

EFFECTIVENESS OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES OF FARMS USAGE

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ABSTRACT

In agriculture, land is the main means of production, and production is formed through the cultivation of land by people. Land appears in agriculture as an object of labor (as an object that directs labor) and as a tool of labor (plants develop as a result of creating the necessary biological conditions on the ground). Land is the main wealth of any nation.

Keywords: Land, hectares, moisture capacity, water permeability, mechanical, physical, chemical, biological composition.

Republic of Uzbekistan 447.4 mln. has a land area of hectare. 81% or 26.6 mln. hectare consists of pastures and hayfields. 16% of the agricultural land in Uzbekistan is arable land. Of this, 3.0-3.2 mln. hectare is plowed and engaged in dry farming. The remaining part is not used because the moisture is too low.

There are three types of land use productivity:

Soil fertility is measured by moisture capacity, water permeability, mechanical, physical, chemical, biological composition, and total stock of nutrients.

The structural fertility of the soil - the earth is temporarily enriched with berry, larch leaves, stems of wild grasses, root rot, and leguminous crops.

Artificial fertility of the soil is understood as the increase of food with the money of people's own labor and additional capital expenditure.

Crop types	2006 y.	2010 y.	2014 y.	2016y.	2021 y.	in 2021 to 2006 relative %
Cereal crops	1173,8	1008,1	1614,0	1666,5	1615,2	137,7
Technical crops	1912,1	1876,3	1512,5	1516,8	1517,7	77,2
from which:						
cotton	1877,1	1830,1	1444,5	1455,7	1472,0	77,7
vegetable,	104,3	140,2	129,9	137,6	137,4	147,8
potatoes,	23,3	41,8	52,2	52,4	49,6	225,4
poly crops	52,1	79,8	36,9	35,0	33,8	71,0
Total:	3994,6	4194,2	3778,3	3691,5	3646,0	90,9

All lands in the republic are the basis of life, activity and well-being of our people. Scientifically based rational and effective use and protection of it for the benefit of future generations, not only today, is a national urgent issue. Land monitoring is connected with monitoring the state of the land in order to identify all changes in the republic's land fund in a timely manner on a scientific basis, to assess the land (in terms of quality and economy), to prevent negative processes affecting them and to consistently end their consequences. It consists of a related information system. All lands of the republic are considered as monitoring objects.

The State Committee of Land Resources of Uzbekistan is entrusted with the important task of summarizing the activities of ministries and agencies and data on land monitoring. The Land Cadastre subsidiary of the "Uzdavierloikha" institute, in order to ensure the implementation of land monitoring, summarizes all the collected data related to soil science research for the implementation of soil monitoring of agricultural lands, and conducts monitoring research in the republic, regions and selection of the main areas in the territory of districts and their justification; in-depth analysis of data proving that the main characteristics of soils have changed over time; base, organize and maintain a set of indicators proving the condition of soils in the main and ecological areas where research is conducted; observes the condition of the soil, collects quality data on it and makes changes to it.

According to the contract, the water user center has organized water supply, repair, cleaning and reconstruction of internal water management facilities within the limit allocated to water users, and there are several problems in this area. According to the contract, repair, cleaning and reconstruction works of internal water management facilities are not being performed by SFU at the required level. In 2004, SFUs signed contracts worth 4848 million soums with more than 35 thousand farms, and provided services worth 2402 million soums or 49.5 percent.

CONCLUSIONS

All land of Uzbekistan is 447.4 million hectares, of which 3-3.5 million hectare is arable and dry land. Land is state property, and it is used in accordance with the procedure established by the laws on "Land Code" and "Land Cadastre" adopted by the state. The rights of farmers in the use of the land fund, the procedure for allocating land plots to them, the economic assessment of the land and its monitoring have been developed. The amount of water resources and sources of water supply in Uzbekistan are given, and it is based on the fact that the organization of SFUs is highly effective in the efficient use of water. Relations between SFUs have been developed in the provision of water to farms.

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