

CULTURE EDUCATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT FOR STUDENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL PROCESS

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Abstract

In the context of Vietnam's extensive international integration, the problem of environmental pollution is becoming more and more urgent. On the basis of clarifying the content of "cultural behavior towards the environment", the article states the importance of educating "cultural behavior with the natural environment" for students in the current period and proposes some of this important awareness educational content for students.

Keywords: *Cultural behavior with the natural environment, Cultural education in dealing with the natural environment, Students, International integration.*

1. Introduction

The process of integrating into the world economy has brought about positive and negative changes in all aspects of socio-economic life in countries around the globe - including Vietnam. Besides global issues such as climate change, hunger eradication and poverty alleviation, etc., in Vietnam "Environmental pollution has been slowly improved; environmental pollution in many places is very serious, especially in some craft villages and river basins; handling of environmental violations is not serious. The awareness of environmental protection of a part of people and businesses is not high. Many natural ecosystems, especially forests, wetlands, and marine vegetation, have decreased in both area and quality. Forest protection is still inadequate, deforestation and forest fires are still ongoing. Many precious species and genetic resources are in high danger of extinction. It is still difficult to overcome the consequences of environmental pollution left by the war" [2, pages 258-259]. The issue of cultural education to deal with the ecological environment for students - the future owners of the country, is inevitably set forth, has an urgent meaning, and makes an important contribution to the development of the land sustainable Vietnam.

In the future, students are a high-quality human resource; is the force that determines the development of society and nation, and is also the subject of great influence by the natural and ecological environment in the development process of the country. Therefore, the education of cultural awareness towards the environment for this force helps them realize their responsibility in building and protecting the natural environment. The environment as

well as educating the people about environmental protection in general and students in particular, from the perspective of nature, the ecosystem has been approached by researchers for many years. There are many new ways of thinking, new approaches and new contributions such as the concept of the environment, the cultural environment, the environmental culture, the interrelationship between the natural environment and the man-made environment (cultural culture). culture - society ..), how people behave towards the natural environment..., which refers to the education of students' awareness of protecting the natural and ecological environment. On the basis of inheriting these results, we focus on studying the issue of educating students to behave culturally with the natural environment, thereby proposing a number of cultural education contents. respond to the natural environment for this object.

2. Method

The article uses methods of analysis and synthesis, comparison, statistics, collection and processing of secondary information, assessment, forecast and decision.

3. Results

3.1. The concept of "cultural behavior with the natural environment"

- Cultural behavior

Behavioral culture was formed when civilization developed at a certain level in order to express how people behave towards nature, towards society and towards themselves. Assoc. Prof. Do Long in "Psychology with behavioral culture" said that: "Behavioral culture is a system of attitudes and behaviors determined to handle human-to-human relationships on legal and ethical grounds in order to accelerate the development of the community and society"[6]. Some authors believe that behavioral culture is a way of behaving, is an expression of the philosophy of life, way of thinking, and way of acting of a community of people in dealing with and dealing with relationships between people and people. nature, with society, from the micro (family) to the macro (human world). In the study "Culture of behavior of Hanoians with the natural environment", author Nguyen Viet Chuc said that: behavioral culture includes ways of relationships, attitudes and actions of people towards the natural environment, to society and to others. [1]

Thus, it can be understood in a general way that behavioral culture is the behaviors, behavioral patterns, and standards of behavior in the behavioral relationship between people and different objects expressed through language, behavior, lifestyle, psychophysiology... Behavioral culture is a constituent part of culture. That is the system of values and standards that regulate the behavior of each individual in the community.

- Natural environment

In 1981, the United Nations Educational Organization (UNESCO) gave the

following definition of the environment: Environment includes all natural and man-made systems in which people live and work themselves to exploit natural or man-made resources to satisfy their needs.

In Article 3 of Vietnam's Law on Environmental Protection: Environment includes natural and man-made material factors that are closely related to each other, surround people, and affect life, economy and society. society, existence, development of humans, organisms and nature.[8]

- Culture of dealing with the natural environment

The culture of dealing with the natural environment is the harmonious behavior of people with nature, the harmony with nature, the adaptation to the living environment to regulate their life rhythms in order to protect and build the natural environment. building a better environment.

3.2. Degradation of the natural environment in Vietnam today – consequences of human behavior towards the natural environment

After 35 years of implementing Doi Moi, Vietnam has achieved great achievements in all fields, creating many outstanding marks; in which the economy grew continuously, becoming one of the fastest growing economies; people's material and spiritual life is constantly being improved; health and health care quality is enhanced; national defense and security have been consolidated and stabilized; external relations, international integration are increasingly extensive and effective,...Along with the process of socio-economic development, environmental pollution and environmental incidents are increasing, seriously affecting people's lives. This is the consequence of human behavior towards the natural environment.

- Declining forest resources and biodiversity

Over the course of development, forest cover in Vietnam has decreased rapidly and the quality of forests in forested areas has been excessively reduced. Previously, the entire country of Vietnam was covered with forests, but only in the past few decades, forests have been severely degraded. The national forest area has decreased significantly, since 1943 there was about 43 percent of the natural forest area. By 1995, natural forests had been encroached on, converted to use purposes and over-exploited, the area is only 8.25 million hectares. In recent years, the total forest area tends to increase to 41.5 percent in 2017, but most of the increased area is planted forest [7]

Some localities have high forest cover in the Northern Midlands and Mountains, North Central Coast and Central Highlands, such as Yen Bai province 62.8%; Tuyen Quang 64.9%; Bac Kan 72.1% (the highest in the country); Quang Binh 67.0%; Kon Tum 62.3%.

The biological resources of species in our country, like in the world, are decreasing

day by day. According to the Red Book of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, if in 1996 there were only 25 endangered species of animals in Vietnam, by 2014, this number had reached 188 species. In Vietnam, according to statistics of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, there are currently 4 extinct animal species, 5 extinct species in nature, 48 very endangered species and 113 endangered species, 37 very dangerous plant species. level, 178 endangered species. The number of breeds and strains of animals and plants cultivated for agricultural, forestry, fishery, medical production... has disappeared quite quickly, among these there are many precious varieties.

The main reason leading to the above situation is natural disappearance and over-exploitation; Climate Change; environmental pollution from the use of pesticides, plastic products... and invasive species. In which, urbanization, deforestation, agricultural development are the main causes causing nearly 75% of the terrestrial environment to be changed, causing species and ecosystems to decline.

- Land degradation

Soil degradation is a common trend in large areas of land, especially in mountainous areas, where the ecological balance has been seriously disrupted due to the lack of forest cover. Salinization, acidification and marshification on an area of millions of hectares in the plains are also the main causes of stagnation of the production capacity of the land. Vietnam has nearly 25 million hectares of sloping land (76 percent of the natural land area) with many limitations for agricultural production, of which more than 12.5 million hectares of bad land and over 50 percent of the delta area are "land problem". The phenomenon of desertification in Vietnam is also quite serious, concentrated mainly in the narrow sandy strips stretching along the central coast, concentrated in 10 provinces from Quang Binh to Binh Thuan with an area of about 419,000 ha and in the plains. by the Mekong River with an area of 43,000 ha. In the northern mountainous provinces, where there are still many bare hills and mountains, floods are causing landslides, erosion and degradation to arid deserts. In the past 40 years, the process of desertification due to mobile sand has been very serious, especially in regions with particularly hot and dry weather in the dry season, with low average annual rainfall, such as in the south central coastal provinces.

The impact of land degradation and reduction of arable land makes our country facing great challenges to solve many serious problems of soil environment, in order to ensure food safety and survival. of the whole nation with nearly 100 million people by the year 2020.

- Air pollution

Over the past few decades, Vietnam's economy has developed rapidly with an average GDP growth of about 7% and now Vietnam has become a middle-income country, with over 10,000 USD/person by 2020. The urbanization process is increasing rapidly with

about 22% of the urban population. However, with the increasing urban population, the growing industry, the increasing waste of environmental pollution, especially air pollution.

The main sources of urban air pollution include transportation, industries, handicrafts and construction activities. Pollution levels of dust and harmful emissions in many places exceed the allowable standards many times, especially in some big cities such as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, exceeding the allowed standards by 2-3 times. Hanoi has up to 237 days/year of poor air quality, 21 days of bad air quality and one day of hazardous air quality. Hanoi is listed as one of the ten most polluted cities in the world (according to Tien Phong Electronic Newspaper, March 4, 2016).

- Water pollution and water security issues

In recent years, the depletion of water resources in the system of rivers and reservoirs across the country is taking place more and more seriously. In urban areas, an estimated 15 million m³ of solid waste is generated each year – about 80 percent coming from households, restaurants, markets and commercial areas. In big cities with many industrial zones such as Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Binh Duong, Hai Phong, Dong Nai, water pollution is quite serious. In Hanoi, the amount of wastewater generated is about 1.2 million m³/day, far exceeding the design level of 509,000 m³/day and night of wastewater treatment stations that have been put into operation (approximately 50 percent of wastewater volume need to be treated), the actual amount of wastewater treated is only about 20 percent.[4]

3.3. The importance of educating students on how to behave with the natural environment

The years in the university lecture hall are the period when students are not only more perfect in psychology but also accumulate knowledge and life capital. Students must actively make decisions about attitudes, actions and take responsibility for themselves instead of receiving regular guidance and protection from their families. Students will absorb and accumulate specialized knowledge, and at the same time expand their opportunities, create and develop their intellectual potentials, live a new life more actively, establish relationships. They participate in the socialization process, participate in the socialization process...and after a short period of time, they participate in the whole process of creating and protecting their living environment in a defined space from family to living area, work and your sphere of influence. The education of a sense of cultural behavior with a good environment will greatly influence students' understanding of the environment properly; make students aware of the consequences of wrong/illegal actions or less likely to be affected by the environment. Not only that, well-educated people will stay away from illegal, thereby being well aware of their rights and responsibilities towards society, contributing to the sustainable development of the country.

Currently, environmental pollution and climate change are becoming a big challenge

for both humanity in general and Vietnam in particular. Environmental pollution and climate change seriously affect all aspects of human life; comprehensively change the process of development and global security such as: food security, water security, energy security,...; affecting social, cultural, diplomatic and commercial safety issues in countries. Vietnam has been identified by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) as one of the five countries that are and will be most affected by climate change. The gloomy picture of the natural environment in our country as well as in the world recently has clearly reflected the lack of awareness of human responsibility to nature. In order to form and develop a sense of environmental protection, we need to educate the culture of dealing with the environment. This is considered an important and long-term political task; need the correct orientation, unity of the Party and State, the cooperation of the whole society. Cultural education on environmental behavior for young people and students as an activity in ideological work, therefore, is always closely associated with important political goals and tasks. Cultural education in dealing with the environment is a process to form and affirm good personality qualities in students in relation to nature, and also a process to help students stay awake and aware. and competent in combating anti-environmental counter-propaganda trends. In the past time, a number of reactionary forces, taking advantage of some environmental instability, have carried out propaganda attacks with many exaggerated, distorted, anti-positive, counter-valued and counter-cultural contents to inciting young people, causing confusion and oscillation, and reducing confidence among young people and the entire people about the orientations, guidelines and policies of the Party and State towards the environment. Therefore, education on environmental behavior for students contributes positively to affirming the correctness and science of environmental propaganda activities according to the Party's orientation. Educating students on environmental behavior, helping young people not only have high qualifications, a firm political ideological stance, but also be responsible for the community and sustainable development. of the future of mankind.

Educating students on environmental behavior is of great significance, in order to promote the aggressive role of students on all fronts in the cause of national construction and defense. Through the activities of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Student Union, promote the education of cultural awareness of living environment for students and young people through skills education activities. soft; volunteering activities, competitions, cultural, artistic and sports activities; through the examples of outstanding youth in the country as well as young environmental activists around the world...Other mass organizations cooperate to create favorable conditions for students to visit and learn about the living environment in Vietnam. a broader, different and richer scope, thereby not only helping students to understand more, better and more fully about the environment, but also have the opportunity to "live with others", with the environment to learn from. that cultivates humanistic principles and values in environmental behavior.

Thus, educating students on behavior culture at universities is important not only for the purpose of comprehensive education of the new generation, but also for spreading educational meaning to the whole society especially in responding to climate change and protecting natural resources.

3.4. Proposing some content of cultural education to behave with the natural environment for students

In order to educate students about environmental behavior, the educational content needs to be built appropriately. Students have the ability to acquire general theoretical and scientific knowledge, and at the same time have the ability to systematize knowledge and be highly creative. If environmental education for preschool children, primary school students mainly through stories, poetry, games; educate junior and senior high school students through simple and individual lessons; Through specific activities, cultural education on environmental behavior equips them with broader, more general and profound knowledge, more intrinsic, especially students majoring in environmental science. school with orientation to work and research in the field of environment.

Firstly, students need to be educated to have a scientific and complete understanding of the human living environment; the function and role of the environment (function is the living space of the community of people and organisms; the function of containing the resources necessary for life and production; the function of storing waste and self-cleaning; function of storing and providing information to people) [5, pages 11-15]; about challenges at many levels (in the spatial scale from the locality where you are studying and living to the national, regional and global scale), the harsh environmental impacts that are present on human life; on how to deal with the community's common living environment responsibly and equally; about the "price" to pay if people behave unkindly and unkindly to the environment in terms of law, morality, and quality of life in both the present time and the near future.

At universities, core courses in any field of humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, earth sciences, life sciences... can participate in equipping students knowledge about the environment and orientation of attitudes towards the environment, for the environment in all aspects and activities of human life. It can be from words, words, ways of writing, how to interact with each other directly, indirectly between people; consumption style of everyday items to the way of production, labor, travel and enjoyment, life satisfaction in both spiritual and material aspects... Therefore, in construction program of each subject as well as the entire program of the whole course, educators need to pay attention to the education of "a sense of cultural behavior with the environment" for students, considering this an important goal, throughout in the education and training of the young generation in the new context.

Secondly, students need to be educated to be aware of the reality of soil, water and air pollution, depletion of forest resources, marine resources, urban pollution, and rural environmental pollution. , ... and the impact of climate change is seriously threatening the existence and development of society; understand the underlying cause of the situation. Through teaching activities, by methods and forms of active scientific education, with each specific lesson, teachers lead and analyze, and orient learners to have the right awareness of the subject. : The inevitable causal relationship between the exploitation and use of the ecological environment by humans and the impact of the ecological environment on human life. This is an important basis to form in learners a sense of self-consciousness about their own position and role in relation to the ecological environment, establishing awareness and correct actions in the practice of transformation activities nature.

Thirdly, students need to be educated about the values standards in the relationship with nature in accordance with the times. In the context of the socialist-oriented market mechanism and the integration of the world economy in our country today, the issue of environmental culture education for Vietnamese students needs to be based on a Ecological ethical standards aim to regulate each person's individual behaviors through which people must have a sense of responsibility, attach themselves to the ecological environment, consider the benefits of the ecological environment to be the main ones. benefits for themselves and the community. This system of ecological ethical standards and values is the unification of the objective needs of society, the voluntary and active activities of people in the rational exploitation and use of natural resources. natural resources and environmental protection.

At present, some basic standards need to be emphasized in relation to behavior with nature:

- Maintain a green - clean - beautiful living environment in personal and community life

- A civilized and thrifty lifestyle

- Building a green growth model (production according to environmentally friendly advanced technologies; effectively exploiting resources, switching from large-scale exploitation to in-depth exploitation, limiting the use of resources) non-renewable energy, combining processes that protect biodiversity and ensure the resilience of nature)

- Promote the spirit of self-discipline, voluntariness, conscience and responsibility in all life activities, complying with the Law on Environmental Protection; proactively equipped with skills and ready to coordinate actions in problem solving [3, pages 126-127].

In the context that the quality of people's living environment tends to decrease to a level of concern because of the increasing violation of these important principles and values

in dealing with the environment, the Educating all people, including students and young people, in these principles and values of humanity is very important. This requires that education in general and higher education in particular, when building a moral value system for the young generation, must pay attention to these principles and values in all human activities with respect to the living environment.

Fourthly, students need to grasp the basic guidelines, lines and policies of the Party and State on environmental issues, advanced international books and newspapers on environmental ethics education. ... In addition, it is necessary to build projects for students and seek financial sources, organizations to link and support in the process of designing ideas to protect the natural and social environment. the country integrates widely and deeply into the international socio-economic life, in the digital age with its preeminent, the connection - association - coordination between scientists, educational researchers, etc. cultural education to behave with the ecological environment becomes favorable. Through the activities of association and cooperation in research, exchange of experiences with individuals and international scientific organizations, the lecturers are in charge of cultural education to behave with the ecological environment for students. Students have the opportunity and conditions to exchange, learn and acquire experiences in ecological ethics education of countries, regions and international organizations in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of the teaching and learning process. ecological ethics education for pupils and students; connecting and sharing information, capturing the current situation of ecology and environment in the world, in the region and in the country, ..

Through educational methods and different forms of educational organization, the teacher - as a guide for learners to access necessary ecological knowledge, learn and research about responsibility in the process of maintaining and protecting the current state of the ecological environment and developing the ecological environment in the area of residence, of Vietnam and the world, etc.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

On the basis of approaching the problems of the natural environment of Vietnam today and the role of students in the development of the country in the future, the article has clarified the author's point of view on the sense of behavior. culture with the environment; The importance of educating students about culturally behavior with the environment and the contents that need to educate students about cultural behavior towards the environment.

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