



IMPROVING THE MECHANISM OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT OF THE STATE IN THE EFFECTIVE USE OF FORESTRY LANDS

Berdieva Sarvinoz Abdumalikovna

International Center for Strategic Development
and Research in Food and Agriculture, Doctoral Student at the Base

E-mail: faxriddinshafkarov@gmail.com

ORCID: 0009-0000-2030-9900

Abstract

This article highlights the problems of effective use of forestry land in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the shortcomings identified during research on the issues of the current mechanism of economic support by the state. The article provides ways to improve the mechanisms for solving existing problems and providing economic support.

The study requires an integrated approach that includes problems of economic support of Forestry, principles, methods, analyzes, practical examples and scientific solutions.

In his scientific research, the researcher described the effective use of forestry land, considered Forestry problems and ways to solve it scientifically, used methods of economic support, analyzed the growth rates of the total volume of forestry products (services), developed the mechanism of economic support and discussed the implementation of the mechanism. Reflected the conclusions and scientific proposals on which the study was based.

Keywords: Forestry, the use of forestry land, legal problems, land problems, economic problems, environmental problems, products, income, scientific developments, the mechanism of economic support.

Introduction

The development of Forestry is based on fundamental and applied research aimed at improving the mechanism of economic support of the state in the use of forest resources and the effective use of forestry land. An indispensable source of support for the forestry economy, renewable energy is raw materials.

Uzbekistan Forestry needs to solve problems and obstacles, improve the mechanisms of their economic and financial support by the state. It consists of the following issues: the problem of expanding and developing new forest areas; the complexity and duration of administrative procedures when deciding on large projects for processing forest raw materials; insufficient level of material, technical, scientific, and personnel support; the efficiency of reforestation is not enough; obsolescence of material and technical and personnel supply.

In order to implement an intensive model of forest management and forestry, it is necessary to change the system of regulations for the entire forestry cycle, from reforestation to the final cutting of forests, to increase the tenant's interest in carrying out the entire range [1].



It is characterized by the fact that the mechanism of economic support in the Republic has not been improved.

The constant growth of reforestation activities requires the improvement of a large number of planting material and mechanism of tree and shrub species. The creation of forest plantations makes it possible to grow high-yielding seedlings for the composition of the necessary species and a certain purpose, shorten the period of reforestation by economically valuable species, purposefully change the landscape and improve the mechanism of economic support.

To do this, in the effective use of forestry land, it is necessary to develop a nursery base for the cultivation of high-quality seedlings material and produce a mechanism for creating and supporting optimal conditions for its cultivation. This makes it possible to obtain the standard yield of standard planting material from the unit of area, ensure the yield of the product and improve the support mechanism. The cultivation of forest plantations can be successful only in the implementation of a scientifically based set of measures and improvements in the mechanisms of economic support of the state, which provide optimal environmental conditions during the production of Forestry.

This problem is relevant both for all forestry of the country and for each region.

Material

One of the most important natural resources is forests of great ecological importance, which serve as a source of oxygen, wood raw materials and other forest products. This industry is one of the renewable natural resources that meet many needs of society and fulfill important functions of environmental formation and Environmental Protection. The organization of sustainable forest management at all stages of development of Forestry in Uzbekistan, the multi-purpose, continuous and inexhaustible use of them was one of the strategically important tasks. It is also necessary to improve the mechanism of economic support for the state in the effective use of forestry land.

The basic principles of effective use of forestry land include economic aspects. These principles are enshrined in the legislation and are aimed at sustainable forest management, the preservation of their resources and functions. Basic principles: Sustainable forest management. Conservation of biodiversity and capacity building of forests; Preservation of useful functions of forests. Taking into account the environmental, water protection, protection and other functions of forests; Multi - purpose, rational, continuous, inexhaustible use of forests. To meet the community's needs for forest and forest resources; Forest conservation. Including by protecting them, protecting them, breeding them, breeding forests; Improve the quality of forests and increase their productivity; Participation of citizens and public associations in the preparation of decisions affecting forests; Fees for using forests. The use of forests in Uzbekistan is paid. It is one of the basic principles of forest law, aimed at the rational use of forests, the promotion of conservation, protection and reproduction, the development of the appropriate infrastructure.

The most adverse effects are observed when the amount of logging exceeds the amount of forest growth per year. However, undercutting, which occurs when the wood curing rates are slower than the wood growth rate, is also a negative phenomenon. This leads to a decrease in forest productivity, aging of forests and tree diseases [2].

Difficulties associated with the mechanism of economic support of the state in forestry: lack of reliable information about the state of forests leads to non-compliance with the interests and rights



of the subjects of forest relations; insufficient forest care-it does not allow you to take advantage of the fertility of forest soils and ensure the maximum growth of wood; low efficiency of reforestation-it is impossible to achieve sufficient rates of economically valuable reforestation on the most productive land; risks associated with forest damage from fires, pests and other negative factors.

Foreign and domestic scientists have analyzed the mechanism of supporting the effective use of forestry land in their scientific work.

The competitiveness of the forest sector should be based on cheap natural resources and low wages of workers in these areas, but rather on the introduction of new technologies, rational use of Natural Resources and scientifically based forestry systems [3].

The authors came to the conclusion that for the purpose of monitoring, there is a need for a simple and modern classification of land, and they proposed their own classifications aimed at solving the existing problems of providing information for land monitoring [4].

Public-private partnership in forestry on an institutional basis should transfer the functions of financing the construction, reconstruction and use of public forest infrastructure to the private sector on the basis of contracts and agreements [5].

This methodology can be used to assess the quality and condition of the existing infrastructure in the forest sector when implementing a strategy for the development of a forest complex, which involves the support and construction of infrastructure facilities on forest land [6].

The document provides an analysis of the existing methodological aspects of determining the cadastral value of a land plot. A new approach to its definition is proposed by adjusting the calculation formula to take into account weights and constraints [7].

The mechanism for conducting a multi-criterion selection procedure and coordinating the interests of interested economic entities in the selection of innovative and investment projects presented in this document provides methodological assistance in making management decisions at the regional level [8].

The task of rational use of land resources and capital construction facilities located on them remains relevant. This is primarily due to the taxation of real estate, since this type of tax is collected by the local budget. Legislative innovations, such as the introduction of the concept of a "Single real estate complex" in the field of real estate management, are also aimed at solving this problem [9].

In our opinion, in connection with the peculiarities of improving the mechanism of economic support by the state in the use of forestry lands and the formation of a policy of economic support in the development of business at the Constituent facilities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to create an effective system of business entities.

Problems of forestry

The development of human society is accompanied by a steady increase in volumes extracted from the environment every year to meet the growing human needs. In this context, the structure of natural resources extracted from the environment is changing, but the growth of their total volume is so significant that it has an increasingly strong impact on the state of the environment every year. Since the natural environment within the biosphere does not have the boundaries that exist



between states, the process of human and nature interaction becomes a global problem from the local framework.

This article will discuss the problems of introducing unused land into circulation. It proposes measures and analyzes their capabilities in solving the problems of unused land and its introduction into economic circulation [10].

It is directly related to the problem of efficient use and protection of forests: the efficiency of reforestation is not enough; development of new forest areas without adequate transport infrastructure; the complexity and duration of administrative procedures when deciding on large projects for the processing of forest raw materials; low level of wood waste use; insufficient material and technical, scientific and personnel supply.

Over the past few decades, there has been a steady increase in the consumption of forestry products in the world. Thus, it shows that there is a problematic situation: on the one hand, society needs Wood to meet its material needs; on the other hand, forest resources are not unlimited and their use must be consistent with their safety.

Methods

Economic methods for ensuring the effective use of forestry land include the payment system for forest use, the system for renting forest plots, the system of economic responsibility for violations in the field of forest management and the application of economic and mathematical modeling for rational use of resources. These methods form economic incentives for rational and comprehensive use of forest resources, encourage compliance with forestry requirements and conduct forest conservation activities.

In article features and specifics of the mechanism of the state support of small business, the direction and condition of increase in its efficiency are analyzed. Measures of support of small and average business at the regional level and also the organization of infrastructure of support of this business are considered [11].

Administrative and economic methods are used to provide economic support for the efficient use of forest resources. These methods aim to promote sustainable forest management, ensure environmental safety, and generate economic benefits from the use of forests.

Administrative methods include:

- *Improving legislation*: This includes delineating the responsibilities of government agencies in the field of forestry, establishing regulations for specialized government agencies responsible for forest protection and reproduction;
- *Modernization of the forest management system*: Creation of an information base on the state, use, protection, and reproduction of forests, which helps to make informed management decisions;
- *Development of public forest supervision*. Consideration of public opinion when planning activities in forests.

Economic methods, however, include:

- *Payment system for forest use*: Includes purchase and lease payments, which create economic incentives for the rational use of resources;
- *Economic responsibility for forest violations*: Fines, penalties, and compensation for damage caused by violations of forestry requirements and forest legislation;



- *Market-based forms of forest management.* Forest auctions and the lease of forest areas, which stimulate competition and the rational use of resources.

Increase labor productivity along with the use of methods of economic support for the effective use of forestry land. Also: ensuring continuous and efficient use of forestry land and maintaining their various environmental functions requires improvement of logging methods. With the specified characteristics, quality and quantity, it is necessary to apply modern techniques and technologies of logging, forest restoration, Forest care and forest cultivation.

Analysis

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is planned to increase the share of mature forests (the area of forest plantations) by 2030. This is the goal of the Concept for the Development of the Forestry System in Uzbekistan until 2030. According to the document, the area of forests in the country should increase from 8% to 15%, which will amount to 6.1 million hectares.

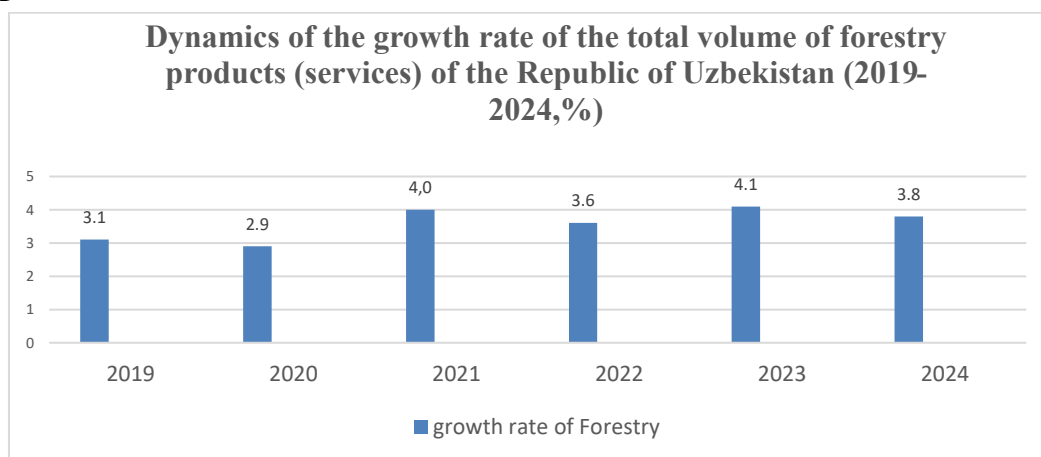
The goal is to ensure environmental stability, mitigate the negative effects of climate change, and effectively implement measures to combat desertification and prevent land degradation.

When making decisions about the development of private ownership of forests, it is necessary to study the institutional environment in the country in more detail and try to conduct a multi-method, interdisciplinary analysis of the possible consequences, without blindly believing that market capitalism will prevail in any case [12].

As of 2022-2024, the number of enterprises and organizations operating in forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 2022 units in 268, 2023 units in 240, 2024 units in 228.

The growth rate of the total volume of forestry products (services) of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2019 to 2024 is given in Table 1.

Table 1



The growth rate of forestry products (services) of the Republic of Uzbekistan was 2019-2024 compared with the corresponding period of the past 102.8%.

Gross output of forestry products (services) is the total value of products and services created in the industry for both sale and domestic consumption, based on gross output of forestry products (services) and logging.

According to preliminary data, the total volume of forestry products (services) of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2024 is shown in Table 2.



Table 2 In 2019-2024, the total volume of forestry products (services) of the Republic of Uzbekistan (trin. soums)

Name of the industry	Years					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Forestry	3,9	4,3	4,7	5,3	5,6	4,0

The analysis shows that the total volume of forestry products (services) was 2019 in 3.9%, 2020 in 4.3%, 2021 in 4.7%, 2022 in 5.3%, 2023 in 5.6%, and 2024 in 4.0%.

Data analysis, it should be noted that production resources and forestry are characterized by a wide development path with a significant increase in indicators.

Ways of scientific solution of forestry problems

The scientific solution to the problems of effective use of forestry land requires an integrated approach, which includes land management, economic mechanisms and environmental approaches.

These problems are related to the need for rational use of forest resources, preservation of biodiversity, and sustainable development of forest areas.

The principles of land legislation, property rights and other types of rights to land plots are described in detail, the basics of the emergence, abolition and limitation of rights to them, the features of land management bodies and their functions, as well as the use of various categories of land are described [13].

The proposed scientific solution will allow economic support for forestry. This is necessarily reflected in three areas: land use; economic and environmental solutions. Also:

Land use: determination of optimal land plots for the creation of forest plantations, taking into account climatic, soil, and geographical conditions, as well as assessment of the availability of water resources; determination of the boundaries of forest management and forest areas, which ensures effective planning and use of forest resources; promotion of the restoration and protection of forest areas - land management helps to determine the optimal locations for planting new forest plantations, assesses natural conditions, and plans measures for forest restoration.

An economical solution: fees for forest use - the right of the owner of the forest fund to receive payments for the use of forest resources in accordance with their economic value; reforestation and encourage the reproduction of forests - the development of financial and economic mechanisms that ensure the continuity of forests and the expansion of forest areas in areas with low forest cover; introduction of a public-private partnership system - auxiliary private enterprises work under long-term agreements with forestry offices, performing forestry works.

An environmental solution: environmentally oriented forestry - organization and management of forestry that allow, without a significant reduction in the productivity of forest lands, to maintain and preserve the level of biotopic and biological diversity corresponding to natural conditions; the concept of an ecological framework for forest areas is a theoretical basis for organizing forest areas to ensure the preservation of biological diversity and the ecological functions of forests; the development of environmentally friendly forestry systems involves the use of technologies and equipment that enhance the sustainability and productivity of forest plantations.

The article discusses the problem of rational land use and ways to optimize the use of productive land based on the assessment of natural and resource potential [14].

Result

Identify the factors that have a negative impact on the use of forest lands and the effective management of these lands at the current stage of intensive forest use by the timber industry [15]. The mechanism of state economic support for forestry land users is shown in Figure 1.





The mechanism shows that conducting scientific research on forest plots obtained by the user of forestry land, separating part of the profit received in the implementation of Forestry scientific developments into the science, also, part of the annual tax paid by the user of forest land must be allocated to the "Forestry economic support fund". It is important that the funds of the "fund for economic support of Forestry" cover part of the costs of scientific developments, in the same way we propose.

The author reveals the content of the economic model of intensive forestry and describes the economic mechanism for its implementation. The mechanism includes forestry and technological components [16].

This mechanism takes into account all three main goals of entrepreneurial activity: economic – the goal of entrepreneurial activity aimed at making a profit in the long term; environmental - aimed at high-quality implementation of forestry research and development projects for reforestation and protection of forests from fires and diseases; social – aimed at maintaining the ecological function of forests as places of public recreation.

The proposed mechanism will make it possible to radically change the situation with the economic support for the effective use of forestry lands and the organization of Forestry.

In addition, it will be necessary to restore forestry in its real state, but not as before, but with an economic component that is suitable for market conditions. To implement economic support mechanisms in a business entity, it is necessary to implement organizational and economic regulation and improve it between interconnected entities, including in cooperation with forestry authorities and forest users.

Discussion

Discussion of the use of forestry land may include legislative regulation, planning methods, monitoring system and analysis of liability for violations in this area.

There are a number of generally accepted requirements for the organization of Forestry, formulated by Forest-Economic Science and arising from the general modern economic and managerial paradigm. Among them are the continuous, tireless use of the forest, the acceleration of economic organization and activity. The article reveals the correlation of these requirements with respect to the problem of substantiating the model of systematic organization of reproduction in forestry [17]. The following are listed for discussion: They are planning and responsibility.

Planning: Forest management is a system of inventorying the state forest fund and designing scientifically based forestry measures. The result of forest management is forest management projects, which determine the basic provisions for forestry and the scope of work for the upcoming period; Development of a forest plan for a constituent entity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which includes a description of the state of forests and their use, the main directions of planned use, protection, and reproduction of forests, as well as an assessment of the economic efficiency of measures; Strategic planning is a tool for state forest management that allows for increased efficiency in forest management. The use of geoinformation systems for real-time monitoring of forest areas. This allows for the tracking of changes in forest ecosystems, including deforestation, the emergence of new fire outbreaks, and damage caused by pests or diseases; Using satellite imagery to assess the condition of forest land in real time. This helps businesses visualize progress and adjust plans based on changes on the ground.



Liability for violations: administrative liability for violations of forest legislation, such as illegal logging of forest plantations, violation of the rules for harvesting timber, and violation of the procedure for logging forest plantations; criminal liability for violations that caused damage, such as illegal logging or damage that stopped the growth of forest plantations on a significant scale; confiscation of the products of illegal environmental use and the tools used to commit an administrative offense.

The article examines an approach to assessing the effectiveness of the activities of the forestry complex on Forest Fund land, based on ideas about the feasibility of combining the stages of wood preparation and wood processing of the process of obtaining products with a high share of added value in the forestry complex [18].

Successful practice: reforestation-measures to restore forest plantations that have been cut or damaged by fires or diseases; creating mixed forest crops-growing different tree species in the same area; the creation of forest reserves-the creation of forests and their inhabitants separately protected protected protected protected areas; introduction of sustainable technologies-application of modern methods to minimize the negative impact on forest ecosystems.

Rapid development of the national economy and ensuring the growth rates of the total volume of forestry products (services), improving the mechanism of economic support, is one of the most important priorities of Uzbekistan's development strategy for the 2030s.

Conclusions and Suggestions

In conclusion, it should be said that the modern idea of the economic efficiency of the effective use of forestry land, in addition to labor efficiency, also takes into account its social utility, indicating the need to use a system of assessment indicators that represent both the degree of achievement of tasks and the different level. The content of economic efficiency in forestry changes under the influence of the long process of forest reproduction, the multipurpose nature and utility of forests, the large dependence of results and costs on natural and economic factors, that is, the bonity, productivity and quality composition of forests, economic availability.

The proposed mechanism will make it possible to radically change the situation with the effective use of forestry land and the new organization of Forestry. At the same time, the effective use of forestry lands provides the basis for improving the mechanism of economic support of the state and ensuring its economic efficiency. In order to implement the financial approach in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to streamline the regulatory and economic framework and implement it in coordination with related entities, including forestry control bodies, forest management agencies and forest users.

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