

## Implementation Of Practical Aspects Of Administrative And Legal Regulation In The Field Of Environmental Protection

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### ANNOTATION

*Based on the study of legal acts in the field of environmental protection and the analysis of scientists' opinions, the article proposes the implementation of practical aspects of administrative and legal regulation in the field of environmental protection.*

**KEYWORDS:** *ecology, environmental protection, normal life, green economy.*

In the modern period of development of all forms of industries in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, one of the topical issues is the improvement of administrative and legal management in the field of environmental protection and nature management.

It should be noted that Goal 80 of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan provides for “protection of the environment and the environment, improvement of the ecological state of cities and regions, implementation of the national project “Green Land”, where one of the directions is the creation of an additional 500 thousand hectares of green areas on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea, bringing their total area by the end of 2026 to 2.5 million hectares, or 78 percent of the territory.”

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 in cities and regional centers of "public parks" for every 50 - 100 thousand people.

Further strengthening of social support for the population living in the Aral Sea region[3].

The environment and natural resources are the basis for the further socio-economic development of the country and its individual regions, a guarantee of the normal life of present and future generations.

However, the state of the environment in the Republic of Karakalpakstan causes world concern.

One of the largest global environmental disasters in recent history experienced by the countries of Central Asia is the tragedy of the Aral Sea, which, due to its environmental, climatic, socio-economic and humanitarian consequences, poses a direct threat to the sustainable development of the region, health, gene pool and the future of people living in it. The Aral Sea crisis zone directly covers the territories of Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, and indirectly - Tajikistan and

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Kyrgyzstan. According to domestic scientists, the main causes of the ecological crisis associated with the drying up of the Aral Sea were rash economic activities in the past, climate change and other natural processes. The deterioration of the ecological situation in the Aral Sea region caused an imbalance in the ecosystem and increased the shortage of water resources. At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, important initiatives were put forward aimed at uniting the common efforts of the region[4].

As the head of state noted, "... I would like to once again draw your attention to the catastrophic consequences of the construction of the Aral Sea. The island region has become the center of an ecological tragedy. To improve the current situation, we are doing a lot of work here to create two million hectares of new plantations and tree plantations, and to form the soil layer." [4]

Thus, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the integrated socio-economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2020-2023", an important direction is to create conditions for attracting foreign investment for the development and implementation of environmentally friendly technologies in the region, the integrated implementation of the principles of "green" economy, environmentally friendly, energy and water saving technologies, improving the health of the population, creating new jobs, developing ecotourism, as well as implementing other activities. These efforts are primarily important for their focus on ensuring the well-being of the population [3].

Thus, the interests of the state as the owner of natural resources are often not fully protected; clear conditions and incentives for their efficient use are not defined for users of natural resources.

It is no coincidence that the Concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 draws attention to the deterioration of the environmental situation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and provides for measures aimed at improving it, firstly, this is an increase in the area of forest plantations on the Uzbek side of the dry part of the bottom of the Aral Sea; secondly, the introduction of civil law principles in relations between the state and users of resources, the legislative consolidation of the right to use natural resources, which will ensure the stability of the use regime and the transparency of property relations. Thirdly, the development of technical regulations for nature management and a new system of classification and state accounting of natural resources, harmonized with international rules, strengthening the role of the state in regulating the rational use and sustainable reproduction of natural resources, among other things. In this regard, two directions for the modernization of the environmental regulation system have been identified, which are interconnected: 1) improvement of legislation on environmental protection and nature management; 2) optimization of the public administration system in the environmental sphere.

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The legal norms governing state administration in the field of environmental protection and nature management are contained in normative acts relating to various branches of law (constitutional, administrative, environmental, civil, etc.).

This causes in some cases their gaps, makes it difficult to apply in practice.

Complicating the situation is the fact that today there is a process of transfer of powers to manage the natural resources of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

It should be noted that, in particular, the Concept “On approval of the Concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” contains an overview of measures to mitigate the consequences of the Aral catastrophe, as well as the goals and objectives of the administrative reform, the timing and stages of its implementation.

Environmental protection and nature management are objects of regulation of various branches of law: constitutional, administrative, environmental, financial, etc. The norms of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan establish the foundations of administrative and legal management in the field of environmental protection and nature management, while these foundations are detailed by legislative and by-law regulation. Thus, in accordance with Article 53 of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, “the land, its subsoil, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, are subject to rational use and are protected by the state” .

According to the domestic scientist M.B. Usmanov, who singled out public administration, that is, the administration of citizens and public associations, as one of the inputs of management in the field of environmental protection and nature management (Usmanov B.) In his opinion, the activities of citizens and their associations do not meet the signs of governance and can only be considered as the participation of citizens and public associations in governance in this area.

Thus, after analyzing the opinions of scientists, it is necessary to conclude that the administrative and legal management in the field of environmental protection and nature management is a normative and specific activity of executive authorities in law enforcement, carried out in order to ensure the rights of everyone to a favorable environment, protection, reproduction and rational use of natural resources.

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