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ISSUES OF LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE FIELD OF CONSTRUCTION

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In our country, many laws, statutory legal-regulatory documents have been adopted in the field of construction in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, and ensuring environmental safety. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" adopted on December 9, 1992 is the first legislative document in this direction after independence. As the population grows in the cities, the issue of environmental cleanliness emerges as the main problem in the field of urban planning and construction. It is important to have a completely new, full-fledged legal worldview, to know the laws of nature development in society and human activities, and to follow them in order to eliminate environmental stress in the field, to prevent environmental pollution. Taking into account the laws of nature and following them in the management and planning of human economic activity is the main criterion for preventing the production of environmentally harmful products.

Construction materials should become a leading branch of the economy, one of the growth points, today, when creative work is increasing in our country. By introducing energy-efficient technologies in enterprises, it is possible to save our natural resources and reduce the price of materials,[1] - said Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

In Uzbekistan, urban planning is carried out in an inextricable connection with the issues of environmental protection, protection of citizens from natural and man-made conditions, and protection of public health. This is also confirmed in the Urban Development Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is known that the negative impact of construction can occur at all its stages - from the acquisition of building materials to the use of finished objects. In addition, digging the soil

The volume of solid waste in the form of works and construction material remains is increasing year by year. Construction production consumes a large amount of stone, sand, soil, lime, cement and other resources that are mined in an open way from underground, which causes great damage to nature. The production of construction materials, products and details is associated with the release of dust, soot, and harmful gases, which causes air pollution and at the same time has a negative impact on human health. In some cases, the contaminated water used in the production of construction materials is discharged into water bodies, as a result

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of which the water bodies are also polluted. Another problem is related to pressure applied to the soil as a result of construction. Due to the weight of tall buildings, the top rocks of the earth are compressed. Also, the fertile soil layer is seriously damaged. When designing construction facilities, it is necessary to take into account not only the impact of the intended object on the environment, but also its subsequent operation and, if necessary, its destruction. Ensuring the balance of nature, preventing environmental pollution as a result of constructions, preserving flora and fauna, taking into account the sustainable development of places, developing methods of coordinating the interaction of the environment and the building structure is becoming important.[2] Also, with the help of urbo-ecological, architectural-ecological and construction ecology tools, sustainable design and construction, ecological reconstruction of cities, individual buildings and structures, saving all resources, their sustainable use, renewable energy sources wide use, reduction of waste, timely identification of objects that have a negative impact on the natural environment with the help of ecological and economic monitoring, making appropriate decisions are among the most important activities in the field of construction. The environmental quality standards determined by the legislation create a legal basis for creating favorable environmental conditions. Planning and construction projects should reflect measures to protect atmospheric air from harmful emissions from construction and vehicles, water bodies, soil protection, measures to reduce noise, vibrations and electromagnetic radiation, and measures to improve sanitary and hygienic conditions. Nature protection measures must also be taken when demolishing buildings and structures. Environmental expertise certainly plays a decisive role in the prevention of negative effects on the natural environment and public health, environmental inconveniences, and in making decisions regarding the conduct of any economic activity. When evaluating projects considered as an object of ecological expertise, special attention is given to environmental stability, factors affecting the health and life of the population. As one of the important principles of environmental expertise, the direct participation of non-governmental non-profit organizations, the public and citizens in this process ensures that environmental expertise is transparent and fair.

Control over the use of land and its environmental protection will help to use land resources wisely, comply with land laws, and prevent some violations in the land sector. In order to ensure environmental safety in industry and construction, it is important to strictly observe the laws on nature protection, to promote ecological

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culture in architecture and urban planning. In accordance with the requirements of ecological standards and regulations, it is required to carry out nature protection measures in any construction, regardless of the ecological danger of the object.[3] That is, it is necessary to rehabilitate the lands destroyed as a result of the construction, to eliminate or clean the discharges to the earth, water bodies and the atmosphere, and to prevent the loss of natural resources.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the main source of environmental law. When we analyze it, we can see that, for example, Article 50 states that "Citizens are obliged to treat the environment with care." Article 55 stipulates that "Land, underground resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, they must be used wisely and are under state protection." A number of positive changes are being implemented in our country in the field of ensuring environmental safety and environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, solving problems in the field of ecology, and protecting public health. On the basis of these constitutional norms, several laws and by-laws were adopted on ecology, environmental protection and rational use of natural resources in the production of building materials and construction processes, and protection of public health. Several laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the effective and rational use of energy and resources, protection of the natural environment, as well as regulations under the law, set special environmental requirements for urban planning. It is necessary to comply with the complex limits that ensure that natural ecosystems act and have a positive effect on the surrounding environment for people's vital activities in the design, placement, construction and renovation of settlements. Cities are major polluters of air and water. We can list the following basic environmental requirements in the construction of cities:

- Architectural design and construction of settlements;
- Sanitation of environmental protection of cities and settlements;
- Creation and protection of green spaces in cities.

The main directions of construction ecology include the life cycle of the construction object, the negative impact of construction on the biosphere, engineering environmental protection from negative impacts, environmental safety of residential and public buildings, energy and resource saving in construction, foundation construction and ecology, environmental monitoring, etc.[4] enters In the architectural design and construction of residential areas, preservation of the natural environment, restoration of degraded areas, land

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improvement, it is necessary to take measures to ensure ecological safety and environmental protection. The State Architecture and Construction Committee of Uzbekistan, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Sanitary-Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Fire It is mandatory to have positive conclusions of the security service. The mentioned authorities have the right not to allow the placement of any production that negatively affects the existing natural environment and human health in the areas of residential areas. Environmental sanitation of cities and residential areas is carried out by the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Sanitary-Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their regional units. In the architectural design and construction of residential areas, measures are taken to ensure sanitary cleanliness, the neutralization and safe disposal of waste, compliance with the permissible norms of microorganisms and discarded objects, and the availability of sanitary protection areas. As an example, when designing the plan of the residential area, it is envisaged to create sanitary protection zones from all the surrounding industrial enterprises.[5] The creation and protection of green spaces in cities is provided for in several laws adopted on the protection of the natural environment, efficient and rational use of energy and resources. Green areas reduce the level of noise, the content of dust and gases, protect urban construction from unfavorable winds, have a phytoncide effect, mitigate radiation, etc. The legal relationship prohibits the implementation of any environmentally damaging activities, for example, the cutting of the most important used trees. For this purpose, it provides for the most favorable appearance of green spaces in general and limited use in urban planning projects, the possibility of their further development, and measures to improve the structures of green spaces. When developing measures for the protection of green spaces on the borders of urban areas, it is necessary to take into account recreational loads, polluted air and the complex effects of crowded environment, which are the biggest threats to them.[6]

In order to prevent environmental problems in construction sites, the following measures should be applied:

- there should be special areas for cleaning vehicles carrying waste and their tires with rubber chambers on the construction site;
- allocation of a special place for waste disposal, closed transport of waste;
- organization of industrial and domestic water purification;

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- protection of waste water in the construction area from washing away the ground;
- properly planned temporary highways and sidewalks and similar safety and environmental precautions should be applied.

Legal issues of environmental protection in the field of construction are currently becoming urgent. Due to the increase in environmental problems on a global scale, problems such as prevention of constructions and their negative consequences on the environment, prevention of future natural or man-made disasters are being seriously studied by jurists and solutions are being found in our country. Lawyers prevent problems in the industry by developing a legal framework to prevent such situations from occurring, and this minimizes environmental damage at construction material production facilities and construction sites. Minimization of possible damage to the environment will be a positive result of cooperation between lawyers and construction specialists.

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