

THE IMPORTANCE OF CREATING A LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN UZBEKISTAN

Yusupova Umida Amatabayevna,

Master of Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute, (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

Annotation: This article analyzes the importance of creating a legal framework for environmental relations in preventing environmental problems and eliminating their consequences. Today, one of the global problems facing not only Uzbekistan, but also the world, is an environmental problem. Therefore, the article discusses the fact that each state has created legal norms on the environment in its legislative system, as well as the activities of individual organizations operating in this area.

Key words: ecology, ecological problem, global problem, ecological attitude, ecological action, ecological fund, ecological outlook, ecological culture.

The formation of an ecological outlook in the world is recognized not only as a deterrent to global problems, but also as a means of ensuring environmental safety, a way of promoting environmental culture. Since the problems that many of mankind suffer from are directly or indirectly related to environmental problems, their solution occurs in the presence of human consciousness, thinking, intellect, intellectual potential and, most importantly, values that have been formed over the centuries. This, in turn, requires the active participation of states in the greening of international political relations and their globalization. Therefore, the formation of an ecological worldview based on national values has become a global problem, developing its legal framework and preserving national values related to ecology, which are not inferior in importance to other global problems.

Today, as a result of the development of the consciousness of the members of our society, the process of technological development is rapidly accelerating. The growing needs of mankind began to have a negative impact on nature as a result of violations of the rules for the use of natural resources. For example, an increase in the demand for food, an increase in the number of factories, excessive felling of trees in the forest. As a result, humanity faced great global problems.

Today, the largest world organizations such as the UN, UNESCO and UNEP pay special attention to the prevention of environmental problems, the formation of environmental education among people. For the development of environmental education and training in some countries of the world, various activities are carried out. Each specialist in this field should be environmentally literate and contribute to the development of environmental education in their work, without harming nature[1]. Global environmental problems, which have aggravated since the middle of the last century, are recognized by the world community as an important factor influencing all aspects of human life on Earth. In particular, the Charter of the Club of Rome, which at one time made a significant contribution to drawing the attention of mankind to the search for solutions to global environmental problems: to promote a comprehensive understanding of the problems of our time; not to tire of looking for solutions to problems that are dangerous for all peoples outside political, racial or economic circles; directing multinational human and material resources to problem solving; As the goal of forming an ecological outlook, it was indicated to inform the general public, scientific and political circles, and the intelligentsia about the results of humane-rational impact[2].

It is not difficult to draw the attention of millions of people to the essence and content of environmental problems, that is, to predict their consequences, if the causes of their occurrence and ways to overcome them are not laid down in the minds and worldview of people. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "The most important issue is to increase the environmental awareness of the population. Of course, such problems cannot be solved by administrative means alone, but by educating in the hearts of the younger generation love for Mother Nature and a sense of belonging to her"[3]. In this context, the fact that in the system of objective factors aimed at improving the ecological outlook and culture of the individual, special attention is paid to national values is associated with the need for life changes.

There is no doubt that the 21st century will be the century of ecology. Everyone must make a worthy contribution to the sacred cause of changing the nature of our native planet, without harming it, using natural resources wisely and preserving the habitat. To date, the study of the genesis of the ecological worldview, the connection of socio-historical foundations with the spiritual life of the individual, national and universal values and patterns of gradual development remains an urgent task in improving the environmental situation in Uzbekistan. To this end, the Republic of Uzbekistan has also created a legal framework for environmental relations. Another goal of creating a legal framework for environmental relations in Uzbekistan is to analyze how much attention is paid to environmental relations in the country, the effectiveness of legal norms, the nature of environmental organizations in the country, their goals and objectives, and the solution of environmental problems. Examples of normative legal acts in the field of ecology and environmental protection are: the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection"; Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Water and Water Use" dated May 6, 1993; Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On waste" dated April 5, 2002; Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of Specially Protected Territories" dated December 3, 2004; Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Land" dated November 20, 1994; Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Red Book" dated March 9, 1992; Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 26, 1997 "On the protection and use of flora"; Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 24, 2016 "On the protection and use of wildlife"; Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 28, 2019 "On the protection of atmospheric air"[4].

There are also a number of decrees and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers on environmental protection. Based on the above legislation, a number of organizations have been established in the Republic of Uzbekistan to address environmental issues, which play an important role in regulating environmental issues in the country through legislation. One such organization is the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection. On May 23, 2017, at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the State Committee for Nature Protection was reorganized into the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection in order to improve and reorganize public administration in the field of ecology. and nature conservation. The main goals and objectives of this committee are the organization of state administration, coordination and interdepartmental relations on issues of ecology and environmental protection, rational use of natural resources. In addition, on September 18, 2021, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan and JSCB "Sanoat Qurilish Bank" organized a campaign dedicated to the World Sanitation Day in Uzbekistan. Over the past three years, our country has been actively participating in World Cleanup Day, uniting with the world community for a common goal. Uzbekistan joined this major environmental movement in 2019. The campaign is held annually on the third Saturday of September. Active participation in the action in 2021 not only by state bodies, but also by representatives of non-governmental organizations and business structures of Uzbekistan. Separately recognized by the Secretariat of World Cleanup Day.

Every year on June 5, World Environment Day is celebrated around the world. World Cleanup Day is an expression of the idea of establishing cleanliness in the area where humanity lives. Today this day has become a major social movement of volunteers, uniting more than 150 countries on one day. In fact, there are values in our country that are passed down from generation to generation, and one of them is hashar! This is an invaluable educational event that teaches people kindness and humanity. On February 22, 2022, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection held meetings and seminars on the effectiveness of environmental activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Bukhara region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan under the leadership of the Chairman of the Committee. The purpose of these meetings was to protect nature, take soil samples from the dried bottom of the Aral Sea and determine its useful properties, turn the desert area into pastures by installing a device for pumping groundwater using wind energy[6].

Also, a Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on the approval of the Concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2030 on ecology and environmental protection in our country (PF No. 5863 of October 30, 2019). In accordance with this Concept, the Committee also plans to hold a number of events. In particular, the chairman of the committee B.T. Kochkarov was given personal responsibility for achieving the objectives of the Concept[7].

As a result of the implementation of the concept by 2030: - transformation of the Aral Sea region into a forest; - Reduction of water losses in agriculture by 10%; -increase the efficiency of wastewater treatment by 80%; - transfer of 80% of cars to gas and electricity; - to increase the release into the wild of beautiful canals listed in the Red Book and kept in nurseries, up to 4000 per year; - 100% coverage of the population with services for the collection and disposal of solid household waste; -Achieve results such as increasing the recycling system by 65%. The Committee operates according to the cluster principle through regional offices to perform the tasks assigned to it[8].

In conclusion, we can say that in our country there is a sufficient legal framework for regulating environmental relations and solving emerging problems. This is also emphasized in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is our fundamental law. According to Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Citizens are obliged to take care of the environment". Article 55 states that "Land, subsoil, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national property, must be used reasonably and are under state protection"[9], and the duty of each of us is to protect nature. Now the task is to educate citizens in an environmentally spiritual and cultural way. It is advisable to educate an ecologically spiritual personality by specialists in kindergartens, schools, lyceums, colleges and universities. In other segments of the population, advocacy work can be carried out by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection and other volunteers and organizations.

To promote the introduction of environmentally friendly, waste-free technologies and innovative solutions in the field of ecology. Encourage the production of innovative machines that reduce the amount of toxic gases and fumes emitted by factories and reduce the damage from these toxic substances. Recycling ideas need to be developed, implemented and supported. The bottom line is that conservation and participation in projects is not only the work of the committee. For this, the entire society, citizens must fight together. When we protect nature, nature protects us.

List of used literature:

1. Vasiev Elyor. "Formation of ecological culture". <http://ipb.uz>.
2. Club de Rome. Statuts. – Geneve, 1977. – p. 2.
3. Mirziyoev Sh.M. We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. T.1. - T.: O'zbekistan, 2017. - B. 570.
4. Kandov B.M. (2021). [Problems of Global Ecology and Socio-Natural Environment](#) // International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences. – pp. 182-186.
5. Kandov B.M. Ikramov R.A. (2022). The Role of Ecological Values in the Private Perspective in the Process of Globalization // European journal of life safety and stability (EJLSS). – pp. 68-73.
6. Efficiency of ecological activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan. February 22, 2022. www.eko.gov.uz
7. Kandov B. (2022) [Current Issues of Harmony of Human and National Values In the Formation of Civil Station of the Youth of New Uzbekistan](#). Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication 1 (8), 30-33.
8. Алимухамедова Нодира Ядгаровна. (2021) [FEATURES OF MANIFESTATION OF SPIRITUAL THREATS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION](#). Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире.
9. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – T.: "Uzbekistan" 2019.
10. K.B Mirzaevich, K.E Toshpulatovich, A.Nodira (2019). [Social and Philosophical Aspects of Globalization](#). International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering.
11. Kandov B.M. Ikramov R.A. (2021). [The Role of Education and Upbringing in the Formation of a Harmonious Personality in the Process of Globalization](#) /Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication. – pp. 33-37.
12. Kandov B.M. Ikramov R.A. (2022). The Role of Ecological Values in the Private Perspective in the Process of Globalization // European journal of life safety and stability (EJLSS). – pp. 68-73.
13. Қандов Б.М. (2021). [PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION](#). Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире. – pp. 65-70.

14. Bakhodir Qandov. (2020) [Human Rights are a Social Phenomenon: The Principles of Globalization and Personal Liberty](#). – P. 488-495.
15. Togayev Shavkat Hurramovich. (2022) [The Role of Education and Upbringing in the Spiritual Education of Youth in the Renewed Uzbekistan](#). Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication 1 (8), 38-42.
16. Kandov B.M. (2022). The Role of Religious and Moral Values in Strengthening the Spiritual Development of Society and Individuals // European journal of life safety and stability (EJLSS). – pp. 88-92.
17. Кандов Б.М. Особенности социального развития молодёжи Узбекистана // «Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире». - Переяслав-Хмельницкий, 2019. - Вып. 12, ч.4. –С. 111-114.
18. Bakhodir Qandov, Hamza Juraev. (2020) [Creation of a New System of Education and Education in the Bukhara People's Republic](#) // International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation. – pp. 496-501.
19. Kalkanov E.T. (2021) [Patriotism and Socio-Spiritual Factors that Patriotism](#). International Journal of Development and Public Policy. –pp. 177-179.