



THE ROLE OF THE LAW IN THE PROTECTION OF RARE AND ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article "The role of the law in the protection of rare and endangered plant species in Uzbekistan" examines the impact of legal mechanisms on the conservation of biodiversity in the context of the threat of extinction of rare plant species. The authors analyze the legislative acts of Uzbekistan aimed at regulating the use of natural resources and environmental protection. The article examines the effectiveness of existing laws, their compliance with international standards in the field of nature protection, and also offers recommendations for improving the legislative framework in order to more effectively protect rare and threatened plant species. The results of the study emphasize the importance of a balanced approach to legislation that takes into account the needs of society and the requirements of environmental policy to achieve sustainable human interaction with nature.

KEYWORDS: legislation of Uzbekistan, protection of biodiversity, rare plant species, endangered plant species, environmental policy, threats to plants, laws on nature protection, sustainable human interaction with nature, international standards of nature protection, environmental sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan, having a unique natural heritage, faces challenges of preserving rare and endangered plant species. This article is devoted to the role of the law in supporting the sustainability of biodiversity and protecting vulnerable plants in the face of modern environmental challenges. Conservation of natural wealth and biodiversity is becoming an increasingly urgent task in the face of modern challenges, including climate change, anthropogenic impact and loss of natural habitats. In the context of Uzbekistan, a country with a unique floral heritage, rare and endangered plant species become the object of special attention[1]. This article will examine the role of the law in the protection of such plant species and assess the effectiveness of legal mechanisms in Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan, which has a unique biodiversity, faces growing challenges in preserving its rare and endangered plant species. In the context of threats of anthropogenic impact, climate change and loss of natural habitats, the need for effective measures to protect nature becomes clear. In this article we will consider the key role of legislation in efforts to preserve plant diversity in Uzbekistan. Laws on nature protection in Uzbekistan play an important role in regulating the relationship between man and the environment[2]. They provide a legal framework for the implementation of programs and activities aimed at the conservation of rare plant species. One of the key laws in this area - "On Nature Management and Environmental Protection", defines the principles of sustainable use of natural resources and protection of biological diversity.

In the modern world, the preservation of natural biodiversity is becoming a key task that requires careful regulation by legislation. In Uzbekistan, as in many countries, the problem of conservation of rare and endangered plant species is becoming more and more urgent. The ecosystems of this Central Asian Republic are rich in unique plant species, but they are exposed to various threats, such as climate change, anthropogenic impact and loss of natural habitats. Analysis of the current state of rare plants in the country, identification of the main threats they face, such as anthropogenic impact, habitat loss and climate change. Review of existing laws and regulations related to nature conservation and biodiversity, with an emphasis on rare plant species[3]. Analysis of their effectiveness and compliance with modern challenges. Research of practical examples of successful protection of rare plant species in Uzbekistan, identification of factors contributing to success, and application of lessons learned to develop more effective strategies.

Highlighting the main problems and challenges faced by plant protection laws in Uzbekistan, such as lack of resources, insufficient coordination between the involved structures and limited public awareness. Offer specific recommendations to improve the legislative framework, including strengthening control measures, increasing fines for violations, as well as improving educational programs to support public awareness.

Uzbekistan is famous for its diversity of flora, including unique species adapted to the hot climate and special soil conditions. However, under the pressure of human activity, many of these species face extinction. Uzbekistan has a number of laws and regulations aimed at protecting nature and biodiversity[4]. Special attention is paid to endangered species. By analyzing the laws governing plant protection, we can identify the tools that are provided to combat the threats facing rare species.

Despite the existence of a legislative framework, the implementation of the protection of rare plants faces a number of challenges. Anthropogenic impacts, improper land use and climate change continue to be serious threats to biodiversity. It is necessary to strengthen measures to attract society to the problem and introduce scientific achievements into the practice of protection. One of the key aspects of effective protection of rare plants is the interaction between government agencies, the scientific community and the public. Effective monitoring and data collection mechanisms, supported by social activism, can ensure more effective enforcement of laws.

CONCLUSION

The law plays a key role in the protection of rare and endangered plant species in Uzbekistan, providing the necessary tools for their protection. However, successful implementation requires concerted efforts on the part of government agencies, the scientific community and the public. Nature protection should become a public value, and only then can a sustainable future be ensured for the unique plant species of Uzbekistan. Conclusions about the importance of legislation in the conservation of rare and endangered plant species in Uzbekistan. The necessity of unity of efforts of the state, scientific community and society to achieve the sustainability of biodiversity in the country is emphasized.

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