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DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN AFTER GAINING INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted the problems of ecological legislation development in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Constitution declared land, water, forests, and its bowels to be national wealth [1, 53]. The Constitution was the basis for the environmental legislation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. These rules unconditionally determine the responsibility of representatives of local khakimiyats for the state of the environment in the region (city), namely, they not only endow them with certain rights in the field of environmental protection, but also increase their responsibility in this regard.

KEYWORDS: *Constitution, Environ mental Legislation, Environ mental Rights Of Citizens, Environmental Information, Environmental Education, Environmental Insurance, Environmental Audit, Ecological Disaster Zones, Compensation For Environmental Damage, Agrochemicals, Environmental Protection.*

INTRODUCTION

Since gaining independence by the Republic of Uzbekistan, in accordance with generally accepted norms and principles of international environmental law and national environmental legislation, consistent steps have been taken to develop and improve the organizational structure of environmental quality management and rational use of natural resources. In the context of complex structural transformations carried out in the sectors of the country's economy, an increase in the volume of traffic flows and transportation, the intensification of agricultural and industrial production, a significant increase in the urban population, the solution of

environmental protection problems, the organization of rational use of natural resources, the reproduction of natural resources, ensuring the environmental safety of the population and ecological systems are the most important tasks of our state.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The formation of the environmental legislation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is associated with the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and, on its basis, the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Constitution declared land, water, forests, and its bowels to be national wealth [1, 53]. The Constitution was the basis for the environmental legislation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Constitution was adopted in 1993 on April 9 at the XII session of ZhukorgiKenges of the Republic of Karakalpakstan of the 12th convocation. It outlines the main plans of the state's environmental strategy and the main directions of consolidating the environmental legal order.

On the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On Nature Protection", "On Land", "On Subsoil", "On Forests", "On Water and Water Use", "On Protection of Atmospheric Air", "On Protection and Use of flora ", " On the protection and use of the animal world ", " On waste ", " On specially protected natural areas. " The Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan has defined four articles related to the protection of the natural environment. In particular, Article 48 requires citizens of the Republic of Karakalpakstan to respect the environment. This article appeared for the first time on the basis of the Constitution of Karakalpakstan and is aimed at increasing the responsibility of citizens for the state of the environment, to prevent the ownerless and only in their own interests, the relationship of man to nature. Article 53 of the Constitution reads: "The land, its subsoil, waters, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, subject to rational use and protected by the state." This article also has environmental and economic content. Article 52 implies: "The use of property must not harm the surrounding reality." The Constitution pays special attention to the role of state bodies in the protection of the natural environment, its protection. Since, with the development of market relations, the rights of private owners have expanded. In such conditions, economics and ecology can contradict each other. The Constitution emphasizes the priority of the environmental interests of society.

Article 90 of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan defines the tasks of state bodies and in it special attention is directed to the regulation of environmental protection.

These rules unconditionally determine the responsibility of representatives of local khakimiyats for the state of the environment in the region (city), namely, they not only endow them with certain rights in the field of environmental protection, but also increase their responsibility in this regard. The provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are concretized in other sources of environmental law [2, 112].

At the same time, an analysis of Article 53 of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan shows that it deals with natural resources as a nationwide wealth, but they are not considered as a necessary source of life for the present and future generation. Since the health of citizens is in many ways inextricably linked with their right in relation to a comfortable natural environment.

In this regard, we believe that the constitution, which is the main source, both for all other areas and for environmental legislation, should express along with the duties of a citizen a respectful

attitude to the environment, as well as their rights to a comfortable natural environment [3, 212-213].

Modern development of legal regulation of environmental relations makes it possible to draw conclusions about the objective foundations of further improvement of environmental legislation on environmental protection and regulation of relations to ensure environmental safety, rational use and protection of natural resources [4, 91].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The basic principles and mechanism of action of the above legal documents of environmental significance, in general, should be reflected in the main law of our country. Similarly, the Law "On Nature Protection" today cannot cover all environmental and legal relations, nor coordinate the political and legal, socio-economic, organizational and technical mechanisms of the environmental policy of our country. Since it does not sufficiently regulate the issues of social cooperation between state bodies and civil society institutions in resolving environmental problems, the environmental rights of citizens, the mechanism their protection, environmental information, environmental education - upbringing, as well as relations such as environmental insurance, environmental audit, environmental disaster zones, their legal status, compensation for environmental damage, agrochemicals.

This Law is considered complex not only in terms of the content of social relations required by regulation, but also in the form of legal regulation.

This means that the norms of environmental legislation, occupying a central place, but not the only one on the steps of legislation on environmental protection, act together with a set of norms of others - administrative, civil, etc. legal spheres. In particular, the provisions of the law on compensation for damage (Articles 49, 51) were more concretized by the provisions of civil law, etc. Such norms provide a link between environmental legislation and other branches of legislation.

In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the political, socio-economic and spiritual foundations of society are enshrined in independent sections and are defined quite specifically, and the foundations of environmental policy are contained in the norms of various sections and set out in a declarative form.

In order to improve constitutional norms and environmental and legal relations, in our opinion, it would be advisable to combine all environmental norms into an independent chapter - "Fundamentals of Environmental Policy". This chapter should include four articles that establish the foundations of environmental policy: 1) Ownership of natural objects and resources; 2) Basic requirements for the protection of the natural environment; 3) Basic requirements for the use of natural resources; 4) Requirements for ensuring the environmental safety of the population.

The Constitution of our state enshrines the basic environmental rights and obligations, as well as the principles of environmental protection and the use of natural resources. The mechanism for the implementation of these norms is specified in environmental legislation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be noted that the current level of development of environmental legislation, formed in the years of independence, is constantly evolving. It is continuously associated with large-scale economic reforms, privatization processes, democratization of all sectors of society. During this period, the initial important documents were adopted on the formation of environmental legislation in the country. Despite this, in this area, a codification document has not yet been adopted that comprehensively regulates environmental relations. Therefore, the main attention of representatives of lawmaking, scientists engaged in research in this area, should be aimed at creating harmony between man - society - nature, finding a legal solution that meets the requirements of today to regulate relations between them and, finally, to further improve organizational and legal mechanisms in this area. Constitutional environmental provisions are fundamental for the development of the branch of environmental law, aimed at regulating the foundations of environmental relations. In addition, the constitutional foundations should become the basis for the formation of modern environmental legislation.

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