dominate nature showed. Nature as an object of intense trans-

formational activity and is understood as a storehouse that can be used without measurement and calculation started the so-called «second nature» is the artificial existence of man with the emergence of the environment, the natural environment suffered more (Vasilchuk 2017: 320).

Current environmental safety threats management, organizational, aimed at solving them from society legal and legal decision-making, as well as the existing environmental formation of not only the improvement of legislation, but also the ecological consciousness of the population, environmental protection enshrined in the legislation moral approach to strict compliance with regulations, environmental law modern education for the purpose of intolerance to the commission of violations and requires the maximum use of the potential of the upbringing system.

Nature expresses its condition through various signs, which are presence of tsunamis, floods, forest fires, earthquakes, and other natural disasters maybe. At present, the spontaneous development of relations with nature is individual life of not only objects, territories, countries, but also of all mankind. “I don’t know,” he said. This is the material and material relationship of man with living nature. This is explained by the fact that they are closely connected through spiritual needs, that is, humanity as a whole develops and develops its labor and spiritual experience by passing from generation to generation, it creates a cultural environment on earth. Stop the spontaneous development of events, how to manage them we can only realize the problem of knowledge. And now our in our case, this knowledge must master most of society, to people from school to university and society adult toptor is possible only through Universal environmental education.

Discussion

The uniqueness of environmental education lies in the fact that its educational goals are set in a new way “I don’t know,” he said. In this regard the most important goal of Environmental Education, which is the development of human and society formation of ecological culture (Bacon 1971: 590).

knows, is ready to comply with the requirements of environmental and legal norms people. This type of consciousness includes environmental protection, legal training, knowledge gained in the process of communication with nature, as well as the past includes the experience left over from generations. Simple environmental law moral, reflecting environmental and legal reality to the content of consciousness attitudes, emotions are also included.

We need to focus on professional environmental legal awareness, this experience and knowledge in the application of environmental legislation, its requirements on the basis of deep understanding and understanding of the environmental situation, which is formed in lawyers, employees of law enforcement and special environmental bodies a set of ideas about law. Environmental law is also the definition of environmental and legal norms. To the beliefs of a person, his orientations and views, feelings and a valuable normative function, consisting in the influence of emotions performs. Environmental and legal norms depend only on the mind and emotions not only influence, but also the will of a PER on, the legal behavior encourages illegal, environmentally incorrect behavior prohibits. It is also important to note that both legal consciousness and environmental and legal consciousness also has a predictable function, ahead of the development of its reality it is worth noting the ability. Relevant environmental and legal views development can be ahead of the current legislation and stimulate its development. For the analysis of environmental and legal consciousness such as legal ideology and socio-legal psychology it is important to highlight the structural elements (sides). Legal ideology is the law of objective needs of Social Development in the categories (legality, justice, equality, rights and obligations unity) systematized, unity-based awareness. Legal ideas and the process of recognizing and forming the principles of ideology is impossible without social psychological components.

Public environmental and legal consciousness environmental and legal consciousness abstracted from individual, unimportant manifestations of reality and its the most general, which corresponds to the interests of the whole society, and not individual representatives shows patterns. Individual and group Environmental Legal Awareness environmental and Legal, which are included in the sphere of individual and group life of a person reflects aspects of reality. Public environmental and legal awareness only partially permeates individual and group consciousness. Public, Group and individual the scope and

depth of environmental and legal knowledge in the mind are different. Public environmental and legal consciousness to the environmental and legal consciousness of an individual affects, participates in its formation, makes a person the necessary environmental and with legal education, environmental and legal culture arming.

Group Environmental and legal consciousness is formal (sustainable, organized) and will be in informal groups. Classification of the population in terms of professional activity social groups whose activities are related to the protection of nature (special employees of environmental authorities), natural resources (logging, fisheries, etc.) that have a significant impact on nature (industrial heads of agricultural enterprises and organizations and employees). Conservation and reconstruction extensive discussion of decisions related to the creation of public opinion Environmental Protection, Environmental Protection, Environmental Protection, Environmental Protection, Environmental Protection and contributes to increasing the level of Environmental Legal Awareness, plays an important role in the formation of environmental and legal consciousness.

The formation of environmental consciousness is closely related to environmental knowledge it depends. Efforts of various countries in the field of environmental education coordination of the United Nations Education, Science and culture the organization for the protection of human rights and freedoms (UNESCO). Of these organizations at all international conferences held under the auspices (1972. – In Stockholm, 1977-Tbilisi, 1982-Nairobi, 1983-Vienna, 1987 – in Tallinn, 1997-in Kyoto, 2002 – in Johannesburg, etc.) environmental education from preschool to higher education education before the system of retraining and retraining of personnel not only the integral part of the programs, but also the public consciousness and all forms of public influence on the development of human behavior it is concluded that the (<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000063335>).

«Environmental issues» of the UN, held in Stockholm in 1972 the following issues were discussed at the conference. Man constantly works through the accumulated experience and new discoveries in the future, you will be able to create, invent, invent inventions and make further progress continues to reach. At the moment, a per On need to know the world around him. The ability to change through reasonable use contributes to the development of all peoples opportunity to enjoy the benefits

and improve the quality of life will give. If this ability is misused or systematically if not planned, it is immeasurable for humanity and its environment can cause harm. We know that a a re əpekəri of human activitie, many of the Earth we see an increase in the number of cases that cause damage to areas: water, air, dangerous level of pollution of the Earth and living organisms; biosphere severe and negative environmental imbalances; irreparable destruction and depletion of Natural Resources and the physical, in the mental and social state, in the environment created by man, especially large disadvantages in the domestic and working environment (Sohn 1973: 423-515).

In developing countries, most of the environmental problems are related to development it is caused by insufficiency. The minimum that millions of people need to live they continue to live far from the need for food and clothing, housing education, medical and sanitary and hygienic needs is. Therefore, developing countries have their first priority tasks based on the need to preserve and improve the quality of the environment with their efforts in the sustainable development of the environment «I'm sorry,» he said. For this purpose, the industrialized countries have developed their own and efforts should be made to reduce the gap between developing countries. In industrialized countries, environmental problems are mainly associated with the process of industrialization and technical development. Natural population growth in the field of Environmental Conservation it constantly leads to the emergence of problems, and this leads to problems implementation of appropriate policies and appropriate measures to resolve in appropriate situations it is necessary to accept.

The relationship of society with nature is usually called ecological, in contrast to the relationship within society, which is called public. Ecological relations are the relations of subjects who have consciousness and are able to control their actions with the surrounding nature, which develops according to natural laws. A person must take into account the laws of nature, rationally use natural resources so as not to cause harm.

Harmonious relations with ecological systems and natural resources are currently being formed under the influence of educational, legal and economic mechanisms. The most effective mechanism is the law, through which the environmental law and order is maintained.

Environmental law and order (rational and careful use of natural resources) is formed, developed

and improved with the help of environmental law, including generally recognized norms of international law.

The relevance of the research topic is given by the high level and variety of environmental problems both in Kazakhstan and on the planet Earth as a whole. Environmental problems entail a deterioration in the quality of life, negative social, economic, political problems.

At present, the relevance of ensuring the international legal order is beyond doubt. Various conflicts between regions and countries, the threat of a global ecological crisis, and even the threat of ensuring peace demonstrate the imperfection of the mechanism of the United Nations in security issues in a huge number of contradictions.

At the same time, we are witnessing the formation of a new world order, a new system of values. Not the last place in this process is occupied by environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, since the safety of mankind directly depends on these tasks.

Even the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 noted that the most important problem, reflecting the well-being of peoples and the economic development of all countries, is the protection and improvement of the environment (<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/stockholm1972>). Air, water, land, flora and fauna, ecosystems must be preserved, reasonably used and passed on to future generations for the good.

The Rio Declaration of 1992 officially introduced the term "sustainable development" and proclaimed the principles of rational use of natural resources and environmental protection (<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/rio1992>).

The Sustainable Development Summit in Johannesburg in 2002 proclaimed the Concept of Sustainable Development, which obligated states to comply with environmental requirements as much as possible in economic activities (<https://www.ohchr.org>).

Thus, it became clear to the world community that the planet is in danger, and the states agreed to solve common environmental problems. Even a partial delegation of sovereignty did not stop this process. Moreover, the UN recognized the interdependence of environmental and economic problems. The latest environmental monitoring data indicates the deterioration of the ecological and economic state to the level of a catastrophe. And one of the main reasons for this is the ineffectiveness of the existing international and national environmental legal regimes, that is, the environmental law and order.

The environmental law and order of Kazakhstan is characterized by active participation in international treaties and programs related to environmental protection in its various manifestations (Yerzhepkyzy 2021:120–127). Thus, Kazakhstan is an active participant in a number of environmental conventions, including:

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- Ramsar Convention;
- UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses;
- UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes;
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) (<https://unece.org/aarhus-convention>).

Thus, the right to receive environmental information is enshrined in Article 31, according to which officials who conceal facts that pose a threat to human life and health are liable.

As for the right to access to justice, including the protection of the right to a favorable environment, such a right is enshrined in part 2 of Article 13 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The right to public participation in the adoption of environmental decisions is enshrined in part 1 of Article 33 of the Constitution only in the context of the general participation of people in the adoption of state, local decisions.

Public participation in solving various, including environmental, issues at the republican and local levels is provided for by Articles 5-6 of the Law «On Public Councils» (<https://unece.org/>). It should be noted that such public councils are endowed with a fairly wide range of rights, for example, to participate in the adoption and discussion of legal acts relating to individual rights and freedoms; participate in the discussion of the formation and implementation of budget programs, etc.

These problems overshadow the issues of interaction between society and its environment. Meanwhile, these issues directly affect the level and quality of life of each individual citizen. Thus, the economy solves social problems, and its basis is the exploitation of raw materials, which, in turn, threatens the human environment.

The problem of environmental law and order covers not only environmental rights, but also the very right to life. In the event of a large-scale ecological catastrophe, not only the ecological rights

of the individual, but also all others will lose their meaning.

That is, the environmental law and order has recently acquired a defining character to other elements of the entire system of law and order. Thus, we see that the problem of law and order in the environmental sphere is becoming decisive in relation to other elements of the integral system of law and order in society. Hence, the conclusion is that legal regulation in any area should be complex, and its necessary prerequisite is a scientific and theoretical justification.

Modern scientific and theoretical understanding of the regulation of environmental and legal problems is the prerogative of scientists in the field of environmental, agricultural and land law. It is also possible to note the involvement of administrative specialists (public administration and environmental protection) and criminal law science (qualification of environmental crimes).

However, legal theorists argue that the problem of environmental law and order is too significant for society and should be considered not within the framework of any branch, but at the level of general theory of law, given its complex nature. Today, the environmental law and order has “stepped over” the sectoral framework and its problems can only be solved through integration.

The scientific analysis of the environmental law and order is also relevant because the basic contradiction of the current stage of development of Kazakhstani society is the discrepancy between the need for a stable law and order and the lack of mechanisms for adjusting its development (Karpova 2019: 108–113).

The results of the general legal approach to the analysis of the ecological legal order will lead to the creation of a scientific picture of the doctrine of the legal order as a whole.

Conclusions

This indicates the relevance of the research topic. The advantages of the project are that the study of environmental law and order will give a new impetus to the development of the theory of environmental law, expand the methodology for its study, allow to more accurately determine the environmental functions of the state, the analysis of various ways to protect the environmental law and order fills the concept of greening all branches of Kazakhstani legislation with new content.

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