

# REVIEW OF THE THEORETICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL-ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE PROCESS OF ENCOURAGING LAND USE IN AGRICULTURE

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### Abstract

Global climate change in the world in the 21st century, the reduction of biodiversity, poses a serious threat not only to the development of economic sectors, but also to the prosperous future of mankind. This is due to the fact that the economic and political security of any country is measured primarily by the level of food security of its population. This process is directly related to the effective solution of land use issues in agriculture. However, in many countries around the world, land-use decisions that do not take into account their environmental impacts lead to a decrease in the natural fertility of the soil. That is why, in world practice, the implementation of existing agricultural land is becoming increasingly important, in particular, on the basis of stimulating measures to maintain and restore soil fertility.

**Key words:** climate change, land, land reforms, organizational-economic bases, soil properties, stimulation, regulations.

**Introduction.** As a result of the land reform carried out in our country, has been ensured a fundamental change in the relations of ownership of land and other means of production. However, the existing mechanism of land use, ownership, disposal in a certain sense limits the possibilities of distribution, redistribution and promotion of land resources in the network. Therefore, as President Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "... due to the lack of strict control in the field of sales, the unauthorized seizure and looting of irrigated lands by farmers and other officials, unfortunately, continues...". Therefore, as President Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "... due to the lack of strict control in the field of sales, the unauthorized seizure and looting of irrigated lands by farmers and other officials, unfortunately, continues ..."

"On additional measures to improve the system for the use and protection of agricultural land" and other regulatory legal acts related to this activity such as, No. PF-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", No. PF-5853 dated October 23, 2019 "On approval of the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" and so on.

It is known that the earth has a number of properties that distinguish it from other means. Most of the studied studies are devoted to the productive properties of the land in the production process. The works of these authors describe in detail the properties of land as a means of production. It is advisable to divide these features into two groups: features associated with the land as a spatial basis (a piece of land) and features associated with a highly fertile layer (soil). (figure 1).

**Discussion and results.** It should be noted that the efficiency increase of the land resources use, as for the theoretical aspects of the problem, which are an indispensable

main tool and subject of labor in agriculture, as well as the use of irrigated lands, which ensure its most active and high efficiency, is due to many factors. In particular, it is important to preserve and improve soil fertility, increase the area of arable land through the development of new agricultural land, develop production in accordance with market requirements, and improve reclamation and economic incentives for the effective use of agricultural land. Based on the foregoing, we consider that it is appropriate to divide the system of indicators of land use efficiency in agriculture to the following groups: (Figure 2).

Land resources and their valuation include, soil quality score, soil technological features, location, productivity (yield), cost recovery rate, rent revenue,

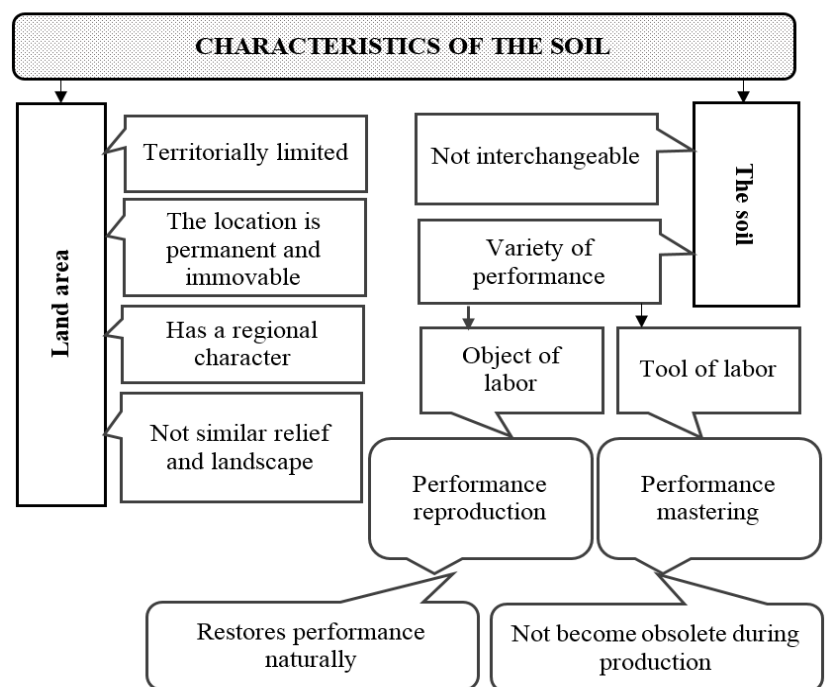
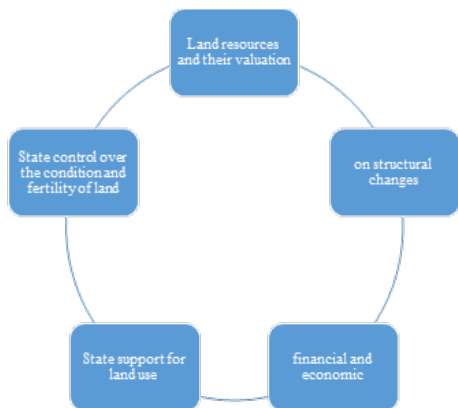


Figure 1. Soil properties as a means of production

cadastre value, market value, normative average yield and production cost. Each indicator, in turn, includes a number of component indicators, without which it will be difficult to improve land relations between agricultural entities.



**Figure 2. Grouping the system of indicators of efficiency of land use in agriculture**

The production and economic efficiency of land use in agriculture is a relatively broad concept with a broad and complex content. The efficiency of land use in agriculture is included in a set of measures aimed at achieving high productivity of arable land, their intended use, determining

the optimal size of land use, restoring, maintaining and increasing soil fertility, taking into account environmental requirements.

In general, land users should be interested in ensuring their efficient use, maintaining and improving soil fertility and attracting their own funds for these purposes.

Practical regulation allows for a rational approach in solving organizational problems related to the knowledge of the natural properties of the land and organizing the rational use of land. At the same time are considered, such issues as classification of land use, zoning, land use regimes, zoning, including sanitary protection of industrial and other facilities, distribution and regulation of land protection and security zones. The organization of the zone ensures the rational use of land, which is especially important in the conditions of different land use in agricultural production. (figure 3).

Organizational activity should include qualitative monitoring of land for timely detection of changes in the state of land, assessment of these changes, development of recommendations for the prevention and mitigation of negative processes..

Economic conditions include the availability of material, technical and labor resources, the attitude of workers to work, etc. At the same time, economic and financial opportunities for improving the efficiency of land use are determined, which requires rational use and protection.

**Table 1**  
**Detailed system of indicators of efficiency of land use in agriculture**

<i>Indicators group</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
<i>Land resources and their valuation</i>	- soil quality score; - technological features of the soil; - location; - performance and productivity;
<i>Structural changes</i>	- the share of agricultural land in the total amount of agricultural land; - the share of arable land in the area of agricultural crops; - percentage of forage area; - share of arable land;
<i>Financial and economic</i>	-proceeds from the sale of products; -expenses associated with the sale of products.; -profit; -level of profitability.
<i>State support for land use</i>	-increase or decrease in agricultural production; -growth rates of goods due to state support ; -Increasing the production and productivity of agricultural products; -increase or decrease in the productivity of livestock and poultry
<i>State control over the condition and fertility of land</i>	-general indicators (soil type, humus level, inclination level) -physical and chemical parameters; -level of soil pollution -indicators of negative processes.

“Organizational and environmental economic conditions include mechanisms and methods of state regulation of agricultural development, stimulation of production and labor, etc.” . In systemic terms, the set of key factors that determine the development of agricultural land management can be expressed in two ways - traditional and innovative (table 2).

It should be noted that incentives are a key factor in organizing the efficient use of land resources. By regulating this procedure, the state ensures its implementation through its own mechanisms.

In our research work on economic incentives for land use in the country, most agricultural economists made proposals and recommendations for improving the tax system, that is, for providing agricultural enterprises with various tax benefits or for improving existing taxation mechanisms.

**Conclusion.** The concept of land use in the broadest sense refers to the relationship between individuals and legal entities, developing as a place of residence and life, a territory that provides the process of human life and natural geosystems. Land use efficiency is an integral part of a set of measures aimed at ensuring high productivity of arable land, their intended use, determining the optimal size of land use, maintaining and increasing soil fertility in accordance with environmental requirements and expanding reproduction in the industry.

2. "Promotion" of land use means an interest in the rational, orderly use of land and the improvement of its quality. It is necessary to

improve the methods of promoting the unity of interests of the state and agricultural enterprises in promoting land use, scientific and practical justification.

3. Factors affecting the efficiency of land use in

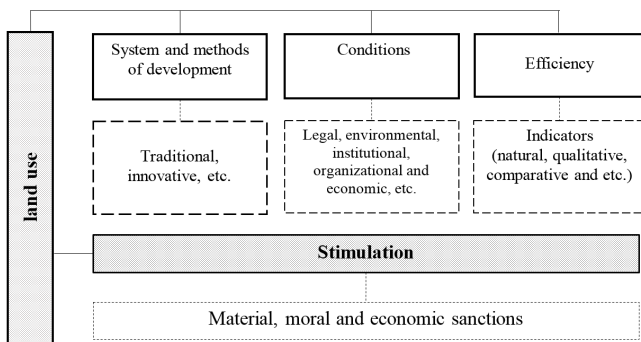


Figure 3. Structural structure of the organization of rational land use

agriculture can be systematized into two groups (options): inertial (traditional) and innovative groups. Both of these factors are important in terms of content and conditions of application and should be taken into account in the process of promoting land use and improving efficiency. In addition, we consider it appropriate to approach groups of social, economic and environmental indicators, taking into account structural changes in the agricultural sector in recent years, the demographic situation, global climate change, and etc.

4. In developed countries, the methodology of land use and state regulation is studied in individual regions, taking into account the natural, climatic and soil conditions of each region, and network support measures are based on an integrated approach within the same regions. There are three such regions in the country. However, these regions are mainly formed taking into account the specifics of the location and development of the cotton industry.

Table 2

The main factors determining the efficiency of land use

<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Innovative</i>
<i>Use of traditional technologies</i>	<i>Use of innovative technologies</i>
<i>Increasing the efficiency of land potential use</i>	<i>Improving regional farming systems</i>
<i>State support of agricultural producers at the modern level and in traditional forms</i>	<i>Improving the mechanisms for supporting agricultural producers to ensure expanded reproduction using forms that stimulate the growth of efficiency in the use of state lands.</i>
<i>Preventing the decline of fertile land</i>	<i>Loss prevention and involvement of unused land in production</i>
<i>Increasing the use of mineral fertilizers to increase yields and increase the proportion of land occupied by high-yielding crop varieties</i>	<i>The application of mineral fertilizers based on scientific requirements, the use of the natural fertility of the soil in exchange for the reproduction of high-yielding crop varieties.</i>
<i>Preservation of soil fertility</i>	<i>Increasing soil fertility</i>
<i>Implementation of land reclamation works in existing volumes</i>	<i>Development of reclamation measures on agricultural lands</i>
<i>Updating the material and technical base</i>	<i>Technical modernization</i>
<i>Use of traditional methods in land use monitoring</i>	<i>Monitoring of agricultural land use based on GIS technologies and Earth remote sensing technologies</i>

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