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THE ROLE OF HUMAN IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Since the appearance of the human on earth, his actions have influenced the environment, changing it. As thousands of years passed and the number of people on the planet increased, this impact on the environment only intensified. This impact could be both negative and positive. Negative impacts are the result of the destruction of local flora and fauna, irrational use of natural resources leading to their depletion and destruction, thereby changing the balance in the ecosystems of certain regions, transforming the landscape. To date, the result of such actions has been air pollution, destruction of forests, pollution of water resources, soil, illegal destruction of animals and much more. Of course, these are not all the environmental problems that human has been able to cause, but their number is only increasing every day. We must understand that human existence without the presence of the environment is simply impossible. Human and nature are not only interconnected, but also interdependent.

Keywords: *environment, human rights, human attitude towards nature, access to information about the environment, mechanisms of international law, international organizations, climate change.*

The main goal of environmental protection is ultimately to establish harmony between human development and a favorable and sustainable state of the environment. Nature does not recognize state or administrative borders of countries, and the efforts of one or several countries do not produce the results necessary to prevent an environmental crisis, which could be achieved if the entire world community participated in this area.

Historically, people's attitudes toward the environment differed depending on the historical era and culture. The transition of humanity from gathering and hunting to agriculture and animal husbandry led to the accelerated development of society in the social and economic spheres at the expense of natural environmental resources, thereby increasing and intensifying human pressure on nature, on its regression, thereby changing its attitude towards it. So in ancient times, nature was considered something constantly moving, changing, and at the same time natural, organized. The human was considered not as a separate being outside of nature, but as part of a given system. The ideal was considered to be human life in harmony with nature. In various cultures, nature was considered a deity, and natural disasters or cataclysms were considered as tests or punishments for acts committed that angered nature. This concept lasted until the emergence of faith in one God. During the Middle Ages, human's view of nature changed dramatically, especially from the influence of Western Christian culture, where human occupied the position of the pinnacle of divine creation and rose above all other creations of God, especially above the environment. In a number of sources, nature was presented as an evil that must be fought[1].

During the Renaissance, human's relationship with the environment began to change again. People, influenced by revolutionary views in religion and culture, began to look at nature as a source of beauty, joy and pleasure. As a result, this particular period of time is a period of revival of art, science and new views of the world. Magnificent works of art began to be dedicated to nature, emphasizing its beauty and importance for humans. Although, while simultaneously considering the relationship between human and the environment, one can trace human's need for nature, or human's dependence on the environment. This dependence only aggravated the already deteriorating state of nature, due to the expansion of the boundaries of human activity as a result of an increase in the number of people. For example, due to a lack of food, people destroyed entire forests in order to expand agricultural areas, which led to soil erosion. This phenomenon can be particularly observed in the Mediterranean and Middle East regions.

Scientific and technological progress, which began during the industrial revolution, led to even greater human consumption of natural resources and the emergence of ideas about the superiority of human being over nature, which ultimately led to an environmental disaster. In the 20th century, global production increased 20-fold, improving people's well-being and quality of life while

simultaneously destroying the ecosystems around them. It was during this period that people began to understand about their role in the environment, that is, its positive or negative impact on nature. And after two devastating world wars, an unregulated consumer attitude towards the environment, which the planet could not replenish even then, could lead to the destruction of humanity, prompted the fact that from that moment the question of environmental safety and the role of the human within the environment began to rise international level. As a result, environmental protection programs began to be developed and adopted both within the framework of national jurisdiction and within the framework of international law, thereby these actions began to be considered as a positive human impact on the environment. Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in 1948, did not contain an article on the human right to the environment, but in the late 1960s the environmental movement, which began to grow in strength, began to demand that the world community take measures within the framework of environmental safety. So in 1972, on the initiative of the General Assembly established the Environmental Protection Program (UNEP). This program was created as a result of the adoption of the Stockholm Declaration in 1972, aimed at creating international measures to prevent persistent environmental pollution, and identifying the role of human in the environment [2]. Through UNEP's collaboration with non-governmental and international organizations, a number of achievements in the field of environmental safety have been achieved. First of all, it was established that each person is individually responsible for the quality of the environment in which he lives. The Stockholm Declaration of 1972 brought environmental issues to attention at the national level. The solution to this problem was the establishment within 10 years of ministries of environmental protection in countries around the world. However, disagreements on a number of issues between developed and developing countries led to the fact that developed countries did not support, ignored or prevented the adoption of measures or acts in this area. This declaration went down in history as one of the first international documents that raised environmental problems and established the principles of action of participating countries and designated a person as an individual with the right to live in a healthy environment. June 5 was proclaimed by the General Assembly as World Environment Day, which has been celebrated every year since the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment [3]. Then, subsequently, a number of other international documents were adopted, which not only referred to and confirmed the norms of the Stockholm Declaration, but also expanded the scope of the mechanisms necessary to prevent pollution and achieve a healthy environment within the framework of sustainable development.

UNEP played a significant role in this context. An international conference called RIO+20, 20 years after the 1992 RIO Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development, which brought the issue of sustainable development to the forefront of the UN and international agenda, attempted to establish UNEP as the leading global environmental body [4]. In collaboration with UNEP, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was created, and the Global Environment Facility was established. The main mission of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is to study the risks of climate change resulting from anthropogenic factors - that is, human activities in the environment. At the same time, the Global Environment Facility is an international financial entity aimed at financing projects to improve the environment. Its activities are implemented through the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank. Both of these organizations operate in the international arena as international entities, through which various international programs are implemented with the assistance of other international and non-governmental organizations [5].

Another well-known international organization is GREENPEACE [6]. At the beginning it acted as a movement against nuclear testing and for peace, in 1971 it transformed into an international non-governmental environmental organization aimed at combating environmental threats emanating from humans, as well as maintaining a healthy environment around the world. Today, this organization carries out actions against environmental pollution by industrial waste. GREENPEACE, with its many years of experience and influence, seeks from governments and companies to take measures and actions on specific environmental issues. This organization bases its activities on three principles: 1) the principle of independence - Greenpeace does not accept financial support from states, commercial structures and political parties. Its activities are carried out on the basis of donations from citizens and

private charitable foundations, 2) the principle of non-violence - Greenpeace does not accept any form of violence to achieve its goals, 3) the principle of protest by action - Greenpeace believes in protest as the only way to achieve and unite people to protect nature.

Another organization created to prevent destruction and protect the environment is the World Wildlife Fund [7]. This organization operates throughout the world, uniting millions of people to carry out its mission to combat the deterioration of the natural environment and achieve harmony and balance between human being and nature. At the initiative of the World Fund, in order to protect animals not only on land, but also at sea, a law was adopted to protect the sea from oil pollution, the fishing and trade of certain types of fish was completely prohibited, and a Bear Patrol was created in Artik to prevent conflicts between polar bears and human.

On the international stage, on October 8, 2021, the UN Rights Council took a step by adopting a resolution recognizing access to a sustainable and healthy environment, as its universal right of any person [8]. With this resolution, the Council called on countries around the world to work together to realize this right. This action was emphasized by the Orkhun Declaration of 1998, which raised the topic of the procedural right of a person to receive necessary and important information about the environment, his active participation in the decision-making process and access to justice to realize his right to a healthy environment. All these actions can be considered the result achieved by human rights activists, who were able to achieve through a long struggle not only with local groups of people, intergovernmental organizations, but also with states. It is necessary to understand that climate change, as a result of the negative impact of human activities, only aggravates its situation, forcing people to leave their homes, migrate to other places and jeopardize food security. Of course, there are many other international organizations in the world, such as the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and many others, which, within their powers, develop such principles, implement such programs and projects that are aimed at protecting the environment and, first of all, at protecting the rights and freedoms of every person on earth within the framework of environmental safety.

It should be noted that the proposals listed above are part of international environmental law. First of all, international environmental law is a set of international legal norms and principles that regulate the relationship between subjects of international law regarding environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, ensuring environmental safety and human compliance with environmental standards.

Under the influence of international documents, states also began to adopt national regulations within their jurisdiction to regulate human activities that negatively impact the environment. States began to create nature reserves and national parks in order to preserve species of flora and fauna that are on the path to extinction. Projects are being adopted to regulate human-generated waste that negatively affects the environment by reusing it - that is, recycling waste. This will not only reduce environmental pollution, but will also prevent the dumping of potentially useful materials [9]. In particular, the countries of Western Europe have distinguished themselves in this, which, understanding the importance of the issue of environmental safety of the European continent, are taking strict measures in the field of construction and nature conservation to obtain results in this aspect. So, for example, to reduce environmental pollution in the energy sector, programs are being adopted and projects are being implemented to obtain alternative energy sources, thereby prohibiting dirty energy sources at the legislative level. And in industry, restrictions are set on the quantity of products produced to reduce the level of pollution in the atmosphere and soil [10]. In the countries of Asia and in a number of other continents, various national and regional documents are also adopted, however, due to the fact that most of the developing countries are located on these continents, their developing economy and the opportunities flowing from it do not allow them to fully implement these acts, which leads them to a violation.

In international law, there are many other international and regional treaties that regulate human activities in relation to the environment, defining the role of humans within nature. States and organizations must cooperate to solve environmental crises peacefully in accordance with the UN Charter. Together they must regulate the role of man in the environment, prevent all attempts to

commit crimes that may have a negative impact on nature, and also inform each other in advance about environmental crises occurring on their territory, in order to jointly eliminate them, preventing their spread throughout to the world.

Although today, despite the adoption of numerous international and regional treaties and acts that regulate human relations with the environment, that is, they give the idea that without this environment, not only a person, but the whole world cannot simply survive, that many people are still irrational and irresponsible they use natural resources for the benefit only of themselves, without thinking about those around them, makes us understand that even with such a level of technological progress, a person still remains anthropocentric, that is, an exorbitant egoist within the framework of the whole world. Even in modern literature one can notice that there are statements that even “the human takes from nature everything he needs”, and not vice versa, that “nature gives him everything he needs”. Such a statement itself undermines everything that has been done to achieve a balance between human and the environment. My main idea of this article is that a person himself must develop ideas about respect, his respectful attitude towards the world around him. International norms and principles only guide and systematize a person; states and their bodies only accept and monitor their implementation, thereby giving him a reason to think about his actions, about the rules of relations with nature. Because he must understand that the earth is our common and only home, and the decisions we make today will inevitably affect the fate of the next generation.

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ƏTRAF MÜHİTİN MÜHAFİZƏSİNDƏ İNSANIN ROLU

İnsan yer üzündə yaranandan bəri onun hərəkətləri ətraf mühitə təsir göstərmiş, onu dəyişdirmişdir. Min illər keçdikcə və planetdəki insanların sayı artdıqca ətraf mühitə bu təsir daha da gücləndi. Bu təsir həm mənfi, həm də müsbət ola bilər. Mənfi təsirlər yerli flora və faunanın məhv edilməsi, təbii ehtiyatlardan səmərəsiz istifadə nəticəsində onların tükənməsinə və məhvina, bununla da müəyyən regionların ekosistemlərində tarazlığın dəyişməsinə, landsaftın dəyişməsinə səbəb olur. Bu günə qədər bu cür hərəkətlərin nəticəsi havanın çirklənməsi, meşələrin məhv edilməsi, su ehtiyatlarının, torpağın çirklənməsi, heyvanların qanunsuz məhv edilməsi və s. Təbii ki, bunlar insanın yarada bildiyi bütün ekoloji problemlər deyil, lakin onların sayı hər gün artır. Başa düşməliyik ki, ətraf mühitin iştirakı olmadan insanın mövcudluğu sadəcə olaraq mümkün deyil. İnsan və təbiət təkcə bir-biri ilə əlaqəli deyil, həm də bir-birindən asılıdır.

Açar sözlər: ətraf mühit, insan hüquqları, insanın təbiətə münasibəti, ətraf mühit haqqında informasiya, beynəlxalq hüquqi mexanizmləri, beynəlxalq təşkilatlar, iqlim dəyişikliyi.

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РОЛЬ ЧЕЛОВЕКА В ЗАЩИТЕ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ.

С момента появления человека на земле он своими действиями оказывал воздействия на окружающую среду, меняя его. По прохождению тысячи лет и увеличением количества людей на планете данное воздействие на окружающую среду лишь усиливалась. Данное воздействие могло носить как негативный, так и позитивный характер. Негативные воздействия — это результат уничтожение местной флоры и фауны, нерациональное использование природных ресурсов приводящие к их истощению и уничтожению, тем самым меняя баланс в экосистемы определенных регионов, трансформируя ландшафт. На сегодняшний день результатом таких действий стало загрязнение атмосферы, уничтожение лесов, загрязнение водных ресурсов, почвы, незаконное уничтожение животных и многое другое. Конечно, это не все экологические проблемы, которые человека смог совершить, но и с каждым днем их количество лишь увеличивается. Мы должны понимать, что существование человека без наличия окружающей среде просто невозможно. Человек и природы не только взаимосвязаны, но и взаимозависимы.

Ключевые слова: *окружающая среда, права человека, отношение человека к природе, доступ к информации об окружающей среде, механизмы международного права, международные организации, изменение климата.*

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