



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY:
MAIN APPROACHES AND DEFINITIONS

Tleumuratova Maxida

*Graduated from the master's degree,
University of World Economy and Diplomacy*

Annotation: *This thesis explores the concept and essence of environmental policy, examining its key definitions, approaches, and the evolution of its significance in contemporary society. It analyzes various perspectives on environmental policy and emphasizes its crucial role in addressing environmental challenges and promoting sustainable development.*

Keywords: *environmental policy, sustainability, environmental protection, policy analysis, governance, public policy, environmental management, natural resources.*

Introduction

It has become clear to science that it is impossible to consider nature only as a human habitat. The problem of the relationship between man and nature should be considered as a whole. Man and nature are inseparable and closely connected. For mankind, nature is the natural environment of life and the source of necessary resources. Securing this habitat is a priority for all of humanity.

Representatives of state bodies faced the need to distinguish an independent direction of state policy in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and harmony of relations between man and nature. The logical basis of such measures aimed at solving accumulated environmental problems is to search for its theoretical conception in science. The next stage is the practical implementation of the achievements of fundamental science.

Human interaction and coexistence with nature is an eternal problem and at the same time the most relevant today. With the natural environment, humanity is connected with its origin, as well as its present existence and future. In the system of "nature-society" relations, man is only a separate element. Within this system, humanity must look for ways to solve existing environmental problems.

Main part

Systems of political and ecological sciences have been developed in the rapidly developing structure of scientific knowledge. Political relations with all its complexity and diversity are the subject of study of political science, its various scientific directions, schools and directions. Various existing aspects of interaction in the "society-nature" system are studied by a wide range of environmental sciences. The principles of ecology, included in the general scientific landscape of the world, begin to take on an ideological and philosophical resonance.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

Due to the ever-increasing pressure on the planet's resources and the acceleration of environmental pollution, the urgency of solving environmental problems is constantly increasing, and therefore the scientific literature pays great attention to various aspects of environmental problems and environmental policies. The study of issues related to environmental policy began in the second half of the 20th century. Initially, research on environmental problems was carried out within the framework of natural science, philosophical, sociological or historical studies. The ecological component is an integral part of many scientific concepts, including theories of the industrial, post-industrial and information society, social state. Other researchers such as R. Aron, D. Bell, E. Toffler made a great contribution to the study of the interaction of nature and society's problems. Unfortunately, the increase in the number of studies was motivated by the growth and deepening of environmental problems that occurred in the largest man-made and ecological disasters. The analysis of scientific literature, political and legal documents allows to identify certain trends in environmental problems, and scientific research on environmental policy in the development of studies, it is possible to distinguish the most common approaches to the definition of the concept of "Ecological policy" in the scientific literature: defining the holistic, economic, legal, environmental policy through the prism of ecological security and ecological modernization, with the definition of political ecology positions and special activities of the state as an approach to environmental policy.

One of the first approaches to studying environmental policy theoretical frameworks is the holistic approach. According to this approach, environmental policy is a state policy based on viewing the environment as a whole system. The author of this approach is Linton K. Caldwell, an American political scientist who first introduced the term "ecological policy" into science. He also became one of the authors of the National Environmental Policy Act, which was adopted in the United States in 1969 for the first time in the world.

It should be noted that some provisions of the document refer to the ideas of sustainable development. This researcher played a key role in introducing the concept of "ecological policy" to realpolitik and political science. In his article "Environment: a new direction of state policy", the scientist justified the need to develop state policy as a whole in relation to the environment.

Further expansion of the scope of application of the concept of "ecological policy" is reflected in the framework of the economic approach and is connected with economic science. The German researcher Siegfried von Siriasi-Wentrup pointed out that environmental policy or environmental management is an area "where the interests of ecology and economy collide." Some of these works are still relevant today, including the collective monograph "Environmental Policy" by the American economists William J. Baumol and Wallace E. Oats in 1975 the point of intersection with the problem of external factors in the economy is highlighted.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

It should be noted that at the current stage of the development of civilization, the economic component of environmental policy has not lost its importance. Many modern scientists analyze environmental policy, first of all, from the point of view of economy, that is, they consider it within the framework of economic policy and emphasize the feasibility of developing a general theory of socio-economic and environmental policy.

In the 1970s and 1980s, many scientific articles were published on the political aspects of environmental policy and ecological economy. Some of them have survived many reprints and remain relevant to this day.

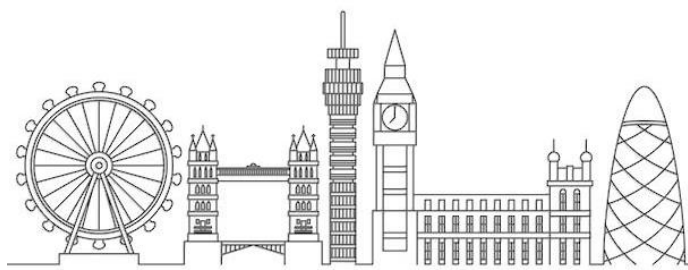
In 1975, one such work was published for the first time by the collective monograph of American economists William Baumol and Wallace Oates entitled "Ecological Policy Theory". In it, environmental policy is closely related to the problem of external factors in the economy, and environmental problems are considered as external costs imposed by economic entities on the whole society. One of the ways out of this situation was to establish a tax that compensates for the damage caused to the natural environment. The same opinion was expressed by the English economists Alfred Marshall and Arthur Cecil Pigou in the first half of the 20th century.

We all know how important it is to consider environmental policy in the context of economic approach and economy. The prevention of environmental problems is closely related to the solution of economic contradictions. The economy of modern civilization can develop successfully only if environmental factors are taken into account. However, the economic approach cannot be complete and does not allow a complete analysis of the processes taking place in the field of ecology in modern society.

The image of the desired state of the environment is formed against the background of the interaction of various often conflicting interests and values in society. In addition, treating environmental policy as an economic problem ignores the political and legal aspects of the problem, and the mechanisms of government and political decision-making in the first place.

Environmental policy frameworks often employ various approaches, reflecting diverse perspectives and contexts:

- **Command-and-Control.** This approach focuses on setting specific standards and regulations that must be adhered to by individuals and organizations. It relies on enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance.
- **Market-Based Incentives.** This approach uses economic instruments, such as taxes, subsidies, or tradable permits, to encourage environmentally responsible behavior.
- **Voluntary Agreements.** This approach relies on collaboration between governments, businesses, and civil society organizations to develop and implement environmental programs based on shared goals.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

- **Ecosystem-Based Management.** This approach emphasizes the interconnectedness of ecosystems and seeks to manage natural resources sustainably by considering the ecological interactions within a given region.

Conclusion

In conclusion, environmental policy has become indispensable in guiding human actions towards a sustainable future. At the international level, it also creates contradictions when considering the environmental policy in the context of the economy. And, first of all, it is necessary to emphasize the high level of competition between countries in international trade. The position of the countries most affected by environmental control will be significantly weakened in the world market (this problem is most urgent in developing countries). The global and transboundary nature of environmental problems is a serious problem that requires joint action from states and other subjects of modern politics in the development of necessary measures.

The basis of the legal approach is to look at environmental policy through the prism of law. Proponents of this approach adhere to the primacy of environmental law over other measures of the state. State policy in the field of ecology is considered to be stipulated by law.

REFERENCES:

1. Поскробко, Б. Управление окружающей средой в Польше : пер. с пол. / Б.Поскробко, Т. Поскробко ; предисл. Э. Михневича. – Минск : Беларус. нац. техн.техн. ун-т, 2013. – 433 с
2. Тоффлер, Э. Третья волна / Э. Тоффлер. – М.: АСТ, 2009. – 795 с.; Тоффлер, Э. Метаморфозы власти / Э. Тоффлер. – М.: АСТ, 2009. – 668 с.
3. Ochilova G.A., Ochilov B.A., Aralov M.B. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS // Проблемы науки. 2021. №9 (68).
4. Paraniak R.P., Voytovych N.V. Strategy development environmental policy on the regional level // Науковий вісник Львівського національного університету ветеринарної медицини та біотехнологій імені С.З. Ґжицького . 2013. №2.
5. Посталовская, О. А. Экологическая политика: теория и социально политическая практика : монография / О.А. Посталовская. – Минск: РИВШ,2020. – 144 с.
6. http://edoc.bseu.by:8080/bitstream/edoc/85002/1/Postalovskaya_Ekologicheskaya_politika.pdf
7. A. I. Krukov, O. V. Radchenko, O. O. Radchenko, B.K. Garmash, Ye.S. Biletska, R.V. Ponomarenko, S. I. Sysoieva, S. V. Stankevych, S.O. Vynohradenko Experience of developed countries in environmental safety policy // Ukrainian Journal of Ecology. 2020. №2.

