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REVIEW ARTICLE

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The Importance of Environmental Education in Science Teaching

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed a brief reflection on the conferences on the environment starting from the initial conference in 1972, in Sweden, until nowadays, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Rio + 20. The method used was the internet search on Conferences held. The results are described in the text, and look forward to this new meeting in the city of Rio de Janeiro, there may be an awareness on the part of governments and the general public, since it is not aware anyone. That this awareness cause changes in behavior that can produce satisfactory results that have a high level of understanding with significant results, with documents to guide policies regarding sustainable development. Also important that crucial issues such as poverty eradication, green economy and others are a milestone in the future of this planet and individuals.

Keywords: Conference, Sustainable Development and Environment.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental education is essential in that it seeks the ecological balance substrating the relationship between man and nature. Beginning with a purpose that

tomorrow begins to be cut today, because, environmental education is essential for sustainable development. In this context result in the connection between man and nature social groups, as

well as to seize the natural resources, become decisive in the current state of the environment and quality of life of society. This understanding environmental education is faced with a lasting challenge to offer and improve the relationship between society and nature, understanding when it comes to renewable resources, in how society appropriates nature and this process brings social reflexes, cultural, economic, historical positive and negative, it is precisely this context we want to discuss. Thus it is precisely this greatness we seek when we talk describe the dimensions and challenges offered by the Conferences.

It is considered the environment as a whole since its surroundings is a fraction of social relations and exchange of information as it was the systematic succession of changes in the fabric of the universe we live in. This perception educate to preserve the environment becomes a great tool to put into practice in environmental management policies in different social spaces with a challenge intercession of conflicts undergoing changes in the interests of social actors acting about the same time, during the time all about the physical and natural environment. We understand that organizations need to be effective continuity in economic cultural social and environmental aspects, for their survival and growth, developing, adapting quickly to a world that change daily. The medium we live becomes disputed as companies need will meet globalization, seeking quality products, processes and services, in such a way improves the quality of work life arises along with it the climate in the organization survives.

Reflecting the vision of all spontaneously converts in the evolutionary process since the decisive point for success, the concepts of sustainability and a legal duty to answer for actions and social

responsibility. In 1948 since it was created the World Health Organization (WHO) was formulated the concept that until today has become the subject of discussion "Health is the most complete well-being physical, mental and social and not merely the absence of disease" for any professional area, no person of common sense, sign below.

Given these considerations, what would be the reason for the controversy? It would breather excessive concept of coverage, which makes it impractical, little operational. Serve as a definition of happiness, say the skeptics. Thinking this way, it is clear that environmental and health issues are completely inseparable, given that the nation's jurisprudence contemplates that relationship.

So to strengthen this "thesis" we have the Federal Law No. 6.938 / 81, known as the National Environmental Policy in the preservation, improvement and restoration of favorable environmental quality to life, and therefore to health, to ensure conditions for socio-economic development and the protection of human dignity (Article 2), item II – rationalization of land use, subsoil, water and air.

Finally, it is worth mentioning the Organic Law No. 8.080 / 90, where health has determinant and conditioning factors such as food, sanitation housing, work, income, leisure education, access to goods and services and how could not miss, the environment.

In this way, as not think about the importance of science for the health of the environment? Teaching science and environment, it is not conveying concepts, but building knowledge, contextualize the reality work with troubled in finding solutions. And it is necessary that education can achieve not only schools, but all citizens who inhabit the planet and that one can effectively count with the

participation of all without demagoguery, forming a thorough awareness and engaging to create devices that can improve the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the ground we walk on.

Continuing the process of socialization technology is accessible to all communities, so that they may perceive everything that happens around them and in most industrialized countries. Their waste and their pollution, It is well known that the creation of various technologies, urbanization with great speed growth, the revolutionary industry, use of insecticides and pesticides without control, garbage in the open waters of the rivers, seas and lakes polluted, were responsible for all damages environmental, transformed into a catastrophic storm of problems, both living beings and to the work, society and leisure.

In this context we think beyond the environment, but the entire space surrounding the relationship between man, flora and fauna and its relationship with the environment. We know the difficulty of measuring the amount of pollutants or damage to humans, animals and vegetation are exposed. We need to have greater awareness of the power of individual action and remember that we are all part of the same scenario.

It is worth emphasizing that particular flags cannot be raised as we entered in one mind, and we should support one banner, visible and real. We believe that the human race needs to survive on pure and ecologically sustainable environment. It is true that some areas recognized as protected area, will continue to face the issues that comes from disorderly devastation, causing abandonment of state responsible and polluting the waters. Regarding the understanding of citizenship has a provocative role in relation to the environment and

education, growing demand for new social processes and new knowledge; On the other hand, increasingly reinforcing elements create an immediate risk.

Regarding the understanding there is the occurrence of new knowledge to take possession of the act of doing, where they become increasingly complex risks to the environment. Thus the challenge is placed when thinking about environmental education critically proposing innovations, especially when thinking about level explicitly or in formally.

So there are actions where we can make use of natural resources run out, we can take as a reference the man, where your prospect should now turn to a holistic action, seeking to protect nature, the universe and himself, to make a reflection of the hardships and losses it caused, as the five principles of health promotion, defined by the World Health Organization in Ottawa Chapter for health Promotion, are:

"Building public health policy;
Creating supportive environments;
Strengthening community action;
Developing personal skills;
"Reorienting health services for disease prevention and health promotion" (WHO, 1986)

Thus we can also remember the essential requirements for the promotion of health as peace, shelter, education, food, income, a stable ecosystem, sustainable resources, social justice and equity.

This perception that education that conversation in schools is discussed in the media and found the floor in the form of pamphlets will never awaken the restricted access to competent bodies and goodwill. Since 1972, with the first United Nations Conference on Environment, held in Stockholm (Sweden) the governments around the world try to find a solution to

prevent the destruction of the planet. Seen in this light the summit in terms of legislation happened to the publication of the Law 9.795 / 99, which defines, encourages and operates the practice of environmental education in the country.

Seen in this light it is present the foundations of educational policy on the environment, because there is a provision of its implementation in the three levels of education and seamlessly between schools, community and government agencies. There is also collaboration requirement of the mass media in the dissemination of information and educational practices.

Seen from another perspective many countries have laws and programs to promote environmental education in their territories. These practices are designed to develop attitudes and values that promote environmental protection. Such approaches are not restricted to the classrooms, but also manifest themselves in extracurricular and domestic activities.

With this realization, a new conference approaches the Rio + 20 renewing hopes for a final decision, for the creation of policies and actions to raise awareness, because awareness is difficult. In this context and according to Freire (1970) no one educates anyone, no one educates anyone.

People become more aware in communion, because we know that every human being is unique to their convictions and uncertainties. In this sense behavior change is difficult; the most we can do is to try to sensitize the individual so that he can create a critical reflection that we know is very difficult. More not impossible!

You must show that valuing and conserving the heritage, our ancestors will regoizir up to know that we are enjoying what is also the responsibility of public authorities who live too busy to deal with

now environment. With this thinking, we need a spirit imbued with light to show us what we are missing and still we have not noticed.

It is understood that if the man does not think, does not reason and does not see the pros and cons, you can break the natural process, and urges a new productive and sustainable rationality, given the acceleration towards the precipice of ignorance and false profits they generate losses.

Based on this idea we believe that not only the man, but science itself, along with other areas, is facing challenging questions, perhaps larger than the wars, bombs, attacks, embezzlement, diseases and everything that mistreats the world we live in, Does the creation of integrated and people with bionic vision policies might solve the problem? This perception or is lack of education, awareness, responsibility, i.e., immobilization of the solutions?

You must show that the ecosystem produces, despite human intervention in nature, the divergent interests of countries, fragments of everyday reality and plurality in democratic societies.

In view of these considerations there is an urgent need to recognize that the sum of particular interests could have a tragic result. We need to unite now in this crucial time for us to achieve positive results. The meeting of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Rio + 10, held in September 2003 in Johannesburg, South Africa, defined two agendas to discuss environmental and economic issues, as a mechanism to try to ease disputes between countries and developed the so-called developing countries.

The reasoning behind the agenda of the meeting is double that richer countries, without major social or economic problems and having already developed

based on a polluter model, can afford the "luxury" of focusing on green agenda. As for developing countries, the priority is to raise social standards - what has been called the Brown Agenda.

Seen in this light we believe that the Kyoto Protocol targets in 2005 should be reviewed and, in relation to the field of action of other countries, invest trust in Brazil, which has always collaborated with the need to limit the destruction to the environment. We recall that recently, in 2009 there was in Copenhagen in Denmark is also a conference for the definition of an agreement for the global economy and politics between great leaders of nations, where the maximum obtained a letter of intent.

In this situation it is expected once again, 20 years after the World Conference on Environment and Development (which became known as Eco-92 in Rio de Janeiro) where he was regarded as the most important result of this meeting Agenda 21, signed document by 179 leaders of major nations, with strategic actions for sustainable development. In this context we root for the Rio + 20, is not just another conference

Nevertheless we can believe in change or minimize the disastrous course of our planet, and finally make all the inhabitants of planet Earth, can understand the meaning of sustainability. As poverty eradication, we balance issues like this and the quick steps to solve the problem of the environment or the environment as a whole.

"All the flowers of the future are in the seeds of today." (Chinese proverb).

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