



# Environmental Ethics And Approaches To Civil Enforcement In Law Enforcement

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the concept of environmental ethics and law and its foundations, the participation of environmental law in protecting the rights of citizens in its implementation, problems associated with the civil approach to environmental law and proposals for their solution, as well as its prospects and civil legal foundations. A comparative analysis of international experience and national legislation is carried out, and scientific conclusions are drawn on the development of civil approaches to environmental ethics and law enforcement.

**Introduction:** Environmental ethics, rights and obligations, civil society, public control, sustainable development, code, law, justice, equal rights, society, citizen, experience, perspective.

## Introduction

In the 21st century, environmental problems are not limited only to the protection of natural resources, but also require the moral and legal responsibility of man for the environment. Therefore, the formation of the concept of “ecological ethics and law” as a separate scientific direction in law is of great importance.

Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the duty of every citizen to protect the environment. In addition, the Law “On Environmental Protection” (1992), the Law “On Ecological Expertise” (2000), the Law “On State Ecological Control” (2013) and the newly adopted Ecological Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2021) guarantee the active participation of citizens in environmental processes.

Today, the activity of civil society is an important factor in the effective implementation of environmental ethics

and the legal system. Because, along with environmental control by state bodies, raising the environmental awareness of citizens, implementing public control and supporting environmental initiatives is a pressing issue today. Therefore, this article is aimed at studying the legal foundations, practical mechanisms and prospects of civil approaches to environmental ethics and law enforcement. Environmental ethics and law are a legal category formed as a result of the combination of environmental legislation and moral norms, which determine the rights and duties of a person before nature. Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Citizens must treat the environment with care". This norm is interpreted not only as a legal, but also as a moral obligation. Also Article 12 of the Law "On Environmental Protection" enshrines the environmental rights of citizens, including the right to live in a healthy environment, receive environmental information and participate in making environmental decisions.

#### **THE MAIN PART**

The state created conditions for public control in order to ensure the environmental rights of citizens and prevent harmful effects on the environment. By the middle of the 20th century, the connection of "Ethics" with "Ecology" began to change, since the emerging ecological crisis situation led to the need to radically change the attitude of man to nature. Now the prevention of global environmental problems depends on the socio-moral attitude of man to nature and allows creating a legal basis for the relationship between nature and society. We can see that the civil approach to nature protection serves to maintain the ecological balance for human health, effective and sustainable socio-economic development, rational use of nature and regulation of legal processes.

In the field of environmental ethics and law enforcement, civil approaches to preserving and protecting the diversity of ecological systems, landscapes and natural objects that are considered natural, which are in need of conservation and protection, are of great importance, preserving them in their pure state for future generations.

Therefore, we believe that improving the ecological ethical views of the civil approach to nature protection will be beneficial in achieving the main goal of our article. Thus, in environmental protection, ensuring environmental safety from the destruction of natural resources aboveground and underground, damage to water bodies, the extinction of flora and fauna, and air pollution is the preservation of material and cultural heritage objects associated with natural objects. We

can observe the need to ensure environmental safety in the country, improve the ecological situation in the approach of citizens, maintain a favorable ecological state, restore natural resources, prevent irreversible harmful effects on human health, ensure transparency in addressing existing shortcomings in nature protection, harmonize national, regional and international interests in nature protection, encourage rational use and protection of nature, and increase the effectiveness of environmental protection.

Today, measures are being taken to prevent violations of the environmental and ecological system in such issues as landscape improvement, waste recycling, prevention of waste generation and air pollution, the importance of environmental ethics and civic positions, the role of citizens and the need for a responsible approach are highlighted. At the moment, in the management and development of these processes, the participation of citizens and civil positions in environmental ethics and legal systems are important.

Today's measures aimed at ensuring the protection of damage and pollution caused to ecological systems in the country, improving the ecological situation, and maintaining a favorable ecological situation are aimed at forming and activating the criteria based on existing and applicable legal and ethical approaches.

Ensuring the effectiveness of civil enforcement in the field of ecology and environmental protection, systematization and stabilization of various ecological objects of the atmosphere on the basis of environmental ethics and legislation serves to maintain an ecologically clean environment.

#### **Literature Review**

Today, the violation of environmental ethical norms and legal criteria by citizens and the appearance and retention of waste in various undesignated objects in the commission of these violations, namely, the destruction of the atmosphere and the significant pollution of the surrounding areas, have very sad consequences. This situation poses a threat to the health of the surrounding population and leads to a sharp decrease in the life expectancy of the population.

Destruction of environmentally protected objects leads to a decrease in the water content of lakes, coasts, and seas. Damage to green landscapes leads to their reduction and decrease in productivity, which requires environmental ethical education and legal protection. In this, the legal literacy of citizens' attitudes and moral education play a major role. The use of methods and means of moral education in improving the environment and preserving it for future generations through civic positions is distinguished by the need to introduce legal and regulatory norms in them. In order

to further intensify protective measures to prevent the occurrence of these situations in the approach of citizens, the Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 171 dated May 31, 2023 established the organization of territories where the regime of ecologically clean zones is applied, the prohibition of the organization of car washes in areas where there is no water circulation system in the centers in order to protect water, land resources and subsoil resources in the republic, and the implementation of promising grant projects in the fields of ecology, environmental protection, forestry and hydrometeorology. According to the new edition of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens are obliged to treat the environment with care, and according to Article 49, everyone has the right to a favorable environment and reliable information about its condition. The norms enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan determine the rights and obligations of citizens.

The state has created the necessary conditions for public control in order to ensure the environmental rights of citizens and prevent harmful impacts on the environment.

A number of systematic works have been carried out to ensure that the civil approach to nature protection is beneficial to human health, maintaining ecological balance, effective and sustainable socio-economic development, and rational use of nature. In particular, the civil approach to environmental ethics and law protection plays an important role in preserving the wealth of rare species and genetic resources of living nature, preserving the diversity of natural objects.

If we look at international experience, Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Declaration establishes the participation of citizens in obtaining information and decision-making processes on environmental issues as a global standard. The role of civil society The activity of civil society in the effective implementation of environmental ethics and law is of particular importance. Environmental ethics and law are conceptual approaches that emerged as a result of the integration of environmental legislation and ethical norms. Civic approaches are the legal participation of citizens, public control over environmental decisions, environmental education and social initiatives.

Environmental law protection is the preservation of the stability of the biosphere and ecological systems, which are the human habitat, the environmental safety of people, and the care of the genetic fund of man and his future generations.

The need to scientifically reconcile the ecological, economic and social interests of society, the need to

restore natural resources, and the prevention of harmful, irreversible consequences for the environment and human health are actions towards this goal.

Transparency in solving environmental protection tasks combines national, regional and international interests in the field of environmental protection. Thus, in the civil approach, liability for violation of the requirements of environmental protection legislation is determined by the following: in relation to the use of natural resources, negligent attitude to preserving the integrity of natural complexes, not allowing the destruction of the habitat and growth environment of living nature objects, compliance with the legislation on environmental protection, and not violating the rights of other users of natural resources.

The main tasks of environmental control are as follows:

1. Environmental protection and rational use of natural resources
2. Prevention of violations of legislative requirements in the field
3. Actively engaged in issues such as identifying and stopping violations of the law.

Environmental protection is an important factor in identifying and preventing situations that can lead to environmental pollution, irrational use of natural resources, and situations that can threaten the life and health of citizens.

### **Analysis**

The issue of approaches to civil enforcement in ensuring legal protection through environmental ethics is a very important and complex topic. There are a number of approaches to this issue aimed at ensuring environmental rights and the safety of society. Below we will consider several important aspects of them:

1. Environmental ethics:

Environmental ethics studies the relationship of people with nature and ecological systems. This concept sets out the basic rules for humanity's relationship with ecological systems, including:

- Respect for nature and its preservation.
- Taking into account the environmental impact of human decisions based on these relationships.
- Promoting the principles of sustainability in society.

Environmental ethics is especially important for environmental legislation and civil enforcement, as it helps to fill the gap and ensure the implementation of environmental laws.

2. Ensuring civil enforcement in law enforcement:

Civil enforcement in law enforcement is the desire of citizens to comply with laws and norms established by

the state. There are a number of approaches to this:

- Increasing the legal culture of citizens: Increasing citizens' understanding of environmental rights and promoting their responsibility for environmental protection.
- Enforcement of environmental laws: Introducing legislative reforms, environmental laws and new mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of laws.
- Cooperation between the state and civil society: Involving civil society in environmental protection issues, increasing their confidence in laws and law enforcement.
- Monitoring the implementation of laws: Identifying violations of environmental law and taking appropriate measures against them, for example, conducting environmental inspections and combating violations.

### 3. Civil expression of environmental rights:

Environmental rights allow citizens to protect their environment and promote their environmental rights. This includes, for example, activities such as identifying environmental violations, taking action to solve environmental problems, and engaging in environmental activities.

### 4. Strengthening the role of the state and state organizations:

The role of the state and state organizations and law enforcement agencies is very important in ensuring the implementation of environmental laws. These agencies play a major role in protecting environmental rights and promoting their importance.

Environmental ethics and civil enforcement play an important role in protecting environmental rights. Along with citizen participation in protecting rights and environmental ethics, it is important to introduce effective mechanisms for sustainability and increasing the environmental responsibility of each citizen.

Determining the compliance of planned or implemented economic and other activities with environmental requirements, ensuring compliance with the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities and individuals in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, and ensuring their fulfillment of obligations are determined on the basis of approaches to environmental ethics and law implemented by citizens.

As is known, informing state organizations and other organizations, as well as citizens, about changes in the environment, its forecasted state, the use of natural resources and the appropriate measures being taken is of great importance in environmental protection.

Of course, legal relations arising in connection with the implementation of environmental control and the exercise of the powers of environmental control entities are regulated by legislation.

### **Conclusions And Suggestions**

In recent decades, environmental problems have raised the issue of not only the use of natural resources, but also the moral responsibility of man. Environmental ethics and law have formed a system that, along with legal norms, also includes the moral obligations of citizens in these issues. From this point of view, it has been established that the active participation of citizens in environmental processes is a guarantee of environmental safety and sustainable development.

Today, the introduction of "green" campaigns, environmental monitoring, volunteering in public control - in environmental expertise, in involving non-governmental non-profit organizations and citizens, in carrying out civil initiatives against environmental violations - is becoming a pressing issue. Civic approaches - legal participation of citizens, public control over environmental decisions, environmental education and social initiatives, and ecologically ethical and legal positions and approaches of citizens as a result of activities aimed at the environment and its ecological purity, are determined by the systematic implementation of certain actions, not limited to the fulfillment of legal obligations. In this regard, the stabilization of moral and legal processes in the development of their social activities, environmental awareness and moral responsibility determines the priority tasks of state policy. Taking into account the above considerations, the following proposals were formulated:

1. Issues of environmental ethics and civic action are the requirements of the time and are aimed at strengthening the environmental responsibility of society.
  2. Environmental protection and ensuring civic action in Uzbekistan are one of the important tasks. Therefore, environmental ethics is not only a set of attitudes aimed at preserving nature, but also at improving the relationship of man and society with nature.
  3. Law enforcement agencies should strive to combat violations of environmental legislation and form civil enforcement by providing society with legal education.
- Recommendations:

1. Strengthening environmental education: Organizing special classes in schools and higher education institutions to form a culture and educate citizens about the importance of environmental ethics.
2. Increasing civic responsibility: Strengthening legal

prosecution and punishment of violators of environmental rights.

3. Improving the implementation of legislation: Introducing a special monitoring system for the accurate implementation of environmental laws.

4. Cooperation with the public: Increasing the participation of public organizations in the introduction of ecologically ethical relations and ensuring civil enforcement.

5. Direction for development: Developing and implementing modern strategies in the field of environmental ethics and civil enforcement in cooperation with state and non-governmental organizations.

6. State support for non-governmental organizations and citizen initiatives and the effective implementation of environmental ethics and law are achieved through the integration of legal norms, moral values, and civic participation. Civic approaches are of great importance in ensuring environmental security. Therefore, it is recommended to include environmental education in compulsory curricula, encourage rational use and protection of nature, and strengthen mechanisms for supporting environmental NGOs.

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