JEDIC
Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication
| e-ISSN: 2792-4017 | www.openaccessjournals.eu | Volume: 2 Issue: 2

Improvement of Agricultural Legislation in Changing Climatic Conditions

Rustam Kenjaev
Acting Professor of the Department of Environmental Law Tashkent State University of Law, Candidate of Legal Sciences

Annotation: This article emphasizes the urgency of the problems associated with climate change, the authors clarify the definitions of the concepts of "weather" and "climate", reveal the characteristics of climate change for agricultural production, international law. The analysis of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the prevention of negative and positive consequences in this area through the application of documents, as well as the adaptation to existing legislation on agricultural and natural resources and mitigation of risks.

Keywords: climate change, agriculture, international legal acts, agrarian legislation, improvement, adaptation.

Global climate change has become one of the major challenges of the 21st century. Mankind's disregard for nature in the pursuit of progress is disturbing the balance of the environment. Nowadays, the world's scientific community has come to a clear conclusion that the planet's climate is changing. Frequent droughts, fires, and floods change the habitats of animals and plants, increasing the scale of socioeconomic losses and the cost of solving related problems. Climate change is destabilizing natural ecosystems and economies. Analysis of changes in the atmosphere, weather, and the Earth's biophysical system over the course of the twentieth century allows us to objectively predict the observed climate anomalies. This anomaly requires mandatory consideration in the development of strategies and measures to ensure sustainable economic activity. One of the most important sectors of the economy, climate-dependent and vulnerable, is the problem of uninterrupted operation of agriculture. The problem of climate change is relevant for both Uzbekistan and most countries around the world. A number of pressing issues for sustainable development — fresh water, energy, food shortages, biodiversity reduction, the number and intensity of natural disasters, soil degradation, and other issues — are largely due to climate change. In the coming decades, food security will depend on the pace and direction of the global warming process. Global climate change is having a multifaceted, multifaceted impact on agriculture.

Of particular importance is the "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" for 2017-2021, developed on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, which addresses global climate change and the Aral Sea, the need for systematic measures to mitigate the negative impact of agricultural development and livelihoods. As noted by the President in his speech at the first Summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on Science and Technology, "First, global climate change is a primary problem. In many areas, soil erosion and fertility are declining, and desertification, water scarcity, drought, and access to safe drinking water are becoming serious problems. Due to the ecological catastrophe in the Aral Sea region, these threats pose a greater threat to our region. We offer to cooperate in the development of the concept of "personalized agriculture". The concept focuses on

ISSN 2792-4017 (online), Published under Volume: 2 Issue: 2 in February-2022

the specific genotypes of agricultural crops, taking into account their reactions to certain environments, soils, fertilizers, water and biostimulants" he said.

Climate change is another factor influencing the rational use and protection of land and water resources in agricultural development and food security. This threat is exacerbated by climate change. Eighty percent of the territory of the Aral Sea Basin consists of deserts and semi-deserts, ecosystems that are highly sensitive to climate change and anthropogenic factors. Climate change is changing temperatures and rainfall, leading to increased environmental impact. It also requires adaptation to climate change and mitigation measures. These include the introduction of resource-saving technologies in agriculture, improving the efficiency of irrigation systems, combating desertification and desertification, soil salinization and soil erosion. In general, measures to adapt agriculture to climate change and mitigate its negative effects include natural and climatic conditions of the regions, geographical location, biological properties of crops, infrastructure, availability of storage and processing facilities, and many others. factors. In order to ensure agricultural and food security in Uzbekistan in the context of climate change, our government is committed to further deepening economic reforms in agriculture, optimizing the composition of arable land, efficient use of land and water resources, cultivation of agricultural products. It is carrying out reforms aimed at introducing intensive, cost-effective technologies, ensuring the financial stability and economic efficiency of farms, and expanding the sector's export potential. In accordance with the State Program for the development of agricultural sectors and increase food production, in order to increase food production in the country, the creation and restoration of orchards, processing of fruits and vegetables, intensive gardening It is planned to implement large investment projects such as the construction of new vineyards and the restoration of old ones, the construction of greenhouses, the development of cattle breeding, poultry, fisheries and beekeeping. Rational use of land and water resources and their ecological protection, prevention of soil fertility decline in agriculture, elimination of soil salinization are the human obligations of every human being to future generations. Doing so in line with modern requirements will greatly contribute to the development of agriculture and food security in the face of climate change, and will determine the future.

According to experts, by 2030 the average annual temperature in Uzbekistan is expected to rise to 2-3 degrees in the northern zone and 1 degree in the southern zone. Climate change will lead to an increase in water losses by 10-15% due to evaporation from the surface of the water and by 10-20% as a result of transpiration by plants, which is the average of non-recoverable water consumption and it leads to an increase of 18%[1].

It should be noted that climate change (warming) in agriculture is expected to have not only negative but also positive consequences. For example:

- increase crop yields and livestock productivity by increasing the duration of vegetation and heat supply;
- Reducing the cost of sustainable storage of livestock by reducing the winter period by 10-15 days;
- early onset of spring processes and the beginning of the ripening period of spring crops;
- Accelerate the ripening of grain and the timing of their harvest; and others[2].

In order to ensure agricultural and food security in Uzbekistan in the context of climate change, our government is committed to further deepening economic reforms in agriculture, optimizing the composition of arable land, efficient use of land and water resources, cultivation of agricultural products. It is carrying out reforms aimed at introducing intensive, cost-effective technologies,

ISSN 2792-4017 (online), Published under Volume: 2 Issue: 2 in February-2022

ensuring the financial stability and economic efficiency of farms, and expanding the sector's export potential[3].

An example of this is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 No PF-5853 "On approval of the Strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030." The main goal of the Strategy is to radically improve public policy to deepen reforms aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural and food sectors, and includes a number of priorities. In addition, in order to combat the negative effects of climate change, Uzbekistan acceded to the International Convention on Biological Diversity in 1995 and the Paris Agreement on April 19, 2016[4].

The provisions of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" play an important role in solving problems in the field of climate change and combating drought. Article 30 of this law states that “the State Environmental Monitoring Service shall monitor the physical, chemical, biological processes occurring in the natural environment, the level of pollution of air, soil, surface and groundwater, pollution of flora and fauna. The purpose of the conference is to monitor the consequences of the crisis, to provide interested organizations and the public with current and urgent information about changes in the environment, as well as to make assumptions about the state of the environment”. We think it would be appropriate to include the words "climate change" in this text. In the regulation of relations related to climate change and drought, it would be expedient to make additions and amendments to the relevant articles of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Water and Water Use"[5].

Expected climate change will inevitably affect the lives of citizens, including the younger generation, which could pose a significant threat to agriculture as well as the well-being and sustainable development of the population. These factors determine the need to take into account climate change as one of the key long-term security factors for the Republic of Uzbekistan. Global climate change creates for the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking into account the size of its territory, geographical location, specific diversity of climatic conditions, economic structure, demographic problems and more.

Improving agricultural legislation in a changing climate and noting the impact of a changing climate on agriculture, in our view, is a possible step forward not only in economic, environmental and social benefits, but also in the structure of agricultural production. we must also pay special attention to the whole mechanism of change.

In conclusion, it can be said that the normative legal acts adopted by the Republic of Uzbekistan and international documents ratified by the Republic of Uzbekistan contribute to the prevention of climate change, natural disasters and droughts, the development of agricultural legislation.

References

1. Изменение климата и водные проблемы в Центральной Азии. Москва–Бишкек, 2006. – С. 34–58.
2. Изменение климата и меры адаптации сельского хозяйства к этим переменам в Беларуси сайт agrobelarus.by
3. Тухташев , Х. 2021. Научно-теоретические взгляды на определение правового статуса фермерского хозяйства. *Общество и инновации*. 2, 5/S (июн. 2021), 269–277. DOI:https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss5/S-pp269-277.
4. Халқ сўзи газетаси. 03 октябрь 2018 й.
5. https://www.google.com

ISSN 2792-4017 (online), Published under Volume: 2 Issue: 2 in February-2022