

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, THE ROLE OF LAND SUPPORT IN CREATION OF ECONOMIC AND LEGAL MECHANISMS OF EFFECTIVE USE OF LAND RESOURCES

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ABSTARCT:

The tasks of land management, which, unlike the other methods of economic and legal methods of environmental protection and regulation of land use, are very important in today's market economy, as they affect to the property and economic interests of natural resources users and other economic entities are given in this article.

KEYWORDS: land resources, land use, soil fertility, economic mechanism, legal mechanism, lands quality, environmental protection, financing, economic methods.

INTRODUCTION:

The unified state policy aimed at improving the system of regulation of land relations, land management, the rational use and protection of lands, accounting and evaluation, coordination of activities of public authorities in the field of land use, conservation, restoration and increase of soil fertility of legal entities and individuals, the following important areas should be developed to ensure implementation.

In addition to improving the conduct of land management on the basis of complex modern technologies, in the prescribed manner to conduct inspections on the rational use and protection of land, to eliminate the causes and consequences of violations of land legislation, a mandatory document for legal entities and individuals instruction, control over land use and protection.

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH:

Reclamation of degraded lands caused by the improper use of available land resources, land compaction, drying, secondary salinization, mud stream, floods, swamps, erosion, consumption and production wastes, pollution with chemical and radioactive substances and other negative impacts improving and strengthening the legal framework for the implementation of land use measures for the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of land is one of the most pressing issues today in the modernization and reforming of agriculture in the country.

While the growth of the republic's population is leading to an increase in demand for agricultural products, unexpected changes in global weather conditions are leading to increase in the prices of these products.

One of the most important issues facing agriculture today is the cultivation of environmentally pure natural products for consumption.

This, in turn, depends on the quality of agricultural land, natural fertility, climatic conditions, the degree of protection from contamination with consumption and industrial wastes and other pests, soil residues of chemical preparations used in plant care. A number of state programs in the field of agriculture are being implemented to address these issues.

However, at the same time, as a result of the use of many types of chemical fertilizers and drugs in agricultural production, not only the product but also the condition of the land, which is the main means of production in agriculture, is deteriorating.

The economic and legal methods of the environmental protection and use of land resources, in contrast to administrative methods, are very relevant in today's market economy because they affect the property and economic interests of resource users and other economic entities. If the method of administrative-legal influence arises from the relationship of power and subordination, the economic mechanism is based on the material interest of the individual in achieving real goals.

The use of economic methods should be prudent, as excessive increases in the amount of payments for the use of nature can stifle the economy and create the resistance, instead of simplifying the initiative of entrepreneurs in solving environmental problems.

Economic instruments, by their very nature, can only function effectively in a market economy that is moderate and able to perform its functions in moderation.

The legal legalization of the economic mechanism of environmental protection is a matter of the economic mechanism of environmental protection, i.e the protection of the environment, the rational use of land and other natural resources, planning, financing of environmental security measures, collection of fees for the special use of natural resources, pollution of the environment, waste disposal and other harmful effects on the environment, the strengthening of the rules and regulations related to economic incentives for the rational use of natural resources or otherwise the imposition of economic sanctions in the Tax Code, Land Code and a number of other laws.

It is expedient to pay attention to two main aspects of the economic mechanism in the implementation of measures to protect the environment.

The formation of the economic mechanism, on the one hand, serves as a source of funding for environmental protection measures and the creation of funds, on the other

hand, has a real impact on users and other businesses - legal entities and individuals, encouraging them to comply with environmental requirements.

There are the following features of the legal provision of the economic mechanism of environmental protection:

- Assessment of the economic mechanism of the environmental protection as a means of economic incentives for nature users;
- The use of state coercive measures in certain types of economic mechanisms for environmental protection (for example, the imposition of economic penalties for irrational use of land resources and violations of the requirements of the law, the collection of taxes and fees for the use of natural resources);
- The integration of administrative and legal means with methods of economic incentives in the economic mechanism of environmental protection;
- The priority of environmental principles in the legal provision of economic mechanisms for environmental protection;
- Ensuring the economic interest in the use of land resources and environmental protection based on the environmental requirements;
- The economic mechanism of environmental protection as a means of ensuring the rational, economical and efficient use of natural resources;
- The economic mechanism of environmental protection as a legal institution consists of a set of tools and methods (payment for special use of land resources, economic incentives, application of economic sanctions, environmental insurance, environmental funds).

Analyzing the legal nature of these features, it should be noted that the legal provision of economic mechanisms for environmental protection is a determining factor in the

sustainable socio-economic development of the country, determines the economic and legal basis for rational use of land resources and the development of human-nature relations promotes

The purpose of the economic mechanism of environmental protection is to adequately assess the value of land resources, ensure their rational and efficient use, encourage compliance with environmental requirements, and develop environmentally friendly, resource-saving and scarce production through preferential taxes and credit, compensation for damage and environmental safety.

Based on the objectives of the economic mechanism of environmental protection, the directions of this legal institution can be identified as follows:

- Planning and financing of environmental protection measures;
- Setting limits on the use of land resources, the disposal of waste and pollutants into the environment;
- Setting the amount and standards of payments for the rational use of land resources, the discharge and emission of waste and pollutants into the environment, as well as other harmful effects on the environment;

Compensation for damage to the environment and human health in the prescribed manner.

The economic mechanism of environmental protection has different goals and directions, which can change in a certain situations and under certain conditions.

The main measures to ensure the legal mechanism of economic protection of the environment are defined by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection". the legal basis of economic relations related to the use and protection of natural objects and land resources is regulated by separate legislation.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, it is necessary to form the groups of landscape-ecological micro-regions in order to classify the ecological situation of each region and determine the purposeful and rational use of other natural resources, the selection of appropriate reclamation measures for the regions.

This, in turn, allows to assess the real state of agricultural lands in the region and to divide them into ecologically identical plots. The diversity of forms of land use has a different impact on the formation of the economic mechanism of environmental protection.

But in our opinion, the following basic principles should serve in the formation of the mechanism: to encourage the efficient use of land; ensuring the interest of workers in the final results of production and the sale of grown products; increasing the responsibility of management staff and optimizing the activities of production departments.

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