

---

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF LAND USE IN THE ECONOMY OF OUR COUNTRY

<sup>1</sup>Kuvanchieva Mehriniso Davlyatgeldievna, <sup>2</sup>Omonova Nafisa Qahramon qizi

Teacher, Termez branch of Tashkent state Agrarian university<sup>1</sup>, Student, Termez branch of Tashkent state Agrarian university<sup>2</sup>

---

ANNOTATION

The further development of society and the economy depends on the solution of important objective problems that determine its success. In this context, the use of non-renewable and non-replaceable land resources is the main means of production in agriculture and forestry, and the most important means of production in society and other sectors of the economy - the integration of any national economy. as an integral part, the development of the country, especially the provision of socio-economic development through the implementation of certain reforms, in turn depends objectively on the study and knowledge of specific issues of land use economy.

**Keywords:** *land, resource, water, reasonable, event, current*

Systematic and comprehensive organization of land relations in the economy through the introduction of state and market mechanisms that ensure the rational, efficient use of land resources, integrated development of regions and optimal placement of productive forces will not only ensure the consistency and efficiency of development. It also serves to strengthen the participation of land resources in ensuring sustainable economic growth in the country. This requires that economic measures be given special priority in the effective organization of land use at different levels, sectors, industries and regions of society and the economy, as these measures are aimed at targeted, rational and efficient use of land resources in recent years. inefficiency of interregional distribution and redistribution, economic and technological unreasonable transfer of lands for non-agricultural needs, lack of drastic measures to improve the condition of reclamation systems, reduction of land productivity due to soil degradation and other negative environmental factors, territorial organization of production serves to prevent and eliminate problems such as inconveniences in delivery. In recent years, our country has adopted a number of laws and regulations aimed at regulating land relations. One of their main priorities is the introduction of differentiated land use fees in the form of land value, land tax and land rent, land privatization and the formation of the land market, as well as the further development and regulation of economic relations in this area. is the development of nals. However, the main goal of land reform today is to increase the efficiency of land use in the economy, especially in agriculture and forestry. The most important thing is to develop an effective economic mechanism of land relations in accordance with the needs of modern society and the economy. However, the results of research in this area provide a comprehensive assessment of a particular plot of land, land privatization and land market formation, land investment processes that create a tax base, develop land ownership and land lease, facilitate various land transactions. does not yet provide opportunities for the creation and further improvement of theoretical, methodological and practical mechanisms of the most important areas, such as effective participation. In addition, the existing economic mechanism does not sufficiently encourage the efficient use of land, does not ensure its productivity and does not prevent the outflow of fertile land from circulation. However, in order to ensure the further development of the country's economy, deepen innovative structural, institutional and investment changes in the system of land use, consistent development of production through efficient and balanced distribution and redistribution of land resources between sectors, industries and regions of the economy. Continuous supply of food products and raw materials to the processing industry, expansion of production of environmentally friendly products, further strengthening of food security of the country, significant increase in export potential, creation of stable and

efficient jobs. This is one of the most important strategic priorities. In this context, the implementation of these tasks requires the development of economic mechanisms and "road maps" of complex and systemic measures aimed at creating an innovative scientific basis for the development of land use systems. All this requires that future personnel and specialists develop relevant knowledge on the economic issues of land use. The concept of "land use economy" is the conduct of socio-economic, economic activities on land in the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of social products in the process of land management, ownership and use within the requirements of certain principles and rules as a result, it represents a relationship that provides for the needs of society and the economy. The concept of "land use economy" refers to a complex system of organizational, legal, socio-economic, environmental, technological and territorial relations and mechanisms, and includes material and abstract directions of land use. Fundamentals of land use economy: land management in society and economy, land tenure, forms of land use, the cycle of land reproduction and its periods, the priority of economic aspects in the regulation of land relations, economic principles of land use, distribution and redistribution of land by sectors, industries, regions, agricultural land types, land lease relations, land rent, pricing of land, payments for land resources (land tax and land rent), mortgage loans, economic functions of land management, land privatization, land market, land investment and many important economic categories, such as land use efficiency. Land use economics is inextricably linked with concepts such as "sustainable development" and "sustainable use". "Sustainable land use" refers not only to the forms and types of land use that meet modern needs, but also to the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. At the same time, the process of "sustainable use" of land at the present stage and in the future, when all segments of society live and meet the needs for "sustainable development" of the economy, includes some restrictions on society and the economy in order to protect the environment. The level of development of the land use economy is the end result of sustainable land use, in which the land retains its foundations as a natural and economic resource, management and real estate. The reason for the inefficiency of the current level of land use is that it does not fully meet not only the interests of society and the economy, but also the requirements of the laws of nature, and practice shows that it leads to the degradation of land resources. Therefore, a system of land use is needed to improve the social needs of the population (food, clothing and other material goods, sufficient land resources for employment), as well as natural. to ensure diversity (balance of natural systems, environmental protection), to meet the needs of sectors and regions of the economy, as well as social sectors for land resources (industry, transport, entrepreneurship, infrastructure, education, health, etc.), to provide the state with the land necessary for the exercise of its legal powers and functions, to increase the productivity of agricultural crops and, above all, the existing productivity of the land (quality, agriculture, technological features) should be aimed at maintaining and enhancing. However, the analysis of sources shows that the theoretical and practical system of land use as a complex socio-economic process is not sufficiently studied, its essence is not fully disclosed and a clear definition of this concept is not given. For example, the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan does not define the concept of land use system. In encyclopedic dictionaries, it is interpreted in the prescribed manner as the use and exploitation of land, that is, its economic and legal aspects are emphasized. In some cases, land use has clear boundaries on the ground and is interpreted as a plot of land allocated to certain entities for use, while in land cadastre, land use is understood as the main land cadastral unit. In other cases, the land use system is understood as a technological process of land use for economic purposes. It can be said that these concepts do not correspond to the socio-economic process of land use, the limited concepts that do not imply that it has a specific system, the comprehensive role of land in nature, society and the economy. S. Tkachuk defines the

clearer concept of land use as "a set of socio-economic forms and methods of production of objectively developed land resources with the conscious use of economic laws in harmony with the laws of nature" 1. However, this definition is not enough today: land use is bypassed as a systemic process, and only land use methods of production are reflected. A. Chertovitsky and A. Bazarov tried to give a broader definition of the land use system. They argue that the land use system is "a combination of continuous, cyclical, multi-purpose use of land resources by a society that develops on the basis of the conscious use of the laws of society and natural development, and market methods of managing this process." However, there are some contradictory interpretations to this definition of land use. It does not cover all aspects of the content of modern land use, i.e., the land use system is influenced by certain relationships, and methods and techniques require and express appropriate relationships. That is why it is necessary to express this definition through certain relations. Furthermore, this definition refers only to market-based management, but in a market environment, it is not the management of processes that is governed by their regulatory relationship, but the state's approach. In other words, the systemic nature of land use and its content is reflected in the socio-economic and other relations in society. For example, mankind has always used the earth to satisfy its needs for material goods and living space. This means that land use has a socio-economic significance in the first place. The development and improvement of land use necessitates its regulation by legislative methods, and as a result, the legal content of land use is created. In recent years, a number of measures have been taken to reform the industry and introduce market mechanisms. As public procurement prices nearly tripled, interest in farmers increased. Cotton and grain growing have become a real source of income, not a hashar.

76 cotton-textile clusters have been established to introduce new technologies and innovations, increase labor productivity and wages.

This year alone, a new water-saving irrigation system has been introduced on 25,000 hectares of cotton fields. Efforts have been made to rehabilitate 1.1 million hectares of decommissioned land.

These are the first stages of reforms.

The president has a long-term vision to take reforms not only today, but also tomorrow. To this end, a strategy for agricultural development for 2020-2030 is being developed. It will be the main driver of our economy. Thousands of jobs will be created and people's incomes will increase.

The meeting identified important tasks for the implementation of the strategy.

Landowners need to have full confidence in the future in order to invest in land to increase productivity and productivity. Therefore, the head of our state stressed the need to completely update the legislation, ensure a transparent system of land allocation and guarantee of land rights, ensure the inviolability of land, the legalization of land relations. This will provide not only employment and exports, but also additional revenues to the budget.

First of all, it was noted that it is important to keep accurate records of agricultural lands and improve their use. Therefore, the Committee for Geodesy and Cadastre has been instructed to complete land registration in all regions of the country by the end of 2021, to create a single electronic database for land accounting. The proper use of water in agriculture is also a very important issue. According to the analysis, although billions of cubic

meters of water are pumped to the fields in our country, only 60% of it reaches the crops, and the rest is lost in irrigation systems and irrigation.

The World Resources Institute estimates that by 2040, Uzbekistan could be among the 33 countries with the worst water shortages.

Therefore, the head of our state paid special attention to this issue, emphasizing the need to increase the efficiency of water use and its accounting, the introduction of water-saving technologies on an area of 200,000 hectares annually. It was noted that these directions should be reflected in the strategy being developed.

The issues of state support of agriculture and improvement of the public procurement system were discussed at the meeting. It was noted that the bulk of budget funds should be spent on improving land productivity, introduction of water-saving technologies, development of science. 'he said.

Particular attention was paid to increasing the export potential of the industry and increasing the production of value-added products, and the world experience in this area was analyzed.

For example, in Turkey, \$ 2,000 per hectare is grown, in Egypt \$ 8,000, and in Israel \$ 12,000. In our country, the figure does not exceed \$ 300. Our products are not able to compete in foreign markets due to the lack of uniform supply of goods.

Exports in the agricultural sector in 2018 amounted to \$ 2.3 billion. As a result of the implementation of the tasks set in the strategy, it is planned to increase this figure to \$ 20 billion by 2030.

At the meeting, officials were instructed to introduce a system of certification of products in accordance with the standards of the European Union, East Asia and the Arab world. It is important to start with the choice of fruit.

In this regard, it was noted that farms are also a big reserve, it is necessary to expand logistics services on the basis of "one neighborhood - one product", unite small producers in cooperation and ensure uniformity of product quality and standards. There are also shortcomings in the service. For example, due to the lack of competition in this system, the cost of services is high, and manufacturers have no choice.

Therefore, it is necessary to increase the range of services in the field of supply of mineral fertilizers, plant protection, technical and other services on the basis of public-private partnership, the establishment of private enterprises.

The rapid and reliable assessment of the actual condition of soils and crops through space sensing, which began this year, should be completed by the end of 2020. This system provides detailed information on the vegetation process, land reclamation and mineralization, moisture content, and allows to increase yields by 25-30%. This is very beneficial not only for the state but also for farmers. By connecting to this system, both farmers and exporters can see what crops are grown in which areas, and accurately assess their plans and market conditions.

Effective implementation of the tasks in the strategy is necessary, first of all, for human resources.

Although more than 3,000 young people graduate from seven higher education institutions specializing in the field each year, there is a shortage of staff in the regions. There is no integration of science, education and industry, and modern teaching methods have not been introduced.

Only 0.1 percent of the budget is allocated for the development of science in agriculture. In developed countries, however, the figure is said to be around 2-3 percent.

The number of academic schools has decreased from 50 to 17, and there are no such schools in the fields of vegetable growing, grain growing and botany.

The laboratory equipment of the Institute of Botany, Vegetables, Melons and Potatoes has not been repaired in the last 70 years. Measures to commercialize scientific developments remain ineffective.

## **LITERATURE**

1. [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)
2. [www.landcapital.uz](http://www.landcapital.uz)
3. [www.village.com](http://www.village.com)