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DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT ON THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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Abstract: Ecology and environmental law is a field of law that is reflected in the laws and regulations of all peoples, states and countries. I think that the laws and norms we are quoting are a good example of this. Only in this article I have been able to cite some norms. In fact, this family of rights is very large. I would like to highlight the results coming from this area of law and the extent to which it covers a wide range of areas, including the issue of liability for breach of it.

Keywords: Environment, laws, norms, environmental control, international ecology, environmental policy, environmental party, environmental protection.

Introduction

Today, we, the youth, must strive for a cleaner environment and a healthier generation. We must work hard on this and we must dedicate our courage. In the current era of rapid state reform, we young people need to contribute to it through our own efforts. The generation with its own political knowledge will lay the foundation stones for the development of our country with its reforms. But it is no secret that most young people are in villages. Legal knowledge is underdeveloped in villages. As a result, not only young people but people of all ages do not always treat the environment and the environment well. It is not uncommon for people to break the rules of the law that they do not understand. But historically, our religion, our traditions, our mentality have always emphasized the need to be careful with nature and the natural environment. This is reflected in Zoroastrianism, one of the oldest religions in our country. According to the sacred book of Zoroastrianism, the Avesto, fire, water, air and earth are considered sacred in all nations. In turn, in our nation, from ancient times, the preservation of the natural environment, its careful treatment has been promoted at the level of nations and peoples.

The active cooperation between the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and

NGOs in the effective protection of the environment is yielding positive results. The Committee has developed "Recommendations for the organization and conduct of cooperation with NGOs" for its regional offices. ECOSAN International Public Foundation has become a permanent partner of the Committee with the NGO Ecoforum of Uzbekistan, Hayot, Bulakcha, Eco-School NGO and many other non-governmental non-profit organizations.

The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Environmental Control" indicates that the problem of environmental security in Uzbekistan has risen to the level of state policy. Considering the essence of the content of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Environmental Control", it strengthens the legal status of public environmental control, methods and forms of implementation, subjects, their rights and obligations, self-determination of citizens. It is worth noting that the role of governing bodies in conducting public environmental control, the procedure for conducting public environmental control, the final document of public environmental control and its legal nature are clearly defined.

The objectives of public environmental control in this Law are to increase the effectiveness of nature protection activities and to ensure the

participation of citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental organizations and citizens in the implementation of state environmental programs and other environmental programs, impartiality as the main principles of environmental control, independence, transparency, protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the individual, society and the state, as well as issues such as the public inspector of environmental control, his rights and obligations.

As a result of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Environmental Control", the effectiveness of the Institute of Public Environmental Control has significantly increased, civil society institutions, in particular non-governmental organizations, citizens' self-government bodies and citizens the opportunities for broad participation in decision-making on issues have been expanded, and the forms and methods of public participation in addressing environmental issues have been improved.

To date, Uzbekistan has acceded to 70 international agreements in the field of human rights and protection, including 9 Conventions on Environmental Protection and the relevant Protocols for their development. has signed 12 international agreements on cooperation in the field of education. Our country is a member of many UN-led global environmental conventions. These include, in particular, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer of 18 May 1993; Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, May 18, 1993; London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer May 1, 1998; Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances May 1, 1998; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Environmental Influence for Military or Any Other Destructive Purposes, 23 May 1993; Ramo Convention on Climate Change, May 20, 1993 (Kyoto Protocol, 1999); Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their

Disposal, 22 December 1995; Convention on Biological Diversity May 6, 1995; Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 22 December 1995; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1 July 1997; Special mention should be made of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals of May 1, 1998 and others.

Joining the above-mentioned conventions has enabled our nation to gain access to international sources of finance by attracting more than 10 million US dollars of foreign investment on the basis of grants. It is also worth noting that in the years of independence, the release of harmful substances into the atmosphere was reduced by 1,95 times. And the discharge of damaged unsuitable water was reduced by 2 times. In recent years, the use of pesticides has also decreased by 4 times.

Taking into account the above, the policy on ecology and the natural environment in Uzbekistan will develop in cooperation with the parties, various political structures, the media, international political structures in this regard. Like all spheres of the state, all strata of society should be equally organized in order to develop the natural environment of Ecology and the environment. For these purposes, the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan carries out the following activities in the internal policy of the state:

Promote the development of public activity in the field of Ecology in order to solve specific environmental problems and take initiative in this regard;

Support the environmental initiatives of young people, active involvement of young people and the growing generation in the work of nature protection;

By engaging in the party ranks and other employees of the agrarian sector in a broad way, the parties shall ensure their participation in order to solve the problems of efficient and rational use of the land and water resources of the country;

It strengthens the interaction of public education and health authorities, women's and youth organizations, self-governing bodies of citizens and the mass media in the formation of a responsible relationship of people in maintaining their health, promoting a healthy lifestyle.

International environmental law consistently develops and strengthens relations with international and foreign environmental public organizations, taking into account the fact that nature knows no boundaries. The principles of international environmental protection are based on the UN and its Stockholm Conference on the Environment in 1972, the final document on security in Europe - the Helsinki Accords of 1975 and the World Charter of Nature, as well as the Rio de Janeiro. The Janeiro Conference made this clear in its 1992 resolutions.

The main task of the authorities in this area is to inform the government about the state of the environment, to assess the impact on the environment in the development and implementation of development projects, forecasting, rationalization of economic and environmental interests; development of recommendations to ensure its use.

The German Federal Committee for the Protection of the Environment is responsible for providing scientific assistance in the preparation of legal and administrative guidelines to the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Reactor Safety. to inform on environmental issues, to provide information for research in the field of the environment.

Other government bodies also operate to protect the environment and ensure rational use of Natural Resources. In particular, in the USA, the Bureau of land administration in the MIA system 1946-th year, the National parks' service 1916th year, the service of protection of Fish and wild animals 1940th year, the US geological observation service 1879th year, the advertising-melioration service 1923-th year, the Ministry of Agriculture and soil protection

in its system 1935th year, and the Atmospheric Administration of 1970th year, the Department of land and natural resources of the Ministry of Justice of the United States, the Regulatory Commission of the United States, etc., also carries out activities to ensure the protection of the environment.

We have considered the above ideas and comments. Given and my suggestion by analyzing the information and facts presented and my recommendations:

1) We quoted the above opinion from the charter of the environmental party. At that time, only the eco-party cited the UN. Other organizations that Uzbekistan has joined the UN in this document and conventions. Because the citizen who reads this sentence thinks that Uzbekistan is not a member of other international organizations and associations for the development of ecology and the natural environment. In order to avoid such ideas, it is necessary to cite all international organizations to which Uzbekistan is a party;

2) The Federal Committee for the Protection of the Environment in Germany provides data for environmental research. Uzbekistan also needs to create a base for environmental research. This will allow young people like us to learn from research and develop new industries, new innovations in the protection and conservation of the environment.

In conclusion, we need to use international experience in ecology and the environment. It would be a big mistake to conclude that our current state policy and principles are bad. On the contrary, we need to accelerate the work in this area, to make it a daily necessity under the motto that Uzbekistan should never lag behind anyone. It would be expedient to establish and further develop international cooperation in this area in order to give a new spirit and a new mood to the current programs on ecology and the environment.

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