

ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION PROBLEM OF THE NEXT GENERATION TAKDIRI OF THE FUTURE

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INTRODUCTION

Currently, environmentalist Praviy hakukiy doctring main tasks-environment environment and nature user foidalanish is justified by the legal education of bazalarn childishness and improvement, environmental supervision of Amalga reconciliation as a lover-ruler Hujatlar Ishlab chiksh, environmental education and restoration and development, ecologization, cultural development, development, development and development of culture, yukulturalism The environmental team of the etishga jamiyatning solution promotes the necessary countries. When conducting environmental legal education, it is also extremely important to fulfill the requirements of the treaty and convention of chalcaro.

In particular, many international conventions have been ratified in our country. in particular, the decision of the United Nations General Assembly on the decadal for the implementation of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014), the UN European Economic Commission's strategy for Sustainable Development Education (Vilnius, 2005), is also of great importance in Juja.

Our first president, Islam Karimov, said that ecology is one of the most acute social problems of the present time in the vast Miki of its desecration is in the best interests of all khalkh and that the present day of civilization and the future of the Kup zhikhat, Anna of the Kup zhikhat, is bound by the It is believed that further promotion of environmental education in our country will bring modernity and widespread use of experience in foreign countries in ensuring its continuity in the country. In this matter, the current konunism khukukiy Kulash practice and the first foreign experience taxil kilish as well as the 5-member state of Khrakats development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2018, developed as a result of the general public's opposition, have a special interest in the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. During the meeting, the sides discussed issues of cooperation between Tajikistan and China and Tajikistan, as well as issues of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. During the conversation, the sides expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. Currently, the environmental conditions of muammolarni hal yotish.

In particular, on August 2, 2008, on the basis of the initiative of a non-governmental non-profit organization and an active society, ecological scientists of our country are working in this direction, the ecological movement of Uzbekistan was established, considering the urgent need of the whole era and contributing to the improvement of ecological legal knowledge in accordance with international standards.

It is worth acknowledging that the establishment of the eco-movement on August 2, 2008 has started a new stage in the development of environmental public associations in our country. In particular, ecological public associations operating in our country have the opportunity to unite and mobilize all efforts for the protection of the natural environment and human health in the form of eco-movement, and the active participation of our youth is gaining importance in this.

In this sense, the fundamental meaning of ecological legal education is to study the balance between nature, society and man and the natural and social laws that connect them to each other, to maintain ecological stability by applying them to life. The activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan in fulfilling the requirements of the above international convention is of particular importance due to its compliance with world standards, and it is gaining a special place in the positive solution of the current environmental legal education problem at the international level. For example, at the 1992 United Nations Conference on "Environmental Development" in Rio de Janeiro, the attention of the world community was drawn to the problem of nature conservation, environmental protection and rational use of natural resources. Because at the same time, 1.2 billion people out of 7.5 billion people on earth need clean drinking water, 2.3 billion people are forced to use water with unsanitary conditions. Another problem is that 4 out of 10 of the world's population live in areas that lack clean drinking water. Therefore, the main tasks and goals of environmental legal education should be to identify and solve the causes of problems between man and nature, to implement the protection of the natural environment based on the requirements of the established law, and to ensure environmental safety while having sufficient environmental legal knowledge. In this context, it is appropriate to emphasize the following current tasks of environmental legal education.

- Laws of development of society and nature, between them
in-depth teaching of morals to a person and raising and educating a mature and well-educated generation that can think modernly;
- People in the environment where they live, nature and its
to contribute and be directly responsible for the cultivation and education of the works that serve to preserve their wealth and leave it to the next generation;
- training of educated personnel who know the ecological condition of various natural areas and understand the ecologically clean and sustainable development plan of the future and organize their work according to international standards in the direction of socio-economic planning and production forces;
- members of the society in developing their socio-economic, cultural, legal ecological views and traditions, the ecological environment of the area where they live, their importance in human life and health, instilling love for nature in the next generation and the requirements of the environmental law on environmental protection explain compliance;

- based on the requirements of the present time, it is also appropriate to explain and teach that special attention should be paid to the prevention of environmental threats, crises and disasters, as well as to the issues of ensuring environmental safety, based on ecological legal knowledge.

Therefore, it is important to implement the main directions of environmental legal education in solving environmental problems.

These directions include:

- before school about the protection of the natural environment

organization of short and wider special courses that provide legal education on environmental protection and elimination of ecological security, from educational institutions to higher universities;

- to provide continuous environmental-legal education in all places, including among the population, and to increase the ecological-legal-economic knowledge of citizens in the field of rational use and protection of natural resources;

- to strengthen ecological legal education in solving ecological problems, to direct it and to ensure its closeness with practice, to carry out appropriate ecological practical experience and observations;

- it is appropriate to prepare and publish a new modern program, working curriculum and "New generation textbooks" based on these in all subjects in order to prepare competent and modern environmental specialists and provide them with environmental and legal education.

- in our opinion, in order to achieve such goals, we think that the following actions will give a positive result.

- "Ecology", "Environmental protection", "Ecological legal education and training" to the curricula and programs of higher and secondary special educational institutions. Extensive study of new subjects and other courses such as "Ecological law", "Natural resource law", "Energy law", "Agrarian law";

- creation and teaching of ecological legal education curriculum and textbooks according to the characteristics of training courses for lyceums, colleges and higher educational institutions.

After all, in this regard, it is very important to monitor the implementation of the joint decisions of the State Committee for Nature Protection, the ministries of higher and secondary special education dated July 19, 2011 "On the concept of education for the goals of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". In addition, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on September 22, 2016 "On retraining of employees working in the field of environmental protection and measures to organize their professional development" is also very relevant.

It is worth noting separately that in order to improve environmental and legal education in our country and to learn based on international standards, the President's Resolution of June 28, 2013 "On measures to further improve the legal personnel training system" set the task of training legal personnel in accordance with international requirements, and based on it, Tashkent State Law University The teaching of new subjects such as "Transboundary Waters and International Environmental Law", "Ecological Law", "Natural Resources Law", "Energy Law", "Agrarian Law" for bachelors and masters is also of great importance.

It is worth noting that, as a result of the implementation of the Concept of continuous environmental education and the implementation of programs in our country, ecologists are being trained in accordance with the recommendations of the UN, EEC (European Economic Commission).

Our young people should be familiar with all current environmental laws and follow the requirements of these laws. After all, it is difficult to achieve these requirements without increasing the ecological-legal awareness and thinking, ecological-legal spirituality and culture, ecological-legal education and ecological-legal knowledge of young people.

It can be seen that each of our growing youth should know the environmental policy of our independent country and its content, legal environmental problems and the legal and economic aspects of their solution, have deep ecological-legal knowledge and culture, and actively participate in the environmental-legal sphere of society.

At the moment, 1.2 billion people out of 7.5 billion people on earth need clean drinking water, 2.3 billion people are forced to use water with unsanitary conditions. Another problem is that 4 out of 10 of the world's population live in areas that lack clean drinking water.

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