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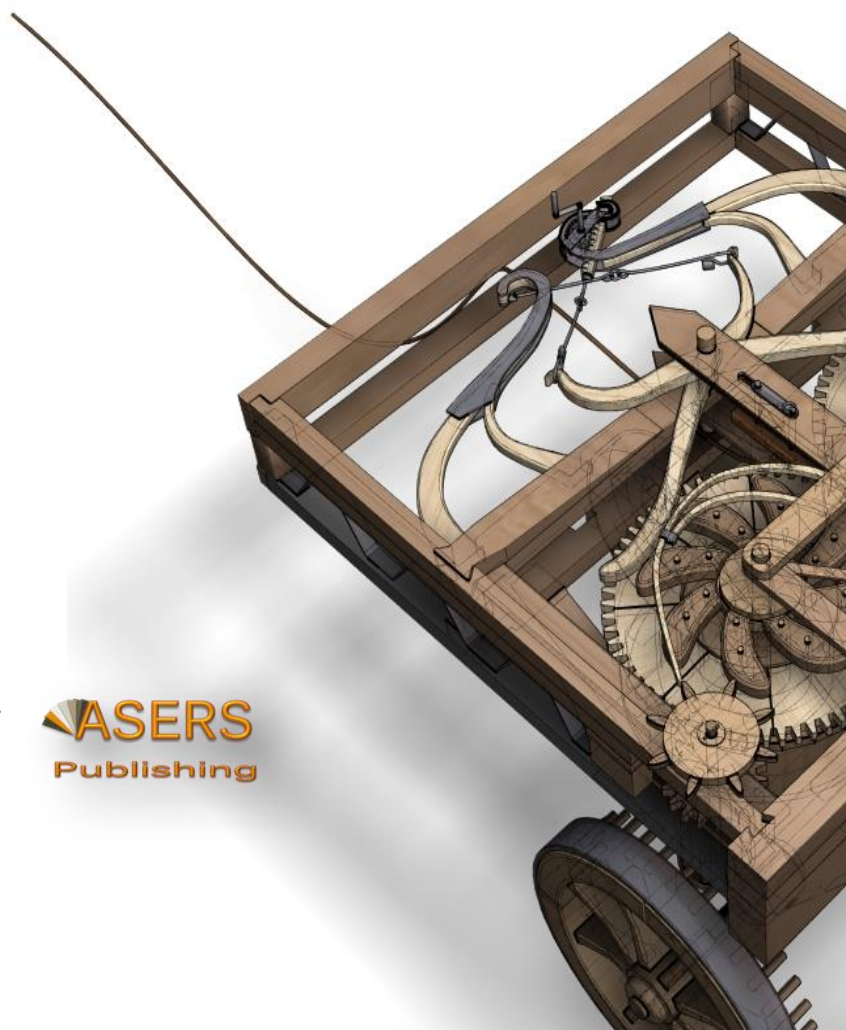
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Table of Contents:

	Methods of Combating Offenses in the Field of Ecology	
1	Rostyslav SHCHOKIN, Vasyl OLIINYK, Oleksandr AMELIN, Yevhen BONDARENKO, Vitaliy MAZIYCHUK, Dmytro KYSLENKO	5
	The Use of Garden Plants - A Form of Balinese Local Wisdom in the Conservation	
2	Anak Agung Ketut DARMADI, Ni Luh WATINIASIH, Anak Agung Gde Raka DALEM, Ni Made GARI	16
	The Extent of Considering Environmental Crimes as a Manifestation of Economic Crimes	
3	Mohamad ALSHIBLE, Hamzeh ABU ISSA, Tareq AL-BILLEH	23
	Study of the Current State, Problems and Potential of the Waste Management System Affecting the Development of the Green Economy of the Region	
4	Sergey BESPALYY, Yelena GRIDNEVA, Gulnar KALIAKPAROVA	32
	Participation in Household Hazardous Waste Management: A Case Study of the Dam Community, Northeast of Thailand	
5	Sariya INTASIN, Nuchanart SRAKAT, Wachirakiat BAOTHONGCHAN, Suttiwan INTAKANOG, Phajongjid PRATUMCHAD, Sasithorn PECHRSAN, Ananya POPRADIT	44
	“Green Products”: A Review with the Consumer Buying Process Framework	
6	Yanghai CAO	52
	Biofuel Production from Animal Waste in Northeastern of Libya: Experimental and Simulation Investigations	
7	Monaem ELMNIFI, Abdelnaser OMRAN, Magdi ALMOSMARY, Rahel G. RAHEL	67
	Impact of State and Legal Regulation on the Sustainable Development of Agricultural Territories and Improving the Standard of Living of the Population	
8	Pavel A. KALASHNIKOV, Arslan KULANOV, Erkin N. NESIPBEKOV, Assel KAISHATAYEVA, Shyrin M. KANTARBAYEVA	82
	The Extent of Constitutionalizing the Environmental Rights as One of the Anchors to Keep a Healthy, Clean Environment: A Difficult Balance between the International Agreements and the Jordanian Constitution's Restrictions	
9	Ali AL-HAMMOURI, Tareq AL-BILLEH, Abdullah ALKHSEILAT	89
	Modeling Lasolo Watershed Sedimentation and Mangrove Root Growth at the Lasolo Coast in North Konawe, Indonesia	
10	Nurul KHAKHIM, Farid YASIDI, Djati MARDIATNO, Agung KURNIAWAN	98
	Springs Distribution and Biophysical Mapping as a Strategy to Preserve Water Sources in Semarang City, Indonesia	
11	Nana Kariada Tri MARTUTI, Dewi Liesnoor SETYOWATI, Margareta RAHAYUNINGSIH, Nur Kusuma DEWI, Wahid Akhsin Budi Nur SIDIQ, Dhita Prasisca MUTIATARI	113
	Improving the Environmentally Oriented Activities of Entrepreneurship	
12	Aina AIDAROVA, Tazhikul MASHIROVA, Ainur ABILKASSYM, Aliya ATENOVA, Zhanna SHUGAIPOVA, Yerzhan ZHUSSUPOV	126
	Urban Ecosystem Network. Standardization's Effects upon Development of Green Open Spaces in the Arosuka River Flow Area	
13	G. GUSMAL, Agus IRIANTO, Susi EVANITA	143
	Role of Microfinance in Mitigating Disasters in Pakistan	
14	Hafiz Waqas KAMRAN, Abdelnaser OMRAN	150

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15	Green Banking Tools for the Implementation of a State's Environmental Policy: Comparative Study Bayanslu MARKHAYEVA, Alisher Serikbolovich IBRAYEV, Madina BEISENOVA, Gaukhar SERIKBAYEVA, Milton ARRIETA-LÓPEZ	160
16	The Role of the Environment Committees in the Nineteenth Parliament for the Year 2020 in Studying Matters Related to Environmental Affairs in Jordan Tareq AL-BILLEH, Hamzeh ABU ISSA	168
17	Environmental Pollution Crime Noor ALHENDI, Muamar SALAMEH	176
18	Environmental and Socio-Economic Development Strategy of Depressed Regions Dana AKISHEVA, Kanat ADILBAYEV, Zhibek ABYLKASSIMOVA, Aigul ADILBAYEVA, Zauresh NURGALIEVA	181
19	Circular Economy in Ukraine on the Way to European Integration: Directions for Sustainable Management during the War and Post-War Recovery Viktoriia SHVEDUN, Volodymyr BULBA, Liubov BOZHKO, Lesia KUCHER, Valentyna KHOLODOK, Oleksandr IHNATIEV	194
20	Maintaining Environmental Sustainability through Public Financing. Insights from Kazakhstan Anar KURMANALINA, Galiya TURMAKHANBETOVA, Zagira ISKAKOVA, Abzal MUKUSHEV, Nazgul KHAMITKHAN, Ruslana ICHSHANOVA	207
21	Sustainable Development of Rural Areas in the Conditions of Globalization: Ukrainian Realities Tetiana LISOVA, Svitlana SHARAPOVA, Viktoriia BREDIKHINA, Liudmyla LEIBA	217
22	Climate Change Impacts and Environmental and Water use Behaviors, Beliefs and Perceptions Ismail BANO, Nirmala DORASAMY, Faizal BUX	225
23	Overview of Projects Challenges to Achieve Transformations in Food Industry Laura BAIZHANOVA, John CHRISTIANSEN, Duissekul KUNANBAEVA	236
24	The Role of Press Tours in the Development of Park Recreation Complexes Olesia DOLYNSKA, Ihor SMYRNOV, Inna SHOROBURA, Volodymyr MERCHANSKYI, Ihor TSURKAN	249
25	Developing Nature Interpretation and Alternative Management Strategies to Promote Pro-Environmental Behaviors among Visitors to Thailand's National Parks Pitoon AMORNWITTHAWAT, Noppawan Tanakanjana PHONGKHIEO, Thawan NIEAMSUP	261
26	Ecotourism Routes in Ugam-Chatkal State Natural Park and Their Organization Ulugbek NARMANOV, Otabek NARMANOV, Mirzaeva AZIZAKHAN	272
27	The Amount of Tourist Waste in the Altai Mountains. Mongolia and Kazakhstan Cases Badyelgaj YERBAKHYT, Bauyrzhan KAPSALYAMOV, Gulnur SASPUGAYEVA, Amarjargal MUNKH-ERDENE, Zhazgul TUSSUPOVA	283

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The Extent of Constitutionalizing the Environmental Rights as One of the Anchors to Keep a Healthy, Clean Environment: A Difficult Balance between the International Agreements and the Jordanian Constitution's Restrictions

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Abstract:

This study analyzes the extent to which the environmental rights are constitutionalized as one of the anchors to maintain a healthy and clean environment through referring to the international agreements and the Jordanian constitution. This research aims at showing the international frame of the environmental rights, and the environmental rights in the Jordanian constitution. This study followed the analytical approach, analyzing the texts of the international agreements that organizes the environmental rights, also analyzing the extent to which these rules agree with the constitutional principles agreed upon regarding the right of a clean and healthy environment. This study concluded many results and recommendations, most importantly; the need of shedding light over the Jordanians' right in a healthy environment, enabling its censorship tools adding real protection for the human right in a healthy environment. Dedicating the special procedure rights of protecting the environment to let the audience participation and civil community institutions participate in development decision making through evaluating the environmental effort by providing environmental information about the size of damage caused by the developmental projects, the preventative principal in protecting the environment and the right to have administrative, environmental and legal justice. Putting principals and basis for the national environmental legislations in the Jordanian institution.

Keywords: environmental rights; Jordanian institution; international agreements; protecting the environment; human rights.

JEL Classification: K32; K33; K19; K10; R11.

Introduction

The study analyzes the human right in a healthy and clean environment being a right from the third-generation rights based upon national, regional and international shared cooperation. The contemporary environmental problems are a priority for the international society and the UN in particular, having a great negative impact on the international peace and security. After the traditional protection procedures failed, the scarce need to protect the environment constitutionally has risen, and is dictated in the core of the Jordanian constitution provisos. Especially with the world celebrating 50 years since the Stockholm conference about human environment, where

the United Nation General Assembly made a historical decision; announcing that reaching a healthy, clean and sustainable environment is a universal right for humans. 161 countries including Jordan had supported this decision (The Stockholm advertisement that has been embraced on the 16th of June, 1972 by the UN conference about the human environment is the first document that acknowledges the connection between development, poverty and environment).

1. Research Background

The importance of constitutionalizing the environmental rights in the constitution to provide more protection for the environment in light of the environmental restrictions that face us lies in following the lead of other countries. Add to that, according to the last decision made by the UN which carries acknowledging the human right to live in a peaceful environment crowning the decision of the UNHRC. Several countries around the world have also constitutionalized the environmental rights.

Human rights law includes environmental commitments, including procedural commitments for countries to evaluate the environment effect on human rights, spreading environmental awareness and enable people in environmental law decision making so that remedial options become available. The human rights connected to environment also include objective commitments that stand upon legal and constitutional framework that protects against any environmental defect that contradicts with human rights (the report of the autonomous expert in the matter of human rights commitments related to enjoying a substantial, healthy and secure environment, Mr. John H. Knox, presented to Human Rights Committee in the twenty fifth session).

2. Methodology

Had the environment been protected as a value, this study has rarely been tackled in the constitutional studies, thus; the constitutional concept of the environment didn't find enough interest from the constitutional jurisprudence. Even if this interest exists on the international level, it hasn't been transferred into the internal law in the Arabic law studies framework in general, nor the constitutional studies in particular. Despite the fact that Arab countries produced special environmental legislations, besides organizing this issue through other legislations. Based on that, we find contrast between the different Arabic legislations definition of environment, though they all seek to reach the same goal; that is defining the different elements which affect the human life. Consequently, we either have a negative impact on these elements which leads to limit the healthy life of individuals, or we try through exerting the needed efforts to protect these elements preventing anything from affecting them, thus; providing an appropriate atmosphere for humans to live (AL-Hasban 2011).

3. The International Framework of the Environmental Rights

Everyone must be able to live in an environment that satisfies his health and welfare. Countries should take tangible gradual steps, together or alone, to set the appropriate framework to enable the essential substances for a healthy sustainable environment, maintain these frameworks and execute them in the natural world. This also includes the systems that governs the processes executed by the companies and the key actors, locally and beyond the territory limits (Ma'adah & Al-Lafi, 1996).

The international cooperation for development and enacting human rights, according to the firm principles of the international law including the International Covenant about the cultural, social economical rights, is a commitment that falls upon all countries. This cooperation and support that particularly falls upon the countries that can help other countries, especially in treating the transient effects of the limitations caused by environmental circumstances like weather change.

3.1 International Conferences

Talking about environment being a human right is relatively new, it hasn't been dictated in The Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the two international covenants but in a quick way. However, the industrial, technological evolution happening made countries pay attention to the danger of pollution and its effect on human existence, ever since it's not something limited to countries, rather it affects all humanity. UN and its different organizations sought to hold conferences and agreements for that cause. It further founded organizations to protect the environment, because the right in environment is a collective right as well as it is for individuals. This right is connected to other rights, above all the right of development. Thus, the criticism scholars directed at the public international law can be directed at the international law of environment. Though there are a lot international agreements, but the lack of activating them and the predominance of international economic interests will definitely lead to violate the right in a clean environment (Al-Qawi 2002).

Therefore, living a healthy quiet life is a major human right that has many folds; one of them shows the strong connection between a human right in life and his right to have a clean environment. The human right to live is being assaulted in a way that can't be rebelled. The environment pollution that is not restricted or belittled and the industrial projects' pollution that can't be stopped because of the loss of legislations that organizes their activities to decrease their negative impact on the environment, being insufficient or not activated. Thus, protecting the environment is protecting human rights to live. So, the environment is one dimension of the human rights that stand today as a priority in the human interests list (Mu'ammam, 2007).

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights published in 1948 dictates our right to live. Then comes the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which is a compelling covenant and Jordan is part of it. But we shouldn't look at the right to live based on criminal background, because the right to live is protected through the Penal Code, thus; any person commits a murder is punished. Rather we need to look at the Covenant with environmental background, if it's took for granted that the human right in life needs protection from assault, it also needs environmental circumstances that guarantees the continuation of life on earth. Without fresh air and clean water and continuous environment resources the human right to live can't be protected.

The right in a healthy environment is evident in the purposes of the Code (25) from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Alwan, & Al-Mousa, 2007), though not directly dictated, this code dictates that each person has the right in living level that protects his and his family's health and welfare. It also includes the rights in food, clothing, needed medical and social services. Then, the cultural, social, economic International Covenant in Code (11) dictated the individual right in an appropriate living status for him and his family; appropriate food and clothing. The Universal Covenant about the cultural, social and economic rights decides in Code (12) the individual right in having the utmost health level. To make this possible, necessary decisions should be taken on various levels; industrial and environmental. Thus, Code (12) in the Universal Covenant on social, cultural and economic rights dictated that, "the party countries in this covenant state the right of every person in having the utmost physical and mental health, this includes the arrangements taken by the party countries to ensure full practice of this right. The arrangements are for: (a) decrease the infants' death rate and secure a healthy development of children, (b) improve the industrial, environmental health aspects, (c) preventing the pandemic, endemic and occupational diseases, other diseases, fight against them and limit them, (d) create medical care services for everyone in case of disease.

From what has been mentioned we find that objective analysis of these provisos leads to a strong connection between the environment and human rights, bear in mind these documents were written in the late 40s; which means before environment took its current concept and richness. The environment right is closely connected to participating in decision making through direct negotiation on the national level to allow the largest number of non-governmental groups and individuals (whether directly or through their elected representatives) to speak their minds in public issues that might affect them or threaten their security and life. Such participation is active in decision making in every aspect in life: political, economic, social, setting a legislative basis for it.

The environment right is connected to the right of ownership and the sacred private life, especially when his property and health is assaulted by various pollutions. The European Court for Human Rights assured the relation between the environment right and sacredness of the private life of individuals and the sacredness of residence. Holding it as an indirect basis to respect the right of a clean environment. The court concluded that the environmental pollution caused by allowing a factory do its business and industrial activities near a residential area violates the private life and sacredness of residence. Ever since the human is the greatest recourse of any nation, a healthy, balanced environment is one of its rights; because it guarantees the other assured rights and completes it with accordance to the international agreements of human rights.

John Knocks assured, the individual expert in environment and human rights, the interconnected relation between environment and human rights. Healthy environment is essential in human rights, and practicing human rights is vital for a healthy environment as well. Mr. Knocks' report defined many cases that need processing; such as the one related to the world-wide environmental defect like weather change, and the active non-governmental forces like multi-national agencies, the weak communities including children, the homeless and the indigenous people.

From his speech where he declared the results of his annual report in front of the human rights committee held in Geneve, 2012, it was mentioned that: "upon the request of human rights committee, the Office of the High Commissioner of human rights studied the effect of weather change on human rights. The study found that the weather change directly and indirectly threatens many rights including: the right in life and food as a result to the excessive weather accidents, the right in water as a result to the ice rivers melting and the shrinking of the ice cover. Also, the right in having the best level of health due to the malnutrition, the excessive weather status, and

the increase of diseases that spread through high temperatures like the Malaria. The study observed that the rise in sea levels resulting from the global warming threatens the small Islands, which result in affecting the right to choose the destination, adding to that a full set of individual rules that rely on the country in protecting it".

The relationship between the Human Rights Movement and the Environment Movement has become very interconnected, more than the past days, and it is documented in the Universal Human Rights Movement. The environmental associations in different countries in the world referred to the Universal Covenant of the political and civil rights or the Universal Covenant about the economic rights to demand and defend the environmental human rights. The environmentalists knew that demanding the economic, civil and political rights is the best way to protect the environment. Especially that these demands are civil rights, so people practice their rights through the freedom of speech to protect their environment related social rights (Al-Hadithi, 2003).

It is worth mentioning that the international law agreements happen because of environmental catastrophes like: desertification, Ozon hole, nuclear waste, and climate change) (Alwan, & Al-Mousa, 2007). The environment movement defends the people's rights while the opposite movements defend individual's rights. And the International Law protects the individual and national rights but local societies and such small environmental communities often finds itself he execution of dam projects and mining places lacking legal protection over it (Kashakesh, 1998).

According to the aforementioned: we find that to cease violating human rights requires merging the basic civil freedoms clearly to achieve sustainable development. Though the universal agreements have been written a long time ago without realizing the environment problems, but we find that many of the rights it dictates are environmental.

Maybe adopting the right of decision making which can be used as a procedural right through representing individuals and groups in protecting their basic rights through active participation. This is considered as applying the environmental laws, to protect against the various effects implemented by the government and the private companies in the areas they live in. Here, the researcher stresses the necessity of dictating the adoption of the right in a healthy environment for every individual all the world's constitutions. Considering the importance of preserving the environment and achieve sustainable development. (Al-Khawajah *et al.* 2022; Alkhseilat, *et al.* 2022).

The guarantees available to protect human rights to live in a healthy environment is protected through the international agreements, international conventions and announcements. The last agreement of these guarantees was a development target for the millennium of 2015 and on. Guaranteeing sustained environment was one of the biggest aims to protect the world especially against climate change. Adding to that what has been agreed upon in the weather conference in 2015, which was held in Paris, the French capital. The agreement resulted from this conference is a guarantee for the human right and the universe as a whole. Stressing the need of providing national guarantees through setting environmental legislations in all countries. Providing guarantees to protect the right of having (a healthy environment) in all the constitutions, bearing in mind that some countries directly constitutionalized this right. Thus, the Jordanian constitution and its modifications for the year 2022 should be revised. Noting the urge to modify the Jordanian constitution to include objective environment right system; the right in environment, development, natural resources, adding to that the procedural environmental rights especially the right of having environment democracy, and getting environmental justice. (Al-Hyajnah, 2012).

It's worth mentioning that the Hashemite Jordanian Kingdom have ratified most the covenants and agreements regarding the environment. It is essential to transform these principles and agreements into national legal provisos and perform legislative modifications upon the rules and systems of environment to agree with these covenants and agreements to fulfill the international commitments resulting from joining these covenants. Last agreement joined was Paris environment agreement, which was the first global agreement about climate. This agreement came after negotiations held during the UN conference (COP 21) for climate change in Paris 2015. A Royal Decree has approved joining the agreement decision in 2016.

3.2 International Organizations Decisions

Due to the increasing threat for individuals and communities who defend their environmental rights in various places in the world, priority to support, reinforce and protect these environmental rights and human rights has been given by the environment UN program and Human rights UN office. Whereas the UN public institution took a historical decision, saying that reaching a sustainable, healthy and clean environment is a global human right, and 161 countries supported the decision including Jordan. Meanwhile, eight countries didn't vote; those are, China, Russia, Belarus, Cambodia, Iran, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, and Ethiopia. The decision relying on a similar

proviso adopted by Human rights Committee last year calls for the countries, the international organizations and the commercial companies to intensify the efforts to guarantee a healthy environment for everyone (A/RES/76/300, 2022).

The abstract -originally presented by Costa Rica, the Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia and Switzerland and more than 100 countries now participated in sponsoring it- indicates that the right in a healthy environment is connected to the current international law and confirms that promoting it requires total application of multilateral environmental agreements.

It also testifies that climate change, non-sustainable management and use of natural resources, air, earth, and water pollution, and the unhealthy management of chemicals and waste leads to loss in biological diversity which contradicts having this right- the environmental defects have direct and indirect negative impact on the actual enjoyment of all human rights.

According to Mr. (David Boyd) the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, the committee decision will change the nature of the international law of human rights itself. He said in a conversation with UN news that governments made promises to clean the environment and face the environment emergency status many decades. But the right in a healthy environment changes people's perspective from begging to demanding governments to act, as he had said it.

Inger Andersen- the executive director of UN environment program said that since Stockholm announcement in 1972, this right has been included in the national laws and constitutions and the regional agreements. Today's decision puts the right in its right place: global acknowledgement". It is also noted that this decision is not legally compelling; which means that countries are not legally obliged to follow. But perhaps acknowledging the right in a healthy environment by the UN agencies is a motivation to work and enable normal people to question their governments.

Ms. Inger Anderson said that: "acknowledging this right is victory we should celebrate. Thanks to the Member states, thousands of civil community organizations and indigenous peoples' groups and tens thousands of people who unceasingly defended this right. But we must continue to build on this victory and apply this right."

Like the UN-Secretary General has said, the newly acknowledged right is critical in solving the planet's triple crisis, being the major interconnected environment threats facing humanity currently which are: climate change, pollution and the lack of biological diversity- and they are all included in the decision proviso. Each of these issues has its reasons and effects and should be resolved if we want to continue living on Earth.

Climate Change results became evident increasingly, through the rise in drought and its intensity, the scarce water, woods fires, the rise in sea levels, floods, polar ice melting, disastrous storms, and the decrease in biological diversity. At the same time, according to the global health organizations, air pollution is considered the biggest reason for disease and early death in the world, where more than seven million people die early because of pollution each year. Finally, the decrease or disappearance of Biodiversity- including animals, plants and environmental systems- affects the food supplies, reaching clean water and life as we know it (Almanasra *et al.* 2022; Al-Billeh 2022).

Ever since human rights are those rights rooted deeply in our nature and we can't live without them as humans, and the environment right is among the third generation of human rights and has been called solidarity rights. In the acknowledgement of human rights in a clean environment hasn't found international interest except until the sixties and seventies especially after Stockholm conference in 1972. So, the environment right's components are a bit mysterious. And the human right in a sustainable, healthy, clean and safe environment is included in the laws, constitutions, policies, and regional agreements which are adopted by more than 150 countries. Saving the environment is an essential condition to enable humans to actually enjoy the human rights dictated in the covenants, including the international covenant on civil and political rights, and the international covenant of economic, social and cultural rights. These rights are guaranteed to everyone regardless the sex, social status of the person according to these covenants, plus child rights agreement, and eliminating all kinds of discrimination against women agreement.

Countries should, when saving the right in a healthy environment, look into the individuals' and peoples' needs that is affected irregularly by environmental damages, which includes considering the great danger on environmental systems. Due to the increase in the environment defects, UN human rights committee, towards the end of March 2021, adopted a decision calling for a methodology based on human rights to protect the natural spaces and restore them. This decision helps in protecting the environment and participate in sustained development. Whereas important development related to the undeniable connection between human rights and the environment, which was reflected in this decision number (1L.6.Rev\ 46). Therefore, human rights commitments related to the environment have become clearer and more accepted. More than 155 countries have

now acknowledged in a way or another the right in a healthy environment in the international agreements, their constitutions, their legislations, their national policies.

Many recommendations, topped by the national center of human rights report in its annual reports. Also, many of the experts and media spokes people who called for the importance of constitutionalizing the environment rights. Stressing the importance of adding a new article to the Jordanian constitution which dictates that the country has to protect the environment and set an integrated system objective, and procedural environmental rights. Setting legal commitment to work on reaching sustainable development with increasing the acknowledgement of the connection between the environment and human rights. Many countries have already constitutionalized the right of environment as a human right.

4. The Environmental Rights in the Jordanian Constitution

Approving international or regional agreements means the country must adopt the impeded provisions and translate them on the national level by enlisting it into its legal system. This adoption reaches its level if the country constitutionalized the environmental rights, which leads to support its legal status following the high rank of the constitution in the legislative pyramid (Bouat 2017).

4.1 The Environmental Rights in the 1952 Constitution

Human rights aren't limited to the 'traditional' political, social, economic, and cultural rights, they rather contend this system to include unknown or undictated rights in the legal documents- national and international- and of these rights that strongly made its way to the international documents and the countries' national legislations is the human right in a clean unpolluted environment. And the right in enjoying the natural resources in a balanced rightly guided way that guarantees a fair life that allows him to develop and be luxurious in accordance with the nature (AL-Freehat 2008).

The Hashemite Jordanian Kingdom current valid constitution which was initiated in 1952 and its modifications in 2022 didn't include any obvious proviso about protecting the environment. The constitution didn't mention the human right in non-polluted clean environment at all, as it didn't indicate the country's obligation to maintain the environment and protect it against pollution. This can be explained that the environmental awareness wasn't ripe at that time, and the environmental issues wasn't obvious in the same intensity as nowadays. But the status changed, and the environment movement became aware on the national and the global scales. Thus, protecting the environment has become essential when setting, implementing and revising the developmental plans. (Al-Malkawi 2009).

So, the importance of confirming the concept of protecting the environment in the constitution as one of the natural rights of the human is represented in forbidding the legislator from ignoring the environment in setting the different laws and systems regarding industry, farming, investment and the rest of human activities under the penalty of unconstitutionality. Also, setting restrictions on the legislator and the different state apparatus not to sacrifice the environment interests to provide other interests, especially the economic interests. Furthermore, confirming the environment as a constitutional right would rectify the shortage or mystery in saving the environment legislations. This principle also gives the individuals and the civil community organizations a legal warranty to defend the environment and compel the different authorities to interfere and observe the environment considerations (Al-Momani 2004).

The Jordanian constitution is considered to be developed in the area of protecting human rights. It guaranteed many of them according to the prevalent perspective when it was initiated. It looks that time has become appropriate that the Jordanian constitutional legislative modify the Jordanian constitution in protecting the environment area to make it keep up with tens of national constitutions that include the proviso of human right in a clean environment through finding a special proviso that dictates the citizen right in a clean environment and the citizen and country's duty to maintain the environment and protect it.

Through dictating that each individual has the right to live in healthy environmental circumstances. So, the country guarantee protecting the environment and the biodiversity, maintaining them in a way that guarantees the sustainable development. The country should set the required legislations to protect the environment, these legislations must include the principle of pollution responsibility, the preventive principle in saving the environment area, the principle of evaluating the environment effect of human activities, the principle of participating in making the decisions with environmental effect, and guarantee the right to get environmental justice (Younis 2007).

4.2 The Importance of Constitutionalizing the Environmental Rights

Caring and acknowledging the environment as a human right started since Stockholm conference statement, which is considered to be the first legal proviso. It talks about the environment concept in the human right system framework. Jurisprudence classified this right as a compound and one of the solidarity rights that should be protected for all. It has been validated how important adding a new article to the Jordanian constitution which dictates that the country has to protect the environment and set an overall system of objective and procedural environmental rights, setting legal commitment to work achieve sustainable development. The countries' development isn't limited to the social and economic sides, but also correlates and integrates the environmental, social and economic dimensions, considering that the environment is the material surrounding where development happens, and without it, it remains hypothetical (Al-Khalilah *et al.* 2010).

With the end of the first decade of the twenty first century, the constitutions that include direct reference to the environmental responsibilities and rights, their number has reached 149 constitutions, which means these rights are included in more than 70% of national constitutions in the world. According to environmental performance, the countries which doesn't include a constitutional proviso to protect the environment like Canada, America, and Australia has less environment hand print (Al-Thal & Samarah 1989).

With the increase in confirming the connection between environment and human rights, many countries around the world have constitutionalized the environment right principle as one of the human rights. Like the Algerian legislator who dedicated environment constitutional protection, and ranked it as important in 1989 constitution. Also, through 2016 constitution, a step forward has been taken with direct declaration of the citizen right to live in a healthy environment that guarantees a respectful life. This is mentioned in the preamble of constitution that confirmed the necessity of "building productive economy that compete in sustaining development and protecting the environment". This protection has been reinforced in the 68 article and has directly confessed the human right in a healthy environment and the necessity to protect this right by the country and its institutions.

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Adding to the Egyptian constitution that dictated that each person has the right of a healthy, clean environment. The French constitution also adopted the direct right in environment. Also, the French environment agreement adopted it as referential constitutional document. Where the first article in the agreement dictated the following: "each person has the right to live in an appropriate and adequate environment". As a result, this right became constitutional, the French constitution also confirms the right in receiving information and environment decision making.

So, Jordan should dedicate the constitutional protection over the environment to enter a new era, that gives the environment right to a huge constitutional value compelling for the country and its institutions. Moving towards the increase in standard value of environment right giving it constitutional force; as a value at the top of the legislative pyramid in the legal system that the legislation belongs to so it becomes more valid and compelling. And it should openly dictate the coming generations' rights in the limits of the environment entity. The environment development relies upon four essential bases that Jordan must work to develop and keep up with them; which are: the human base, the institutional base, the legal base and the financial base. They ultimately aim to achieve "Ecological citizenship" with new environmental behavior and vision (AL-Khaldi 1997).

It is essential to spot the light on the Jordanian human right in a healthy environment and enable the regulatory tools to add active protection for the human right in healthy environment. Local research studies must be reinforced to study the effectiveness and activeness of constitutionalizing environment right. It is also necessary to dedicate the special procedural human rights in the audience and civil community institutions participation right in making the development decision through the evaluating process of the environment impact in the frame of Ecological citizenship. Through providing environmental information about the size and extent of the environmental defect of the development projects and the preventive principle in protecting the environment field. Also, the right to get judicial, administrative and environmental justice. Which is considered the most important processes regarding environmental human rights institution to enable the societies to protect their

environmental rights. This requires providing the legal protection for the environment and set principles and standpoints to the national environmental legislations that guides the legislator and the decision makers (Tarraf & Hasneen 2012).

Hence, the right in an appropriate healthy environment is already dedicated being described separately in the human right system. Today, before tomorrow we must demand constitutionalize this right to protect the ocean and live in a healthy environment now and protect future generations rights in the shade of the dangers that awaits humanity. It is necessary to acknowledge the environment right being a separate right in the international agreements and local constitutions. Thus, the researcher suggests adjusting the Jordanian constitution to add the environment right article. This is to insure maintaining the environment and protecting it against pollution. This issue is of equal value to the procedures conducted through the years 2011-2022, which was conducted to preform political reform (Al-Hyajnah 2021).

Conclusion

The evolution from the idea of human environment idea to the environment and development idea and the continuous development idea holds maturity in its ties resulting from the fact that the relationship between the environment and humans isn't limited to the effects of the environment status on human health. It started with caring for the environment cause, reaching to the UN decision, which acknowledged the human right to a healthy environment as one of the human rights. The environment is full of resources that humans can turn it into fortune through his efforts, scientific knowledge and technical tools. This requires many social and ethical dimensions in the human relation with the environment to ensure social justice between people and to ensure environment and weather justice.

In order to give the environment, the protection it deserves, an article must be added to the constitution to make it a right protected by the constitution to guarantee the human's living in a healthy environment and protecting the natural resources. To enable constitutionalizing the environment rights, environmental policies, legislative systems and the environment sector institutional framework must be revised to apply with constitutionalizing the environment rights to reach the right in a healthy environment for humans and citizens and to apply weather and environmental justice.

Finally, we must confess that the right in a safe and clean environment is a human right and we as humans should realize that we can't live without a healthy planet. So, countries should work hand in hand with civil community institutions that care for the environment and support them spiritually and materialistically. And make protecting the environment a core interest for the private and public sectors and the rest of the community.

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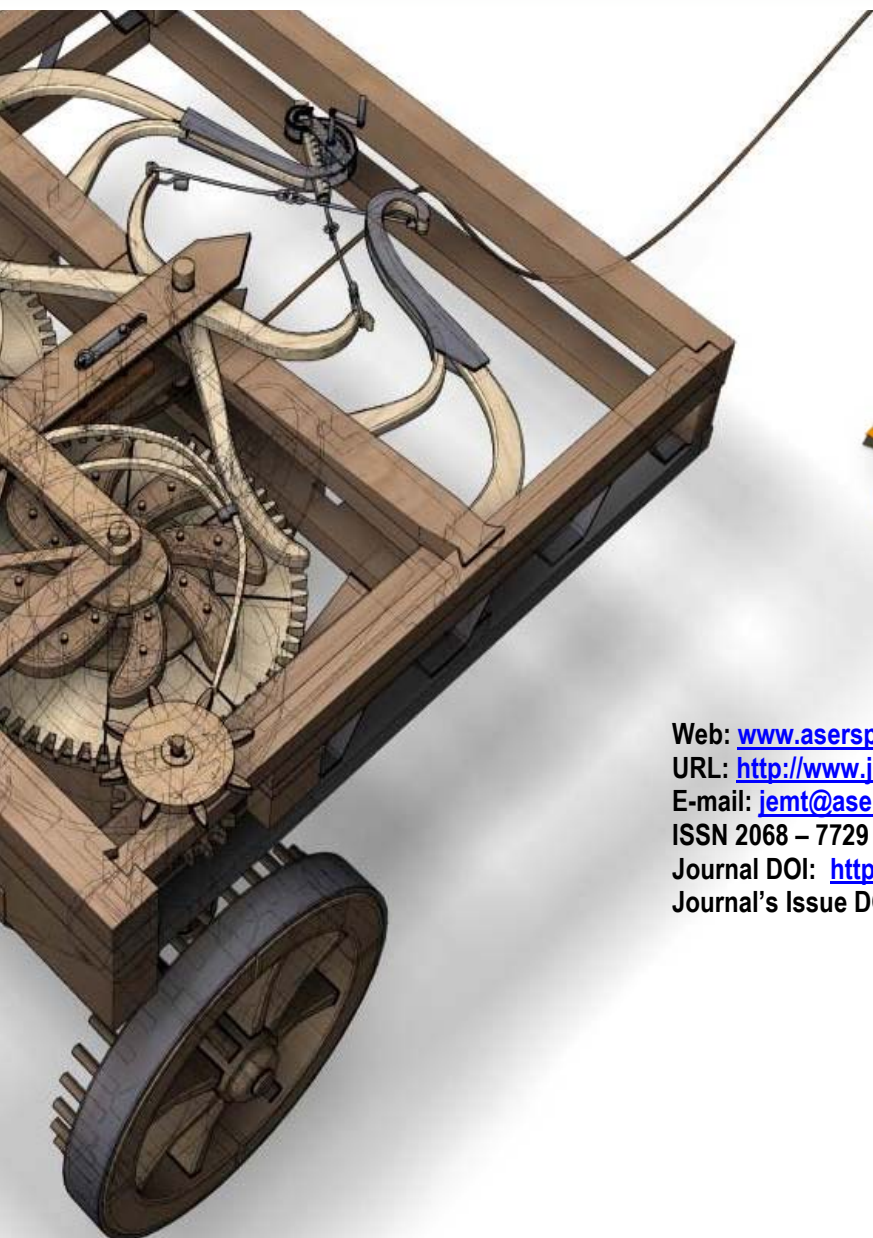
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