

Mukhammedov Haidarali Melievich

-Candidate of Legal Sciences, Professor of the Tashkent State Law University

Johnsi Kristobel

-Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abhisekapatti, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu,
India

**CONSTITUTIONAL BASES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF FOREIGN
COUNTRIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS**

The state of the environment and the organization of rational use of natural resources are becoming an increasingly urgent problem of our time, especially in industrialized and densely populated countries of the world. The constitutions of foreign countries reflect environmental problems and the main ways of regulating the relations of a person, society, and the state with the natural environment, and preventing its degradation.

The reflection of environmental problems in the main laws of foreign countries was influenced by both the historical circumstances of the preparation, discussion and adoption of constitutions, as well as the level of social protection of the population, legal traditions and modern realities, the degree of provision of legal declarations with economic living conditions, climate, population density and the urgency of issues about the availability, distribution and rational use of other natural resources.

A number of constitutions explicitly state the duty of the state in the field of environmental protection (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, the Dominican Republic, Turkmenistan, Ethiopia, etc.). The most original idea is formulated in the Constitution of Panama: the fundamental duty of the state is to provide people with a life in an uncontaminated environment, where the air is not polluted. water and food meet the needs of proper development of human life.

In foreign constitutions, there are often legal constructions that, out of habit, simply "cut the ear" of a Russian lawyer. These include the provision that every Bhutanese is a trustee of natural resources and the environment in the Kingdom of Bhutan. Equally interesting is the assurance of Article 5 of the 2008 Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan. that 60 % of the kingdom's territory will be occupied by forest plantations. In the 2010 Constitution of Kenya A similar task is formulated much more modestly ‘ " Maintaining forest cover at the level of at least ten percent of the total area of Kenya ’ "

The Greek Constitution mentions "private forests", which is traditionally considered unacceptable for Russia, although, in our deep conviction, the effectiveness of public administration, the size of corruption and similar factors. In this sense, many norms of foreign constitutions are controversial, but they undoubtedly require deep study and reflection.

In conclusion, we will highlight the nature of the resource topic of the Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala, which proclaims state ownership of the airspace and stratosphere (Article 121), and in accordance with the procedure established by the law of this country, and not by international treaties. The Brazilian Constitution of 1988 provides for a division of responsibilities. The constitutions of European countries adopted and introduced environmental norms primarily through European concepts of human and civil rights and freedoms, proclaiming in the last third of the twentieth century the corresponding natural environmental rights of citizens, which became an integral part of the so-called second generation rights.

In the Constitution of the Kingdom of Belgium, for example, the right of everyone to lead a life of human dignity is specified in the right to a healthy environment, along with the right to decent housing and the right to cultural and social prosperity.

The constitutions of many European countries establish the right of citizens to a healthy and favorable environment (Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, Czech Republic). In a number of constitutions, this provision is specified or formulated differently: in Bulgaria there is an addition: "in accordance with established standards and regulations"; in Spain - "for human development"; in Moldova- "for an environment that is environmentally safe for life and health, as well as for safe food and household items"; in Norway - "to the environment that preserves health, and to the protection of natural food products and their diversity"; in Portugal - "to live in a healthy human environment, in an environment of ecological balance".

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus and a number of other countries, everyone has the right not only to a favorable environment, but also to compensation for the corresponding damage; in Azerbaijan, Moldova-damage caused to health or property by an environmental offense; in Belarus, Ukraine-damage caused by a violation of the right to a favorable environment; in Slovenia, the law establishes conditions for and the amount of compensation for damage caused to the environment.

Obtaining relevant environmental information is considered an important means of ensuring the right to the environment. In the Republic of Azerbaijan, everyone has the right to collect information about the true state of the environment. In the Republic of Belarus, citizens are guaranteed the right to receive, store and disseminate complete, reliable and timely information on the state of the environment. In Albania, Norway, Poland, and the Czech Republic, such a right is provided only as a general principle, and in more detail-in domestic legislation and in interstate agreements. In Slovakia, information on the environment must contain the causes and consequences of its state*(21).

Moldova guarantees everyone the right to free access to and dissemination of reliable information on the state of the natural environment, living and working conditions, the quality of food and household items. In Moldova, it is prohibited by law to conceal or distort information about factors harmful to people's health.

The right to the environment and the use of natural resources may have some constitutional restrictions.

In Belarus, for example, the exercise of any property right should not cause harm to the environment (in the Czech Republic-beyond the norms established by law), which raises environmental restrictions to a higher and broader level. It is almost the same in Ukraine: the use of property cannot harm the rights, freedoms and dignity of citizens, the interests of society, worsen the ecological situation and the natural qualities of the land.

In many foreign European countries, measures to improve the environment are linked to ensuring the rights of citizens to health protection (Belarus, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Switzerland). According to the Croatian Constitution, everyone has the right to lead a healthy lifestyle, and the State ensures the right of citizens to a healthy environment.

People's rights to natural resources and the environment are also limited to citizenship in a number of States. Austria imposes administrative restrictions on foreigners in relation to the purchase and sale of land plots. In Armenia, foreign citizens and stateless persons do not enjoy the right to own land, except in cases stipulated by law. In Lithuania, land, its inland waters, forests, and parks can only be owned by citizens of the Republic of Lithuania and the State. In

Slovenia, foreigners may not acquire ownership of land except by way of inheritance, subject to reciprocity.

The doctrine of ensuring the rights of citizens, officials, municipal and state bodies with corresponding obligations is gaining more and more ground. At the same time, some European scientists are skeptical about the reflection of environmental obligations in the constitutions and legislation, considering mainly the rights of citizens, and from their birth, and for the states created by them - duties to citizens. In the constitutions of a number of European countries, the meaning of natural goods is raised to the level of the preamble of the Basic Laws and is rather general, but conceptual in nature. According to the Constitution of the Czech Republic of 1992, citizens "are determined to jointly protect and develop the inherited natural and cultural, material and spiritual wealth...".

Article 3 of the Croatian Constitution defines freedom, equality, national equality, peacemaking, social justice, respect for human rights, inviolability of property, protection of nature and the environment, the rule of law and a democratic multi-party system as the highest values of the constitutional order of the Republic. According to Article 69 of the Constitution, citizens, State, public and economic bodies and associations must, within the limits of their powers, take special care to protect human health, nature and the environment.

In accordance with the Slovenian Constitution, the law sets out the conditions for the use of natural resources. The State takes care of environmental protection; for this purpose, the law establishes the conditions and procedures for carrying out economic and other activities. Animals are protected by law from torture. The State and local communities care about the preservation of natural and cultural heritage. For the purpose of the appropriate use of land, special conditions for its exploitation are established; the law establishes special protection of agricultural land. According, to the Basic Law of Finland, the authorities should promote a healthy environment and ensure that everyone has the right to influence decision-making on issues that affect their own living environment.

On December 16-17, 2021, the Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography of the Chinese Academy of Sciences hosted an international symposium on "Biodiversity Conservation and sustainable development of Drylands". It was attended by leading scientists from Europe, Africa and Asia, as well as representatives of UNESCO, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Canada), and the Ministry of Environment of China.

The Republic of Uzbekistan aims to protect the environment that is favorable for human life and health. In ensuring the efficiency of work in this direction, an important factor is the Decree of the President of the country Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On improving the public administration system in the field of ecology and environmental protection", as well as the decree "On measures to radically improve and develop the waste management system for 2017-2021" dated April 21, 2017.

In accordance with these documents, comprehensive measures have been defined to further improve the ecology and sanitary situation in the country, strengthen the health of the population, further improve and increase the beauty of our cities and villages, which are being implemented on a systematic basis. A logical continuation was the national project "Green Space" implemented on the initiative of President Sh.Mirziyoyev and proposals made at the 75th and 76th sessions of the UN General Assembly, as well as current research by the Institute of Botany on biodiversity conservation in recent years.

The Republic of Lithuania takes care of the protection of the natural environment, flora and fauna, individual natural objects and areas of special value, and supervises the careful use,

restoration and enhancement of natural resources. The Czech Republic takes care of the careful use of natural resources and the protection of natural resources. The Republic of San Marino protects the historical and artistic heritage and the environment*(22). The Republic of Latvia protects the right of everyone to live in a favorable environment by providing information on its condition and taking care of its preservation and improvement. Macedonia provides conditions for the exercise of citizens' right to a healthy environment.

In Poland, public authorities implement policies that ensure environmental safety for present and future generations; environmental protection is the responsibility of public authorities; public authorities support citizens' actions aimed at protecting and improving the state of the environment.

The Constitution of Slovakia contains provisions on the economical use of natural resources, on ecological balance and on effective care of the environment and ensuring the protection of certain species of wild plants and wild animals.

According to the Greek Constitution, the law regulates the ownership, operation and management of marine lagoons and large lakes, as well as the implementation of territories resulting from their drying up.

The State authorities of the Kingdom of the Netherlands should take care of preserving the population, protecting and improving the environment. Due to the geographical location of the country, an important role is attached to water use and protection of water and waste water. The legislative and other powers of water control bodies and issues related to ensuring public access to their meetings are established by an Act of the Parliament. It also establishes the procedure for monitoring the activities of water control bodies by the provinces. Decisions of water control bodies can be revoked only when they contradict the law or public interests (Article 133 of the Constitution).

The Republic of Bulgaria ensures the protection and reproduction of the environment, the maintenance of wildlife and its diversity, and the rational use of the country's natural resources. In Belarus, the State exercises control over the rational use of natural resources in order to protect and improve living conditions, as well as to protect and restore the environment. In Turkey, the State guarantees the preservation of historical, cultural and natural wealth and values and takes the necessary measures for this.

In accordance with the Spanish Constitution, the authorities ensure the rational use of all natural resources in order to preserve and improve the quality of life, as well as to protect and restore the environment, while relying on the necessary collective solidarity.

Norwegian government agencies adopt more detailed regulations to implement the constitutional provisions on the right of everyone to the environment and to receive information about the state of the natural environment and the impact of measures on it. In Poland, public authorities are obliged to fight epidemic diseases and prevent the negative health consequences of environmental degradation.

In Greece, the protection of the natural and cultural environment is the responsibility of the State. It undertakes to take special preventive or repressive measures to protect it. The law defines issues related to the protection of forests and forest areas in general. It is prohibited to change the target function of State forests and forest territories, unless their agricultural exploitation or other use dictated by State interests is more important for the interests of the national economy.

In conclusion, I would like to mention the speeches of Presidenta Shavkata Mirziyoyeva on 7 priority areas of the Development Strategy, where the sixth is "An approach to universal problems based on national interests", Special attention is paid to the issues of ecology and

environmental protection, the implementation of the national project "Green Land". 79 The goal of this Strategy is to prevent existing environmental problems that are harmful to the health and gene pool of the population. Promotion of environmental initiatives in the international arena, including the development of the World Environmental Charter. Introduction of a system for automatically collecting samples from polluting sources of objects with a high level of environmental impact hazard (category I).

Improving mechanisms for assessing the level of environmental pollution, monitoring the environment, predicting the level of its pollution, constantly providing information to the state environmental control, monitoring the state of polluting sources and their impact on the environment.

Conducting state environmental expertise to determine the compliance of economic and other activities carried out on the territory of the republic with environmental requirements.

Goal 80: Protection of ecology and the environment, improvement of the ecological state of cities and districts, implementation of the national project "Green Land".

Planting at least 200 million tree seedlings annually as part of the national Green Land project. Establishment of a system of aerobic monitoring in 10 regions of the republic in accordance with the initiatives of the national project "Green Land".

Bringing the level of household waste collection to 100 percent, their processing - from the current 21 percent to 50 percent in 2026.

Completion of work on defining sanitary protection zones and coastal territories of 51 land-based natural water bodies (rivers, small rivers and natural lakes) in the republic.

Transformation of the city of Tashkent into a comfortable, ecologically clean zone for the population, which has all the conditions for living, bringing the level of landscaping to 30 percent.

Creation of an additional 500,000 hectares of green areas on the dry bottom of the Aral Sea, bringing their total area to 2.5 million hectares, or 78 percent of the territory, by the end of 2026.

Implementation of projects in the Aral Sea region based on the programs of the International Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility aimed at protecting biodiversity, preventing climate change and soil erosion, worth 300 million US dollars. Organization of "public parks" in cities and regional centers for every 50-100 thousand people. Further strengthening of social support for the population living in the Aral Sea region.

Goal 81: Expand forest areas.

Expansion of forest areas in the regions of the republic and efficient use of forest lands. Creation of mountain and foothill areas of forest fund plantations. Cultivation of plants in desert areas, creation of protective forests in the regions. Creation of protective forest stands to protect irrigated land from erosion and land reclamation objects from sand migration. Regulation of the use of forests on the lands of the state forest fund, expansion of the forest fund. Fundamental revision of the mechanism of forest protection and protection.

According to Article 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, environmental protection is the responsibility of local public authorities. Environmental powers of local government bodies are stipulated by the Land Code, the laws "On Nature Protection", "On Subsoil", "On Water and water use", "On Protection and Use of flora", "On Protection and Use of Wildlife", "On Forest", "On Protection of Atmospheric Air", "On Protected Natural territories", "On waste", "On the State Land Cadastre", "On environmental expertise", "On Environmental control", "On sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population", "On local government", etc. In conclusion, it can be concluded that nature protection, rational use of natural resources

and ensuring environmental safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan is enshrined in the Constitution and guaranteed by the state, and also has a clearly defined legal mechanism for its implementation at the level of laws and bylaws.

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