



UNION OF POLITICAL, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND SPIRITUAL-MORAL NORMS OF TOLERANCE PRINCIPLE IN INTERNATIONAL ECOLOGICAL RELATIONS

SamanovaShahlo, The teacher of "Social sciences" Department, Urgench Branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

Abstract: *In this article, the legal and socio-philosophical foundations of the harmonization of national and universal ecological interests are closely interconnected, and the international legal norms combining national and universal interests are environmental and socio-political relations, as well as ethical and ethical values.*

Keywords: *National ecological interests, common environmental interests, environmental law, integration of ecological relations, ecological values.*

INTRODUCTION

The organization of international ecological relations based on universal moral principles, democratic principles and humanitarian norms implies the relative adequacy of motives, goals and methods of controlling the environmental needs of the various peoples. However, this conformity does not exclude national identification of individuality.

The relevance of the subject. In science discoveries, changes in paradigms, practical experience about the ecological presence of the modern world, demonstrate that the ecological direction prevails in international relations and has a legal status. The analysis of the achievements of Uzbekistan in the field of international relations during the years of independence shows that the environmental policy has played an important role in strengthening its role and position in the world community.

The current potential and the real reality of introducing the principle of tolerance in international environmental relations requires the transformation of the institutional framework, legal norms and moral and ethical values of the global ecological community that will serve to harmonize national and universal interests.

However, at present, the integration of international environmental relations and the intensification of globalization processes require establishing relatively stable and unparalleled international public-political standards that will serve to harmonize different



interests in the global humanitarian law. Because no matter of the geographical point of the planet, historically formed ethno-demographic surveillance, language and culture, individuality, beliefs, economic status, political consciousness, and ideology, they put global environmental requirements in the agenda.

It should be noted that the legal and socio-philosophical foundations of harmonization of national and universal ecological interests are closely interconnected and conform to the system of global interests in general. Because the norms of international law that harmonize national and universal interests of people promote and strengthen the influence of states on the integration of environmental and socio-political relations, moral and ethical values.

In addition, **on the one hand**, there is a growing globalization potential of international environmental relations (in particular, information exchange) and, **on the other hand**, there is the differentiation and diversification of benefits in the multi-polar world - the formation of norms of universal international law, moral and ethical values, and their intensive transformation.

The contents of the matter. In general, at the current stage of world historical development: the integration and ecology of socio-economic, spiritual-cultural, ideological-political relations, shaping a **universal ecological tolerance** and making it a major factor in the solution of all global problems.

The role of social, economic, political, and spiritual factors that form the present view of the world's ecological landscape, the criteria of legal evaluation are reflected in the different approaches and methods, and pluralism of opinions.

In particular, environmental sustainability and aggression can be intensified as a result of international environmental relations being subject to political interests. Particularly, the necessity of elimination of conflicts in the international environmental law relations arises as a result of politicization and mutation of utilitarian-mercantile, ethno-egocentric interests of some nations.

This necessity, in its turn, requires international environmental tolerant cooperation, mutual assistance, further improvement and unification of the legal framework of social partnership in all public spheres of life. However, the diversity of benchmarks for evaluating the legal relationships with the moral and ethical norms of the world's countries in the policy of environmental protection is explained by the individuality of their needs and interests.



This individuality combines and manifests the effects of ecological relationships on the principle of their tolerance or the causes and effects of non-action. That is, in this process, on the one hand, the possibility of the emergence or abuses of the potential for national tolerance in emerging economies will adversely affect economic development and the possibility of its slow down.

On the other hand, in the economically developed countries, the trend towards the creation and consumption of material (especially aggressive) assets can lead to a return to the tolerance principle, not only in its own territory, but also in other countries' natural resources poverty.

"Leading States" play a major role in eliminating such conflicts in international environmental relations. The issue of creating a legal basis for the harmonization of national and universal ecological interests in the bilateral and multilateral agreements aimed at the development of political, economic and cultural relations of these states, occupies a central place.

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In July 2008, summit in Hokkaido (Japan) hosted the heads of state of the "General Eight" the issue of financial assistance and managing global aid condition to the African countries, which are on the way to development was included into agenda of the summit. It was emphasized that the Convention should not only provide financial assistance to the continent countries, but also strengthen the legal framework for the coordination of the specific programs for the effective use of existing natural resources in accordance with the ecological goals.¹

With the adoption of regional programs for the protection of natural environment by these countries in Africa, the above mentioned states will develop the legal framework for the management and coordination of environmental activities in developing countries.

In general, globalization of the ecological relations in all countries requires the expansion of the institutional roles and legal powers of the UN-led international bodies. Therefore, President of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoev in his speech at the 72nd session of UN voiced

¹<http://nature.uz>



Uzbekistan's steadfast support for the UN's gradual reform, as well as the need to expand the Security Council² in line with today's requirements.

On the verge of it, from the earliest years of Uzbekistan's independence, it has initiated practical work in this direction. In particular, the Treaty of Eternal Friendship and Cooperation between the Central Asian countries, adopted on the initiation of the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, has become a priority in the international political activities of ShavkatMirziyayev, which today has a new moral and ethical importance.

CONCLUSION

Some politicians, scientists, believe that global, especially in terms of environmental issues, is the establishment of political, organizational, legal, moral and moral foundations - the "global government" is important. In the system of alternative theoretical views on the sustainable development of global ecosystems, these concepts may seem to be utopian, ideally characteristic (considering that people always pursue ideals), theoretical-methodological basis for the creation of relatively universal teaching of problem solving.

Firstly, the structural and functional harmonization of the institutional structure and activities of international environmental policy relations has important theoretical, methodological and practical significance. Because the intellectual capacity of the community to meet the everyday needs of environmental performers depends on the protection of the natural environment, the organization and management of the elimination of the rational use of resources, the effectiveness of the tasks, the functional orientation and the creation of their scientific and conceptual foundations;

Secondly, it is important to establish ecological relations among the countries of the world on the basis of mutually beneficial agreements, to ensure the legitimacy, unification of the legal framework, and the promotion of international law norms. These agreements are based on the principle of international law, in particular the treaties based on the imperative principles of global ecological law, respect for the equal rights and sovereignty of the states in international environmental relations, the protection of their national interests and non-interference in their domestic affairs.

Thirdly, globalization and tension in ecological problems put on the agenda the revision of the national ecological needs, paradigms of interests of the peoples of the world. The

²[www. uza.uz](http://www.uza.uz)



harmonization of the national and universal environmental interests of the peoples of the world and the principle of tolerant co-operation require a state-policy approach to raising the role of moral and ethical factors in solving global problems in general.

Indeed, **the global ecological spectrum of today's world** requires recognition of the tolerance attitude to the universal humanitarian community as universal-global value, its inclusion in the context of national democratic changes, the expansion of the scope of integration of ecological interests and paradigm shift.

In global environmental policy, tolerance is the main criterion defining the humanist-democratic character of **international environmental bylaw** and universal moral and ethical values and has led to the establishment of specialized international organizations in the field of natural environmental protection. In particular, the conference resolutions of the United Nations have played an important role in the establishment of international environmental bylaw norms.

By adopting programs for the protection of the environment, these agencies have established a legal framework for the coordination of environmental intervention and management of member states and adopted a number of documents³. An example of this is the resolution of the UN General Assembly adopted in 1980, "The Historical Responsibility of States for the Preservation of the Earth's Nature for Present and Future Generation", the 1982 Universal Declaration of Humanity. These international historical documents have direct and indirect relevance to environmental tolerance.

For instance, the European Union (EU), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SC), is a United Nations special program-oriented policy, based on the provisions of the founding treaty of these organizations, their practical work in the field of ecology is based on specific international programs and is a policy document that sets priorities for the future.

Particularly with the participation of European countries in 1972, the first UN environmental program was adopted in 1972 by the UN Environment Conference in Stockholm, which was adopted in 1973 and is still the main international document in the field of environmental

^{3*} International environmental law is a set of principles and norms of international law aimed at controlling the interaction of international legal entities in the field of natural environmental protection and rational use of natural resources. In scientific literature, the terms "international environmental law" and "international law of environmental law" are more widely used than international-scientific content.



conservation. Later, the adoption of the second program in 1977, the third in 1983; the fourth in 1987 reinforced its ecological and political significance.⁴

The EU's Fifth Environmental Program adopted in 1993 has been called "On the Trend of Sustainability" and has gained the status of a "Sustainable Development Concept". This concept has become a formal strategy for the way out from global humanitarian crisis, after the UN's 1992 International Conference on Environmental Protection and its Development held in Rio de Janeiro.

The Sixth Action for the Community's Sustainable Environmental Protection program was approved by the European Parliament and the Council on 22 July 2002.⁵ It was not accidental that the program was adopted before the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (RIO + 10) held in Johannesburg from 26 August to 4 September 2002, indicating its urgency and importance.

The scope and nature of activities envisaged by the EU's above-mentioned programs assesses and defines the strategic dimensions of coordinating practical activities of not only EU Member States, but also candidate countries, as well as other European countries and international environmental organizations on the continent.

In other words, **on the one hand** these documents play an important role in organizing, managing and controlling not only European countries, but also international members involved in nature protection processes around the world.⁶ **On the other hand**, the international environmental events being held on the ground are crucial because of the closeness of the UN interventions in the social, economic and political spheres.

In the field of tolerance, international environmental bylaw is strengthening its position in the common law, forming new norms and principles in social, economic, political and cultural relations. In particular, the activities of national states on their territory related to the economy and defense, have led to the principle of not compromising the nature of other countries, and have been emphasizing the essence of the tolerance phenomenon.

⁴This document is numbered 1600/2002 / ES.

⁵This document is numbered 1600/2002 / ES.

⁶Note: At present in Europe, there are eight organizations that have an "umbrella" association with more than 130 national groups in nature conservation: Bird Life International, Climate Network Europe (CNE), European Environmental Bureau (EEB), European Federation for Transport and Environment (T & E), Friends of the Earth Europe (FOEE), Greenpeace International, International Friends of Nature, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).



However, it must be noted that the international environmental bylaw norms protect the national, regional interests and harmonize them with common interests on the principles of tolerance - adoption and implementation of international legal acts.

To this end, the necessity and importance of constructive-rational institutional system, the humanistic legal norms, moral and ethical values of the implementation of international political events, which are based on the principle of tolerance, harmonize the national, regional and universal ecological interests, should be understood by the people and become their daily routine. This, in turn, requires the states to pursue legal and enlightenment events and to develop legal environmental awareness and culture of people.

The President of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev in his speech at the 43rd Session of the OIC Foreign Ministers Council on October 18, 2016 by noting spiritual and enlightenment factors in the development of society, intellectual potential, emphasized the importance of intellectual potential and said: "Today, when the world is rapidly changing, there are emerging new threats and challenges that can foster sustainable and maintainable development of the nations: spirituality and enlightenment, moral training, youth education, their aspire to perfection are more important than ever. "⁷

⁷ Sh.M.Mirziyoev. Cooperation in the name of peace, enlightenment and creativity. // Folk Words. 2016, October 19.