



Research Article

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Variations in the Nature of Environmental Violations

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Abstract: Today, violations of the ecological order are strictly enforced by following the rules for the protection of the environment, and in the documents of the order, the fault of the individuals involved in the violations of the law, the ecological hazard, and the disciplinary, property, and governance measures are taken according to the degree of environmental hazard.

Keywords: Ecology, Law, Environmental Law, Actions against the System.

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INTRODUCTION

The ecological issues that need to be resolved before the world countries have not been as important in the history of mankind as they are today. Ecological change, ozone factor, Aral Sea depletion, atmospheric air, depletion of water resources, preserving the biosphere, and the emergence of human populations are among the most important tasks of the state. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev made a statement at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on issues related to security and stability in Central Asia. [1.1], he said, "resolving the issue related to the construction of the bridge requires the active integration of actions on the international scale."

Protecting the environment has become one of the most pressing issues of our time. Scientific and technical development leads to the increase of anthropogenic pressure on the natural environment and the tightening of the ecological situation: natural resource reserves are reduced, the natural environment is reduced, the natural relations between man and nature are improved, aesthetic abilities are improved, the physical and mental health of people is improved, and the economic and political goods are improved. bazaars, manufacturing sites, etc. The depletion of natural resources and the flattening of the earth's surface have an adverse effect on the destruction of the ecological system, and on the natural state of energy production. Flattening of the earth's surface is a physical and chemical change in the composition of natural things (soil, water, underground resources, atmospheric air). [2.11]

Today, a number of legal documents have been adopted in our country to prevent damage to the environment and to protect nature. , they must be used judiciously under the protection of the state. (Article 55 of the Constitution of Republic of Uzbekistan). [3.15] However, the number of environmental crimes is increasing in our country today, regardless of the number of regulations, documents under the regulations, and the implementation of practices. As they become more and more insecure in the society, they become a factor of political stability in some regions. Environmental crimes harm not only the economy of the country, but also the biological resources of humanity. In recent years, in order to ensure ecological safety in the republic, improve the ecological situation, prevent the harmful effects on the health of displaced people, increase the number of people, and improve the standard of living, in order to create sustainable conditions, technical and technological processes have been implemented. Under the engiziw, complex drugs are added to the system.[4.1]

All of these points to the need for action by all countries, as well as numerous human rights organizations, to protect and restore the natural environment of humanity.

It is important to teach ecological discipline, because crimes violate the rules of the law, as well as the rules of the society, and harm the established legal order.

According to the general theory of law, its composition consists of the object, subject, objective and subjective aspects of environmental crime:

As an object of ecological crime, the whole environment and its separate structural parts of the society were found, systematically classified and protected. According to the contents of these agreements, they are related to the ownership of natural resources, protection of nature, protection from harmful effects on the environment, protection of ecological rights and orderly maps of the people.

Subjects of environmental crimes may be legal entities, officials and physical persons, as well as foreign legal and physical persons, who commit crimes related to the exploitation of natural resources and environmental protection in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The objective aspect of environmental crime consists of three elements:

- Actions against the rules;
- Causing environmental damage or creating a real threat or violating other legal rights of environmental law subjects;
- Unlawful acts cause damage to the environment, or there is a real risk of such damage, or there is a causal connection between the violations of other legal rights of environmental law subjects.

The subjective aspect of environmental crime is characterized by guilt of the crime. In the case of blameworthiness, it is understood the mental attitude of the offender to his actions against you, which is possible to manage without action. Two forms of blame are considered in the regulation: will (directly or indirectly) and irresponsibility. Intentionally, this is an environmental crime that allows illegal activities to occur even before they can cause serious social harm (for example, employees spilled toxic substances in food production, but did not project the fuel to the designated area). There are two types of disrespect: *öz-özine iseniw hám disrespect*. A person who violates the standards of self-importance appears when he knows in advance the socially harmful consequences of his actions, but he hopes to be protected from them due to lack of credibility. Disreputableness is often seen in the face of self-doubt, a person does not know in advance the consequences of harm, but it was necessary to prevent it from the beginning, it was possible to prevent it.[5.208]

CONCLUSION

Today, violations of the ecological order are strictly enforced by following the rules for the protection of the environment, and in the documents of the order, the fault of the individuals involved in the violations of the law, the ecological hazard, and the

disciplinary, property, and governance measures are taken according to the degree of environmental hazard.

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