



IMPROVING LAND MONITORING IN AGRICULTURAL LAND

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Annotation: This article describes the basics and methods of land monitoring on agricultural land, improving land monitoring on agricultural land, organizational and legal framework for land monitoring, land monitoring on agricultural land the shortcomings identified in the process and ways to solve problems, the specifics of monitoring agricultural land.

Keywords: agricultural land, monitoring, soil, inventory, fertility, humus, land accounting, erosion, salinity, agro-ecological monitoring, score quality, productivity, normative value.

From the time of creation until today, man has worked on the earth, planted crops, and raised a family. Man and the earth. The two words are so closely intertwined that they are indistinguishable. Mankind not only grows crops on the earth, but also builds a home for itself. The earth plays such an important role in human life that every human action, every plan and every dream is inextricably linked with the earth. is growing. The main task of agricultural enterprises is to grow agricultural products, first to supply the country's market and then export it to the world market. The government is doing a lot to improve the performance of agricultural enterprises and to organize more efficient use of land by farms and dehqan farms. Laws, resolutions and a number of other normative documents being developed in our country guarantee the consistent development of each industry. Of course, it is difficult to imagine our republic without agriculture. Legislation in the agricultural sector provides for both economic and social development of the country. The Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Land Code", "Company Cooperative", "Dehqan Farm", "Land Management" and "Farming" adopted on April 30, 1998 further improve agriculture. serves as a legal basis for its development. The establishment of the "Farming Movement" in our country has allowed more efficient and rational use of agricultural land.

The steady increase in soil fertility for agricultural use, the increase in land productivity is explained by the increase in production and the reduction of costs per unit of measurement. Of course, these measures can be implemented due to the interdependence and balance of the above five areas.

At present, as a result of the implementation of the state tax policy in the Republic of intensive use of land resources, development is observed in all sectors of the economy. Land use efficiency is based on the organization of the use of land resources on a scientific basis. Organizational measures can have a positive effect if they are objectively subject to economic laws.

Lands allocated for agricultural needs or designated for these purposes are agricultural lands. Lands intended for these purposes are agricultural lands necessary for agriculture and lands occupied by forests, domestic roads, communications, forests, indoor water bodies, buildings, structures and structures. Agricultural lands also include arable lands, hayfields, pastures, lands, and lands occupied by perennial trees (orchards, vineyards, mulberries, fruit trees, orchards, etc.). The number of agricultural enterprises and organizations in the country, including farms, as of January 1, 2020 is 103,605, and the total area of land allocated to them is 20,761.6 thousand hectares, including agricultural. The area of land types is 16025.6 thousand hectares, of which 3694.8 thousand hectares are irrigated. 46.25% of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is devoted to agriculture. is the

main tool in agricultural production. The distribution of agricultural land in the country is determined by natural climatic factors.

In recent years, agricultural reform in the country, in particular, improving the system of public administration in the sector, the widespread introduction of market relations, strengthening the legal framework of relations between producers, processors and sellers of agricultural products, attracting investment in the sector, resource-saving technologies. Certain work is being carried out to introduce and equip agricultural producers with modern equipment. At the same time, the lack of a long-term strategy for agricultural development is hampering the efficient use of land and water resources, attracting investment in the sector, generating high incomes for producers, and increasing product competitiveness.

Due to the rapid growth of the population of the Republic, the transfer of agricultural land to another category and the sharpening of the impact of global climate change, per capita irrigated land over the past 15 years. The area of arable land decreased by 24% (from 0.23 hectares to 0.16 hectares), and the average annual water supply decreased from 3,048 cubic meters to 158.9 cubic meters. Natural productivity and crop yields are declining, the quality of crops is deteriorating, and environmental pollution is increasing. In particular, in 93% of irrigated lands the content of mobile phosphorus, 68.3% of exchangeable potassium and 79.3% of humus (humus) fell below average. In countries with almost the same national income as Uzbekistan, 4-5 percent of the state budget is allocated for agricultural needs, or more than 1 percent of GDP in developing countries, and less than 1 percent in high-income countries.

Today, if we look at the shortcomings in the field of land accounting and state cadastre, in 2020 alone, in about 50,000 cases, 11,200 hectares of land were arbitrarily occupied, of which 3,200 hectares were illegally built. 99% of them are irrigated, fertile agricultural lands. In total, 113 districts are losing a lot of reserves due to the lack of accurate calculations of land fund categories and types. Today

In our country, insufficient attention is paid to the preparation of lands for saline leaching and the quality and systematic organization of saline leaching in accordance with agro-technical rules, control over water consumption. As a result, agro-clusters, farms and other agricultural producers are preparing land for saline washing and saline washing, especially in the northern districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions, as well as in Bukhara, Navoi, Fargh. In most districts of the motherland and Khorezm region, agro-technical rules and deadlines have been grossly violated, water has been wasted, and the effectiveness of saline washing remains low.

The globalization of the world economy and its transition to new technological developments are leading to increasing competition in world commodity and financial markets, the introduction of digital technologies and ways to address the socio-economic, growing problems of the population. The main solution to these problems is to become one of the leading countries in the field of science and innovation, to achieve international competitiveness during the Fourth Industrial Revolution, to find new solutions to accumulated institutional problems, as well as to resolve controversial issues caused by globalization. should be

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan is authorized to monitor agricultural lands in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 24, 2021 No. PP-5006. According to the resolution, the Ministry of Agriculture has the following powers to exercise effective state control in the field of organization and protection of agricultural land use: monitoring of agricultural lands and crops, placement of agricultural crops, To ensure the protection of arable lands, to determine the normative value and quality of agricultural lands, to conduct soil assessment, to increase soil fertility, to organize research on soil science, geobotany.

Land monitoring is an activity that carries out general control over land control, land protection and efficient land use. Land monitoring, land reclamation procedures and types and methods of control are carried out on the basis of a single system, after approval by the state. In the introduction of land monitoring, taking into account the system of land ownership and land use entities by sectors of the

economy and within the network provides a basis for adherence to the principle of integrity of activities in this area. Because the principles of management of the national economy are fully consistent with the principles of managing the use of land resources, which are the sole property of the state. It consists of a system of monitoring the condition of the soil, the task of which is to organize, conduct systematic monitoring of soil condition and timely identify changes in it and their impact on soil fertility, elimination and prevention of negative processes in the soil. aimed at developing measures to obtain. Consistent efforts are being made in the country to improve the reclamation of irrigated lands and water supply, as well as the efficient use of available water resources. Exemption from taxation of water resources used for leaching of agricultural lands and approved water leaching norms, as well as water resources used from collectors and drainage networks, water-saving (drip, sprinkler, discrete and other) a system of state subsidies for the introduction of irrigation technologies and land tax benefits.

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