



"Environmental Issues in the Sustainable Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Dolzarb Ecological Problems and Their Legal Solutions"

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ABSTRACT

One of the environmental principles in Article 4 of the Law on Nature Protection is "harmonization of national, interregional and international interests in the field of nature protection". Because processes and events occurring in nature, different from those in society, know neither administrative nor natural boundaries. Pollution of the Syr Darya tributaries by radioactive substances in Kyrgyzstan will undoubtedly have a negative impact on the environment in the republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The ecological tragedies of Chernobyl or the Aral Sea have a negative impact on the ecologically safe environment, which is one of the necessary elements of the "right to life" of people not only in Eastern Europe or Central Asia, but also in the entire globe. That is why President I. A. Karimov, in his speeches at the 48th, 50th, 55th sessions of the UN, proposed to solve the problem of the island at the international level and considered its negative consequences as an urgent global issue that threatens not only Uzbekistan, but the entire world community. showed International protection of the environment refers to the set of principles, norms and relations of international law that ensure the ecologically safe environment of people and the sustainable development of states.

Keywords:

Environmental Principles, Ecologically Safe Environment

Protection of the environment at the international level appeared at the beginning of the 19th century. At first, this issue was manifested in the form of equal use of natural objects between the two countries. Such environmental relations are part of the general agreements concluded between the two countries. The international conference held in Bern, Switzerland on November 17-19, 1913 raised environmental problems to the level of special issues of international law.

1. The concept of international legal protection of the environment.

In the history of mankind, until the middle of the 20th century, environmental problems were only local or national issues. Until the 1970s, only military and political issues were included in the group of problems that have a global impact on the security of the state and society or their sustainable development and human rights. In the third quarter of the 20th century, i.e. the end of the Second World War

and the establishment of the UN, environmental problems were included among the issues threatening international security. In the 50s and 60s of this century, the three problems affecting the lives of people on Earth due to the "cold war" - nuclear conflict, widespread diseases, and environmental problems were ranked third. By the 70s, environmental problems and the issue of solving them took the leading place.

Ensuring environmental security at the international level requires the formation of international relations that maintain, restore and increase the quality of the environment at a sufficient level for living organisms. In order to ensure ecological security, the development of the countries and peoples of the world at the same rate, and the integration of the states in the environmental policy system, are required. In this regard, the role of the UN, interstate and non-governmental organizations and their importance in finding solutions to environmental issues is increasing day by day.

Currently, international environmental cooperation is implemented in three directions:

- 1) wide promotion of interstate and international cooperation in environmental protection and their positive experiences;
- 2) development of science-based measures of nature protection in the region (region) or limited zones and their practical implementation;
- 3) to use the universal ways of the international community in finding solutions to global environmental problems.

2. Principles and sources of international legal protection of the environment.

As we mentioned above, each field of law approaches certain rules and principles in regulating certain relations in society. In the development and formation of national legislation, these principles are determined based on the social, economic, political, educational-cultural, national situation and traditions of each nation or state, and in international law, they are based on the common interests of two or more nations, peoples, or states. approach to human rights.

International principles are the governing rules of international law subjects recognized by the international community.

International ecological principles - the use of objects of international environmental law and the protection of the natural environment of the participants of international cooperation, i.e. subjects rules of engagement. These rules should be based on the norms of international law and serve as guidelines for the legal regulation of mutual relations and the development of a legal mechanism.

The principles of international relations specified in Article 2 of the UN Charter and considered mandatory for all its members are the basis of international environmental principles. International environmental principles are reflected in the declarations of the Stockholm, Rio de Janeiro, and Johannesburg conferences, the final Helsinki document to ensure security in Europe and the Universal Nature Charter, and similar sources of international law.

The main principles of international environmental law are as follows:

1. State sovereignty over natural resources. This principle was expressed in the declarations of the UN General Assembly on December 14, 1962 "Inalienable sovereignty over natural resources", and then in the Stockholm (1972) conference. According to this principle, every subject of international law has the right to use and protect their natural resources in international relations on the basis of national legislation, that is, for each independent state, not only the acquisition, use, but also disposal of its natural resources the possibility of full use of the right to do was opened.

2. States should not harm the environment outside their jurisdiction. This principle was used in the 60s of the 20th century as a simple rule of international law, but at the Stockholm Conference in 1972, it was included in the category of basic rules of international environmental cooperation. According to the Charter of the UN, each state or subject of international law should not harm another territory or territories under state control, and they are responsible for this. An example of this

is the damage caused by the aluminum plant in Tajikistan to the northern Surkhandarya. The standard of pollution is 7.2 times higher than the permissible standard.

3. The priority of the ecological right of people. This principle is directly one of human rights. Because all people on Earth have the right to live, regardless of their racial, national, religious, social origin. The right to life is the primary factor of human rights. According to Article 1 of the third chapter of the UN Charter, states must conduct international cooperation on the basis of "respecting human rights and freedoms and promoting them"¹.

4. The principle of environmental control at all stages requires the creation of a system of institutions that monitor and guarantee the practical implementation of the international legal rules listed above. If the practical implementation of the norms of international environmental cooperation is not controlled by its participants or third-party competent authorities, any international document will appear declarative and remain on paper. It is expedient to conduct such an international control institution in a universal way by UN organizations created for general or special issues such as ECOSOC, UNEP, UNESCO, IMC, WHO, ICRC, IAEA or regional organizations such as OSCE, ADA, ABT, ADT, ASEAN will be In our opinion, the creation of a specially authorized interstate environmental organization in the Central Asian region (for example, "Turkestan is our home", "Turkish ecocontrol", "Environmental safety in Turkestan") and the establishment of control, investigation and judicial bodies under it from the participating countries is the need of the hour.

5. The principle of freedom of ecological information exchange requires the participants of international cooperation to provide timely information about the negative changes in the natural environment occurring within their national borders. Because environmental processes do not "recognize" administrative boundaries and recognize that they can negatively affect the level of environmental security of a neighboring country. Timely and quickly received information allows to prevent

environmental danger and eliminate it jointly or with the help of the international community.

6. The principle of mutual environmental consultation is a continuation of the previous principle of information. The principle of consultation or consultation allows to determine the international strategic goals and tactical tasks of preventing and eliminating the wide spread of the environmental crisis, and to clarify the scope and ways of combating it.

7. The principle of mutual assistance of states in the event of an ecological crisis belongs to the category of actions aimed at providing mutual humanitarian assistance of states and, as a result, ensuring their national security. The participation of more than 100 countries or non-governmental organizations in solving the "Island problem" that arose in Central Asia and their financial support to us in the amount of hundreds of millions of US dollars over the next 10 years. their support can prove that such a noble principle is being used in practice.

8. The principle of peaceful settlement of legal-ecological disputes is aimed at preventing "cold wars" or military conflicts, which cause more damage to the environment through these disputes among the subjects of international law. The need of the hour is to resolve any negative processes through diplomatic means and encourage states to spend all their energy not on any wars, but on ecological crises that threaten people.

9. Solving environmental problems through sustainable development. This principle is reflected in the declaration of the Rio-92 Conference, which requires a comprehensive solution of socio-economic and legal problems at the level of countries and regions at the same time as environmental problems.

Sources of international legal protection of the environment are international legal documents that reflect, from a material point of view, the wishes and wills of the members of the world community in the protection of the environment and the effective use of natural resources.

Officially, the environment is a source of international legal protection of the natural environment and is referred to as a set of legal

and regulatory documents aimed at regulating international environmental relations.

International legal documents include contracts, agreements, conventions, resolutions, charters, declarations, decisions (protocols). In some cases, the domestic laws of the countries are included in the international legal documents, when the national laws can provide more protection of the environment compared to the norms of the international law. In any case, national legislation, in our opinion, cannot be a fully international legal source. Only in the territory of the states that are the subjects of a certain international law, it is considered logical to apply the norms that meet the environmental requirements more.