



Research Article

## THE WORLD OF PLANTS AND ITS PROTECTION IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

The article provides information about the flora of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their legal protection.

### KEYWORDS

Republic, state, power, territory, law, plant, desert, mountain, forest, protection, ecology, "red book"

### INTRODUCTION

The size of the territory of Uzbekistan, the fact that its natural conditions are not the same in all partshave also affected its vegetation. Depending on the natural geographical conditions, plant species change from the plain desert part of the republic to its mountain part.

Despite the fact that natural conditions in most parts of Uzbekistan are unfavorable for plant growth (summer is hot, dry, subtropical, winter is relatively cold), there are 3,700 species of plants

belonging to 120 families. However, there are 2,000 plant species in the Crimean Peninsula, 1,966 in the Far East, and 1,787 in Altai.

The flora is an integral part of nature, and the role of external conditions in its formation and reproduction is certainly important. If necessaryconditions like sunlight, waterandtemperaturedo not have, plantsdo not grow well. We must alwaysremember that every species necessary for the next generation.Not

only the people who live now should benefit from it, but all the people who will come into the world should enjoy its gifts. That's why we all need to focus on saving the flora, especially every species that is in decline. Because every species is a valuable treasure of nature.

It's no secret that large areas of deserts are out of business. The process of desert formation is intensifying year by year, and there is a danger that the cultivated lands will be covered by sand in places close to the desert. In the mountain and desert zones, forests have shrunk in vast areas, and some animal and plant species have disappeared. A number of works are being carried out at the "Plant and Animal World" Institute of the AS RUz for the protection of nature, especially the flora. For instance, the first, second and third editions of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan were published. A number of posters, booklets and manuals featuring rare plants were published and made available to the general public. Centuries-old plants as living historical monuments of Uzbekistan were identified and recommended for protection.

In addition to the ecological task, the flora also serves as an important source of raw materials for meeting the needs of the economy. It is widely used in industry, agriculture, medicine, health care, science. The flora is an important source of wood, fruit, medicine, hay [1;].

Based on these ecological and economic needs of the objects of the plant world, a legal status is established in relation to them. For example, the legal status of the use of rare and endangered plant species may differ from the legal status of forest use and protection. Or the legal status of flora objects used for scientific purposes may be different from the legal status of natural plant communities found in wild organisms [2;].

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, regulatory documents regulating the use and protection of flora and establishing the legal status of flora objects have been adopted. These include the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws "On Nature Protection", "On Protection and Use of Flora", "On Forestry", "On Property" and the Criminal, Administrative Responsibility, Civil Codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [3;].

In Uzbekistan, the right to use flora is protected on the basis of a number of legal documents, including:

1. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, flora is a national wealth, it is necessary to use it wisely and it is under state protection (Article 55).
2. "On Nature Protection", (1992, 9.12.)
3. Law "On protection and use of flora" (Chapter 6, Article 51)
4. "On Forest" ( 15.04.1999 , Article 43)
5. "On protected natural areas". ( 12.03.2004, Chapter 11, Article 50)

The Law on Nature Protection (December 9, 1992, consisting of Chapter XI , Article 53) - The purpose of the law is to ensure that relations between man and nature develop in a harmonious balance, to ensure the protection of ecological systems, natural complexes and certain objects, and to guarantee the right of citizens to have a comfortable environment.

The first edition of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1984) included 163 species of rare

and endangered plants. The second edition was published in 1999 and included 301 rare, endangered and threatened plant species found in Uzbekistan. In 2016, 313 species of plants belonging to 48 families are included[1;].

In the "red book" published in 2016, the current state of the plant world was checked and a number of changes were made. For example:

- Korolkov's saffron, Suvorov onion, Anzur onion were removed from the Red Book due to the expansion of the area. (a total of 23 species were removed from the old register)
- However, 11 endangered plant species have been included in the Red Book
- 7 species were transferred from the second status to the third status
- 18 species are included in the status 0 of the Red Book

The law "On protection and use of flora" requires the rational use of flora and it is under state protection (Article 3).

Users of flora objects must use them in accordance with the procedures established by law. If this order is not followed, the use of flora objects may be limited, suspended or prohibited in accordance with the procedure established by law (Article 11).

Collection of rare and endangered plant species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan is prohibited. Their use, trade, and export are allowed in special cases based on the permits issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan based on the submission

of the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the conclusion of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (Article 11).

Permit for the use of flora in the law "On the protection and use of flora" ;

- Permit to take rare and endangered plant species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the natural environment - by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan ;
- permission to use flora objects on the territory of the state forest fund - by the General Directorate of Forestry under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management of the Republic of Uzbekistan ;
- permission to mow hay and graze livestock on reserve lands, to cut trees and bushes that are not part of the forest fund - by local state authorities;
- permission to mow hay and graze livestock in natural feed areas on the territory of their land - by agricultural enterprises, institutions and organizations ;

The right to protect and use flora is administrative, protected by legal means.

1. Administrative responsibility - according to Chapter XIII of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan,

- Violation of the rules of use of forest fund land (Article 77), violation of the

procedure for use of forest fund to be cut (Article 78),

- illegal cutting, damage or destruction of trees, bushes, other forest plants and trees (Article 79),
- Violation of forest restoration regulations (Article 80),
- Collection of plants included in the Red Book (Article 81),
- violation of the order of specially protected natural areas (Article 82),
- destruction of fauna useful for the forest (Article 83),
- violating fire safety requirements in forests (Article 84) , are fined from one-third to five times the minimum wage, and officials are fined from one to seven times [3;].

Penalty for an administrative offense - Collecting plants included in the Red Book (Article 81) is an offense, according to this norm, plants included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan or their roots, bulbs, bodies, stems, branches, bark, leaves, buds, flowers, seeds, fruits, juice resulting from their living activities arbitrarily collecting and other products causes a fine to citizens from five to ten times the amount of the minimum wage, and to officials - from ten to fifteen times. If the same offense is repeated within a year after the administrative penalty was applied causes a fine to be imposed on citizens from ten to fifteen times the amount of the base calculation, and on officials - from fifteen to twenty-five times.

Criminal-legal punishment measures - the fourteenth chapter of the fourth section of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on crimes in the field of ecology establishes criminal liability for crimes in the field of environmental protection and use of nature.

- in Article 198 of the Criminal Code , damage to crops, forests or other trees or their destruction,
- In Article 199, violation of the requirements for the control of plant diseases or pests,
- Violation of the order of use of animal or plant life Article 202 ,
- Article 204 stipulates that criminal actions such as violation of the order of specially protected natural areas may be punished [3;].

Regulatory documents on the protection and use of the plant world are aimed at regulating relations in the field of protection and use of the plant world growing in natural conditions, as well as wild plants that are being planted for reproduction and preservation of their genetic fund and their main task is to preserve the species composition and genetic fund of the flora in natural conditions, to preserve the integrity of natural plant communities and the environment where wild plants grow, to ensure the rational use of the flora and its reproduction, to legalize the activities of legal entities and individuals in the field of protection and use of the flora consists of regulation.

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