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**THE CONCEPT OF CREATING A NEW MODEL OF THE SYSTEM OF
INFORMATION AND LEGAL SUPPORT AND EDUCATION OF THE
POPULATION IN THE FIELD OF ECOLOGY**

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Abstract

The article deals with the problems of the environment, ecology of the modern world. Since today in the world there is an extremely unfavorable ecological situation: forests are dying, rivers are becoming shallow, seas are becoming poorer, surface, underground and sea waters, atmospheric air are being polluted, soils are being polluted and depleted, various species of animals and plants are disappearing, the number of man-made and technological accidents and disasters is increasing. This is manifested in the current qualitative growth of cooperation between subjects of international law. It is the international legal mechanisms for regulating the activities of states and international organizations aimed at preserving the human environment through the prevention, reduction and maximum possible limitation of adverse impacts on nature in unity with national legal measures that open the way to achieving harmony between society and nature. In solving this problem, on the way to reducing the global environmental problem, a comparative analysis of the environmental legislation of the countries of the world is of practical importance. This work concerns the identification of similarities and differences in the environmental legislation of Uzbekistan, the CIS countries, Central Asia, as well as the United Kingdom, Canada and the Netherlands and is aimed at applying positive foreign experience in the field of environmental protection in Uzbek legislative practice, taking into account the existing trends in the world and the outlined guidelines.

Keywords: Legal regulation, protection, environment, environmental, legislation, atmosphere, air, water, comparison, analysis, comprehensive environmental protection laws.

Introduction

In the period of globalization throughout the world, it is impossible to imagine without legal protection of the environment. Therefore, in solving this problem, on the way to reducing the global environmental problem, a comparative analysis of the environmental legislation of the countries of the world and environmental education and culture is of practical importance. This work concerns the identification of similarities and differences in the environmental legislation of Uzbekistan, Central Asian countries, and a number of other countries of the world and is aimed at applying positive foreign experience in the field of environmental protection in legislative practice, taking into account the existing trends in the world and the outlined guidelines.



We think that the relevance of the research topic is manifested in the current qualitative growth of cooperation between the subjects of international law. It is the international legal mechanisms for regulating the activities of states and international organizations aimed at preserving the human environment through the prevention, reduction and maximum possible limitation of adverse impacts on nature in unity with national legal measures that open the way to achieving harmony between society and nature.

The ecological state of the Republic of Uzbekistan causes extreme concern. Soil, air and water are polluted. Mining of minerals is irrational, nature is impoverished. Nature also suffers from the intensive collection of forage, medicinal, food herbs and shrubs

The object of the research is the legislation, measures of regulation of social relations, expressed in mandatory regulatory prescriptions, scientific and practical legal works, legally significant events and facts.

The object of this research is the system of socio-natural relations that has developed in modern society, its mental and material manifestations.

The subject of this research is the process of formation of ecological culture at the present stage. Theoretical and methodological base of the study. In the study of ecological culture and the process of its formation, the author proceeded from the general scientific principles of studying social phenomena: social evolutionism and historicism, social mediation of eco-cultural phenomena and processes, their dependence on cultural, political, economic and geographical, as well as legal regulations and conditions of society in the past and present, as well as the social determination of eco-social processes and the actively transforming role of the individual in this process.

Discussion

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been actively working to improve its environmental policy. This includes tackling issues such as water scarcity, land degradation and air pollution, as well as promoting renewable energy. Several key initiatives and policies have been implemented to align the country's development with sustainable practices, such as sustainable water management. Given Uzbekistan's location in Central Asia, where water resources are limited, effective water management is a major challenge. The country is working to modernize irrigation systems and promote water-saving technologies in agriculture. The government has focused on reducing water losses and improving the efficiency of its use in the cotton industry, one of the main sectors of the country's economy.

The study of environmental legislation of the countries of the world also covers the historical, national, cultural and other environment surrounding them. It is assumed that for a deep and versatile comparative analysis, it is advisable to take into account not only the norms of national law, but in cases where it is necessary, to take into account the components accompanying them, including legal culture, legal relations, subjects of legal relations, legal ideology - the entire set of elements of the legal superstructure of society.

In 1992, the largest international environmental event of the twentieth century was held in Rio de Janeiro - the UN Conference on Environment and Development, as a result of which the international community came to a unanimous conclusion on the need to change traditional approaches to the environment and called for the promotion of sustainable and safe development



of all states. In the preamble of the final declaration [1], the participants noted the important role of international agreements, respecting the interests of all and protecting the integrity of the global system of environment and development, and recognizing the complex and interdependent nature of the Earth, the common home of all humankind. This declaration expresses the essence of the modern international concept of environmental protection and natural resource management, noting the inalienability and inseparability of the process of environmental protection for achieving sustainable development. In our opinion, it is entirely logical to be guided by the 27 principles underlying it when developing a national concept of environmental protection and natural resource management. Since the purpose of our work is to study the formation of the Russian concept of environmental law in the aspect of response to the challenges of our time, we will limit ourselves to considering some of these principles, the adherence to which allows us to testify to the harmonization of the national approach to environmental protection and nature management¹. as a result of the interaction of society and nature, which leads to a global environmental disaster.

Therefore, scientists of the world have always paid attention to ecology, as well as political scientists, psychologists, philosophers, lawyers, historians, economists and many others. For example, if we consider the works of foreign lawyers: such as Frode Borge (Norway), Rolf Wagenbaur (Germany), Jan Veltman (Netherlands), Marga Verheeye (Netherlands), Andrew Weith (Great Britain), Lakshman Gurushwamy (USA), Kurt Dextellier (Belgium), Sharon Evie (Australia), Jonathan Carlson (USA), M. Pordu (France), Philip Clifford (Australia), Ludwig Kramer (Great Britain), Axel Nikez-Peretyatko (Kazakhstan), Nick Robinson (USA), Peter Robson (Canada), Philip Sands (Great Britain), Adriana Fabre (Spain), and others. The position of another researcher - Axel Nikez-Peretyatko - is also quite clear. Thus, she writes that individuals can enjoy certain rights and obligations even when it contradicts the internal law of the states of which they are citizens. In a number of cases, an individual has the opportunity for direct procedural protection, for example, within the framework of the European system for the protection of human rights. commission of a number of international crimes². Despite the radical views of Professors R. Higgins and L. Chen, it seems to us that they are largely right in believing that the "subject-object" dichotomy is inadequate in the modern era of the diversity of international actors and forms of interaction between them, the convergence of various legal systems and the promotion of human rights as a criterion for the formation of any legal matter³. And the ecological problem is a change in the natural environment as a result of human activity, leading to a violation of the structure and functioning of nature. This is a problem of anthropogenic nature. In other words, it arises as a result of the negative impact of man on nature. In this regard, environmental protection measures are mainly aimed at eliminating the harmful consequences of the already carried out activity And his daily activities not only do not change

¹ Goryan E.V., Goryan K.V. — Formation of the Russian Concept of Environmental Law: Reaction to the Challenges of Modernity // Administrative and Municipal Law. – 2017. – № 10. – P. 24 - 40. DOI: 10.7256/2454-0595.2017.10.24360 URL: https://nbpublish.com/library_read_article.php?id=24360

² Nnuz-Peretyatko, Axel. Elements of public international law. Bishkek. 1997. pp. 10-l 1.

³ Ed. by Abdullahi Ahtned An-Na*Im. University of Pennsylvania Press. Philadelphia. 1992; International Human Rights... P. 166-255;



in an ecophilic direction, but, as a rule, are not even an object of condemnation for society. The question of what is more reasonable to spend money on, on treatment facilities or on environmental education of specialists who themselves will be aware of the inadmissibility of water pollution, is still not comprehended in our society. But it is environmental education and upbringing that is one of the ways to improve the situation. Today, more than ever, there is a growing need to work both on the formation of an elementary household and industrial environmental culture, and on the worldview beliefs of people, and especially the younger generation. Therefore, today it is necessary to consciously study and comply with environmental law. The environmental rights of citizens are understood as the rights of a citizen enshrined in legislation, which ensure the satisfaction of his various needs in interaction with nature. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, every citizen has the right to: - a favorable environment; – reliable information about the state of the environment; - compensation for damage caused to health or property by an environmental offense. New Uzbekistan, being in the center of Central Asia, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan implements the state environmental policy, adopts state programs in the field of ecology, monitors their implementation, organizes accounting and assessment of natural resources, creates and ensures the functioning of the system of environmental education and upbringing.

Since environmental law is a branch of law that regulates social relations in the field of interaction between society and nature. Environmental law is an important tool used by the state in the interests of preserving and rationally using the environment. In connection with the sharp aggravation of environmental problems at the present stage of the development of society, the role of environmental law and the administrative and legal direction as a whole is constantly growing. If we consider the latest regulatory legal acts of the country, we see that, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 7, 2020 No 541 "On further improvement of the mechanism for assessing the impact on the environment", the Decree of the Government dated January 21, 2017 No 1 "On approval of the Regulation on the Procedure for the development and approval of draft environmental standards", the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 3, 2018 No PP-3956 "On additional measures to improvement of the system of public administration in the field of ecology and environmental protection serve to protect and preserve the environment in the country. Conclusions are made about the possibility of a prompt response of the concept of environmental law to modern challenges, and the factors of such a reaction, which are of an economic nature, are determined. The ideas that dominate today in the minds of the majority form the actual Uzbek concept of environmental law, which is of a consumer and barbaric nature. To remedy this situation, it is proposed to pay attention to the formation of a high level of legal and environmental culture of citizens: constant systematic work is needed on the legal education of not only individuals, but also society as a whole. The key role in this process should be played by the state - developing a system of incentives that can direct the behavior of individuals in a lawful direction, as well as forming their motivation by raising the level of legal culture. This indicates the absence of a social order for eco-educational activities. Taking into account the urgency of solving environmental problems and considering the formation of a high level of environmental culture among the population as a guarantee of the future sustainable development of the country, the



author focuses on the field of environmental education. At the same time, the problem of the impact of ecological culture on the entire social system is not overlooked.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on 8 December 1992, enshrined the right to natural resources, their rational use and protection by the State, and obliged citizens to take care of the environment, which was the starting point for the further development of environmental legislation. Characterizing nature and its resources as the basis of life, environmental legislation enshrines the close relationship between the economy and the environment, the need for a scientifically based combination of economic and environmental interests of the people of our republic. It is on the basis of these requirements that the Constitution stipulates that the owner owns, uses and disposes of the property belonging to him at his own discretion. The use of property must not cause damage to the environment, violate the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, legal entities and the state. An important role in environmental protection and natural resource management has been and is played by the norm enshrined in the Constitution, which determines that the competence of local authorities, along with other issues, also includes environmental protection issues. These constitutional provisions are of an ecological and economic nature, since nature has a diverse significance – both as a human habitat, and as a source of natural resources, and as an ecological system. That is, they have become key to the legal regulation of environmental relations.

In recent months, we have witnessed extreme and devastating climate events in all regions of the world: large-scale fires in Siberia and California; flash major floods in China, Germany and Turkey; heatwaves in the Arctic, which have led to unprecedented methane emissions; a protracted drought from Morocco and Senegal to Siberia, which could lead to poverty, hunger and the displacement of millions of people.

At the same time, pollution, which is linked to the same unsustainable consumption and production patterns as global warming, is responsible for one in six premature deaths, and the extinction crisis is also having a devastating impact on human rights and lifestyles.

The interconnected crises of pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss have become a "catalyst for threats", fuelling conflict, increasing tensions and structural inequalities, and creating even more human disadvantages. Over time, these environmental threats will become the main and most significant human rights challenge of our time. Humanitarian emergency in the Sahel is also linked to climate change, the impact of which is more pronounced in Africa than in other regions, according to a report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change published last month. Increasing desertification, prolonged droughts followed by floods and unequal access to natural resources exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, including food insecurity. These trends are exacerbated by inefficient management of natural resources; patterns of poverty and inequality; inadequate access to basic services; high levels of youth unemployment and discrimination against minorities, women and girls. To support such measures, the Office is implementing a project in the Sahel region, in particular in Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria, which aims to identify gaps in the protection of the rights of communities related to climate change and migration, and to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders at the local, national and regional levels to identify measures to ensure the rights of these communities. In Mauritania the project involves engaging with migrant families who fled floods and landslides in Sierra Leone in 2017, and fishing communities who had to flee Senegal due to declining fish stocks. In Niger, we work



with rural communities that have fled unprecedented numbers of migrants; in Nigeria, we work to find solutions for locations that are both the place of origin, transit and destination of migrants who are displaced by weather events, land degradation and conflicts over access to resources.

In Uzbekistan, 2025 has been declared the Year of Environmental Protection and Green Economy. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, speaking at the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, noted that today the negative consequences of climate change are felt not only in Uzbekistan, but also in many countries of the world. Green energy is becoming an important driver of the country's economic growth. In this regard, the President of Uzbekistan proposed to take this activity to a new level by declaring 2025 the Year of Environmental Protection and Green Economy. The government will develop a state program that will be focused on fulfilling the key tasks defined in the name of the year.

The countries of Central Asia are also particularly vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather events, the effects of which are exacerbated by human rights concerns. To date, water scarcity has caused irrigation problems and crop losses, which in turn threatens food security, including at the local level; insufficient state support for farmers, including strategic planning efforts at the central and local levels; low ownership of rural development and response. Survivors face persistent challenges in accessing social protection and other public services, as well as in communicating their needs.

Uzbekistan is actively working on the development of solar and wind energy. The country has the potential to harness solar energy, especially in desert and steppe regions. In recent years, several international conventions have been signed on investments in solar and wind power plants.

In order to minimize environmental impacts, Uzbekistan is actively implementing energy efficiency projects in industry and construction. Reducing energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions will help not only improve the environmental situation, but also reduce energy costs in the country's economy.

In the face of water scarcity, Uzbekistan focuses on a more rational use of water resources, especially in agriculture, where water is used in large quantities. The use of modern technologies in irrigation, such as drip irrigation, as well as the restructuring of agriculture towards more water-efficient crops, are important elements of a green economy strategy.

Within the framework of the "green economy", Uzbekistan is also developing measures to protect nature, creating new trends in reserves and national parks. Biodiversity conservation, especially in ecosystems such as the Aral Sea and its environment, is becoming an important part of the Uzbekistan is seeking to modernize its industry with a focus on environmentally friendly technologies. This includes upgrading existing plants with the problem of air, water and water pollution.

Uzbekistan actively participates in international agreements on environmental protection, including the Paris Climate Agreement, and cooperates with international organizations such as the World Bank and the Organization to implement green economy programs.

In recent years, the country has also shown interest in green construction, including improving the energy efficiency of residential and commercial buildings. This includes the use of environmentally friendly materials, energy-efficient technologies and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions in construction.



Conclusion

In 2025, Uzbekistan will find its shift in the "green economy" in the fifth environmental challenge. Despite difficult conditions such as limited resources, the country is actively implementing strategies and practices that ensure sustainable development and environmental growth.