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## Environmental Concerns and Our Role: Legal Remedies and Interventions

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### Abstract

*To date, there has not been a large-scale, effective, impartial, unified international system that manages the issues of environmental protection and the creation of sufficient, comfortable living conditions for humanity. The governments of the world would ensure environmental safety throughout the world by imposing economic sanctions on countries that refuse to ensure environmental safety, by refusing to buy their goods. This is where the "economic whip" method really comes in handy.*  
**Key Words:** ecological environment, forestry, international cooperation in the field of ecology, ecological awareness and ecological culture, crimes in the field of ecology, crimes in the field of ecology.

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Relative to the previous century, the alterations in human lifestyles have precipitated changes in the environment that are unparalleled in the annals of human history. These changes encompass the advent of global warming, an increase in dust and pollen, a significant reduction in both marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and the occurrence of droughts and floods across diverse regions. It is universally acknowledged that these developments are negative, underscoring the profound impact of human activity on the natural world. Such interventions have escalated to unprecedented levels, affecting the ecological balance worldwide, including the specific environmental challenges faced by Uzbekistan today. Among these challenges are issues related to air and water quality, drought, soil degradation, deforestation, and the crisis of the Aral Sea, each presenting significant threats to the nation's environmental health and requiring immediate attention and remedial action. One proposal to address these concerns involves enhancing the enforcement of environmental laws through increased legal accountability for violations.

Exploring the realm of administrative accountability for failing to meet or improperly fulfilling the stipulations of environmental legislation, it is pertinent to reference Chapter VIII of the Code of Administrative Liability of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This chapter, titled "Administrative Liability for Violations in the Field of Ecology, Environmental Protection, and Natural Resource Management," specifically addresses

legal consequences through Article 79. According to this article, unauthorized felling, damage, or destruction of trees, bushes, and other forest vegetation or seedlings incurs significant financial penalties. These penalties range from fines amounting to five to ten times the basic calculation for individuals and up to ten times for officials, reflecting a structured approach to deterring such violations and underscoring the government's commitment to preserving the nation's ecological integrity.

In the event that similar infractions are repeated within a year subsequent to the imposition of an administrative penalty, the legislation mandates the confiscation of the objects utilized in committing the environmental offense, alongside imposing escalated fines. For individuals, this entails fines ranging from ten to twenty times the foundational calculation, whereas officials may incur fines ranging from twenty to thirty times the basic calculation. Additionally, officials neglecting legally prescribed measures to safeguard and conserve arboreal resources within territories under the jurisdiction of legal entities are liable to fines ranging from ten to twenty times the basic calculation.

Contrastingly, an examination of Norway's legislative framework, renowned for its environmental stewardship and ranked third globally for cleanliness, reveals a nuanced approach to forestry management. According to Article 8 of Norway's Forestry Law, planned or executed deforestation in contravention of the law may lead to significant reductions in the productive capacity of the

property or adverse environmental impacts. In such instances, municipalities possess the authority to deny deforestation permits or to impose specific conditions on the activity. Furthermore, this legislation mandates both the buyer and seller to adhere to these conditions, unless stipulated otherwise by the relevant Ministry. Violations of this regulation, as outlined in Article 26, subject individuals to penalties, which may include fines or incarceration for up to one year, depending on the nature and severity of the infraction.

This legislative model serves as a pertinent example for the Republic of Uzbekistan, particularly in the context of the Law on Nature Conservation and the Code of Administrative Responsibility, which encompasses ecology, environmental protection, and administrative accountability for environmental offenses. Emulating such robust legal standards, including the provisions found in the fourth section of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan related to ecological crimes, underscores the necessity of integrating stringent legal measures into national legislation. This approach not only aims to penalize environmental violations but also emphasizes the importance of active legal enforcement in preserving ecological integrity.

Leveraging the legislative practices of developed nations, it becomes imperative to augment the punitive measures for environmental degradation within our legal framework. This entails enforcing restoration for damages inflicted upon

forests, ecosystems, nature, flora, and fauna, and ensuring adherence through the mechanisms of legal enforcement. It is advocated that substantial fines be imposed on those who fail to meet the stipulated legal requirements, as a deterrent and corrective measure.

Furthermore, the enhancement of environmental consciousness and the cultivation of an ecological culture among the populace are of paramount importance. The genesis of environmental culture can be attributed to a confluence of factors, including an inherent appreciation for nature, knowledge and understanding of ecological principles, skill development, environmental education, and the perpetuation of values and traditions that emphasize environmental stewardship. Given the pervasive nature of contemporary global environmental challenges, the imperative for fostering an ecological consciousness and culture that espouses a judicious interaction with the natural world cannot be overstated.

The educational system, encompassing primary, secondary, and tertiary institutions, plays a crucial role in the dissemination and inculcation of environmental knowledge and ethos. Despite efforts to promulgate environmental awareness, the formal integration of environmental education and the training of professionals in the field of environmental protection, including state inspectors and other ecological specialties, remains nascent within the educational frameworks of our nation.

The proposition advanced herein underscores the significance of bolstering international collaboration

in environmental security, posited as a foundational element as indispensable as water and air, in combating climate change and achieving sustainable outcomes. The premise of mutual solidarity among nations and peoples forms the bedrock of such cooperative endeavors. This is predicated on several axioms: the uniqueness of Earth and its natural systems within the known universe, the integral relationship between humanity and the biosphere, the role of nature as the foundational element of all human production activities, the global ramifications of negative environmental transformations and anthropogenic impacts, the often inadequate capacity of individual nations to address environmental challenges independently, and the conviction that collective human action represents the most efficacious strategy for ameliorating global environmental conditions.

Hence, international cooperation emerges not merely as a strategic imperative but as an existential necessity in addressing the gamut of environmental issues confronting the global community. Through such concerted efforts, it is envisaged that significant strides can be made towards securing a sustainable and ecologically balanced future for all inhabitants of planet Earth.

Drawing on the practices of developed nations, it is imperative to enhance sanctions for environmental degradation within our legislative framework. This entails mandating the restoration of damage inflicted upon forests, ecosystems, flora, and fauna, and enforcing these mandates through

legal mechanisms. Imposing substantial fines on those who flout these laws is recommended to ensure compliance. Furthermore, augmenting environmental awareness and fostering an ecological culture among the populace is crucial. The genesis of environmental culture is influenced by a confluence of factors, including a reverence for nature, understanding and insights about the natural world, environmental education, and the inculcation of values and traditions that promote environmental stewardship. Given the pervasive nature of global environmental challenges, cultivating environmental consciousness and an ecological mindset, equipped with the competencies for sustainable interaction with our surroundings, has become increasingly vital.

The role of educational institutions, from primary schools to universities, is paramount in nurturing environmental awareness and shaping an eco-centric worldview. Yet, the integration of environmental education and the training of professionals in the realm of environmental protection, such as state inspectors and other ecological disciplines, remains nascent in many educational settings within our nation. My proposition emphasizes the critical importance of bolstering international collaboration on environmental security, analogous to the indispensability of water and air, as a strategy to enhance outcomes in combating climate change.

The essence of international cooperation hinges on mutual solidarity, underscored by the recognition of Earth's uniqueness, the

interdependence of its biosphere, and the foundational role of nature in all human endeavors. The detrimental effects of anthropogenic activities on the environment necessitate a collective response, beyond the capacity of individual nations, to address these global challenges effectively.

Since the inception of the United Nations (UN) in 1945, international ecological collaboration has become a pivotal aspect of the organization's endeavors, leading to significant advancements in global environmental cooperation. Presently, six out of the fourteen UN specialized agencies are engaged in environmental protection

initiatives. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), introduced by the UN in 2012 and comprising economic, social, and environmental objectives, aim to facilitate a sustainable and equitable quality of life globally. The adoption of these goals during the UN Summit in September 2015, attended by over two hundred world leaders, set forth a fifteen-year plan for sustainable development to be pursued by all UN member states from 2015 to 2030. This initiative illustrates the global commitment to fostering sustainable development and environmental protection through collaborative international efforts.

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