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COOPERATION OF CITIZENS' SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES WITH STATE AUTHORITIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Abstract
This article deals with the suggestions and ideas of improvement of the legal basis of cooperative relations in the ecological sphere citizens, self - governing organs with state organs.

Keywords: Social collaboration, cooperation, social cooperation of citizens' self-governing organs with state organs in the sphere of ecology.

Introduction

Аннотация
Ушбу мақолада фуқаролар ўзини ўзи бошқариш органларининг давлат органлари билан экология соҳасидаги ҳамкорлик алоқаларининг ҳуқуқий асослари ва уларни такомиллаштиришга қаратилган таклифлар, фикр-мулоҳазалар билдирилди.

Таянч сўзлар ва иборалар: ижтимоий шериклик, ҳамкорлик, фуқаролар ўзини ўзи бошқариш органларининг давлат органлари билан экология соҳасида ижтимоий ҳамкорлиги.

Аннотация
В данной статье приведены предложения и суждения по охране экологической среды государственными органами и органами самоуправления граждан и по использованию правовых основ их сотрудничества, а также по их совершенствованию.

Опорные слова и выражения: Социальное партнёрство, сотрудничество, социальное сотрудничество органов самоуправления граждан с государственными органами управления граждан с государственными органами в сфере охраны окружающей сферы.

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In recent years, a number of measures have been consistently implemented in Uzbekistan to protect the environment and ensure compliance with legislative requirements in monitoring environmental safety.

One of the urgent issues in Uzbekistan is to ensure the practical cooperation of citizens' self-government bodies with state bodies in the field of environmental protection and strengthen their role. This requires conducting relevant scientific research on these issues, studying existing legal acts and the practice of their application.

The urgency of the problem is reflected, firstly, in the insufficient scientific research on the cooperation of citizens' self-government bodies with state bodies and law enforcement agencies in environmental protection, secondly, in the insufficient implementation of legislative acts in this area and in ensuring the implementation of joint measures aimed at solving this environmental problem with the participation of citizens' self-government bodies, and thirdly, in the fact that the implementation of the state's environmental policy is of great importance in this regard.

On December 14, 2016, in his address at a joint session of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis—held on the occasion of his inauguration as President of the Republic of Uzbekistan—Sh. Mirziyoyev expressed full support for policies concerning such cooperative ties. He emphasized: “We believe that, as in the past, citizens' self-governance bodies—the *mahallas*—as well as non-governmental non-profit organizations and free, impartial mass media, will play an active role in implementing the concept of further deepening democratic reforms and developing civil society in our country.”[1]

It follows from this that the cooperation of citizens' self-governance bodies with state authorities is also of significant importance regarding environmental protection.

Indeed, it would be accurate to describe the *mahalla* as a bridge connecting the broader public with the state and government institutions.[2]

We can see this today in the widespread participation of mahalla citizens' assemblies in environmental protection and improvement work.When we talked to the chairmen of mahalla citizens' assemblies in the districts of Jizzakh region about environmental protection measures, most of them noted that cooperation between environmental

[1] Ш.Мирзиёевнинг Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти лавозимига киришиш тантанали маросимига бағишланган Олий Мажлис палаталарининг қўшма мажлисидаги маърузаси. 2016 й. www.press-service.uz
[2] Каримов И.А. Пойтахтимиз – муқаддас остонамиз. // Озод ва обод ватан, эркин ва фаровон ҳаёт – пировард мақсадимиз. Т.8., Т.Ўзбекистон, 2000. 307-бет.

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organizations in the respective regions and mahalla citizens' assemblies has not been well established and no measures have been taken in this regard.[3] This once again shows the need to solve important tasks that should be implemented in our country.

R. Ikramov's research extensively analyzes the issues of the legal mechanism for implementing the participation of state bodies in environmental protection. However, it does not consider the participation of public organizations, in particular, citizens' self-government bodies, in eliminating environmental problems.[4]

These circumstances also show that the tasks of self-government bodies, which are one of the institutions of civil society, require the development and improvement of the mechanism of establishing, forming and implementing cooperation with state bodies in certain areas, including the field of ecology. In our country, social partnership relations in this regard are strengthened by the Law "On Social Partnership" of September 25, 2014.[5]

According to Article 3 of this Law, social partnership is the cooperation of state bodies with non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society in the development and implementation of programs for the socio-economic development of the country, including sectoral and territorial programs, as well as regulatory legal acts and other decisions affecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens.

Also, Article 5 of this Law provides for the legal expression of cooperation between state bodies in the field of ecology.

It should be noted that in Western countries, when we say “social partnership”, we usually mean the relationship between the employer, employees and the state. In Uzbekistan, social partnership is used more broadly, that is, in the sense of the relationship between the state and civil society.[6]

Also, according to the requirements of Part 2 of Article 8 of the 2013 Law "On Citizens' Self-Government Bodies", citizens' self-government bodies are not part of the system of state authorities and exercise their powers granted by law within the

[3] Муаллифнинг илмий изланишлари юзасидан олинган маълумотлар бўйича қилинган хулоса.
[4] Қаранг: Икрамов Р.А. Фуқароларнинг қулай атроф табиий муҳитга эга бўлиш ҳуқуқини такомиллаштириш муаммолари.. // Юрид. фан. номзоди дисс.автореф. Т., 2006., 25 б.
[5] Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами., 2014 йил, 39 (643) сон, 488-модда.4-б.
[6] Л.Мирзарахимов. Ижтимоий шерикликнинг ҳуқуқий асослари янада янада мустаҳкамланди.// Олий хўжалик суди ахборотномаси., №6, 2015 й., 37-б.

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relevant territory. [7]

Thus, citizens' self-government bodies are not included in the system of state authorities. The formation of citizens' self-government bodies is carried out by citizens of the mahalla, village and aul in the relevant territory. This means that citizens' self-government bodies are not subordinate to state authorities and are not obliged to carry out their direct instructions. State authorities can act only in cooperation with citizens' self-government bodies.

We can also see the cooperation of citizens' self-government bodies with state authorities in preventing environmental consequences in the relevant territory in the following.

Citizens' self-government bodies are obliged to ensure control over the following rules (in urban and urban-type rural settlements - mahalla and municipal service bodies, in rural areas - mahalla, aul, rural citizens' assembly bodies together with veterinary service bodies)[8] :

They designate land plots for walking dogs within urban residential quarters and populated areas; they also carry out work to ensure appropriate sanitary conditions in residential areas.

In coordination with representatives of internal affairs bodies, they ensure the application of sanctions against those who violate these rules.

Citizens who violate the rules are subject to fines; in the event of repeated violations, their animals may be confiscated, or the individuals may face criminal liability.

The activities of citizens' self-governance bodies—conducted in cooperation with internal affairs agencies, the prosecutor's office, and the heads of agricultural enterprises—to combat the trampling or destruction of agricultural crops are defined in Presidential Decrees, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, and other subordinate legal acts.[9]

In our country, state bodies have organized several conferences on environmental protection. In 2004, at the initiative of the Legal Department of the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, conferences were held with

[7] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Ахборотномаси, 1999 й., 5-сон, 110-модда; 2003 й., 9–10-сон, 149-модда; Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2004 й., 37-сон, 408-модда; 51-сон, 514-модда; 2007 й., 39-сон, 399-модда; 2008 й., 16-сон, 117-модда; 52-сон, 513-модда; 2010 й., 37-сон, 313-модда.

[8] Қаранг: Г.Р.Маликова, Г.С.Исмаилова. “Фуқароларнинг ўзини ўзи бошқариш органлари тўғрисида”ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунига шарҳ. Т., Ўзбекистон, 2009. 100-бет.

[9] Қаранг : “Экинларнинг пайҳон этилишига қарши курашни кучайтириш тўғрисида” ги ЎзР Президентининг 21.11.1994 й.даги Фармони. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Кенгаши Ахборотномаси. 1994 й., N 11-12, 298-модда.

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international environmental organizations (OSCE) on the topic “Protection of the Neighborhood and the Environment”.[10]

In our opinion, in the process of cooperation, state organizations should monitor the implementation of environmental legislation in the relevant territories of citizens' self-government bodies in accordance with the established procedure for citizens, based on the results of measures aimed at preventing environmental pollution.

In accordance with the above, it is necessary to widely establish cooperation between citizens' self-government bodies to eliminate environmental problems related to environmental protection and the proper use of natural resources. For this, we believe that it is necessary to conclude cooperation agreements with the relevant authorized bodies to solve this environmental problem by mahalla structures, establish and implement public control over its implementation, as well as strengthen the responsibility of the participants in this relationship and form their cooperation with citizens' self-government bodies.

[10] Қаранг: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Табиатни муҳофаза қилиш қўмитаси юридик бўлимидан олинган маълумот.