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THEORETICAL ISSUES OF THE COMPLEX PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

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Abstract: *This article focuses on agricultural land use management, The system of planning and organization of land use, their effective use, improvement and restoration of protection status, restoration of soil fertility, and placement of production forces considering current conditions and the future are highlighted.*

Keywords: *resource , management , farming , farmer , light wheat, agriculture , land use, reclamation measures , border , land categories .*

The independent Republic of Uzbekistan has large amounts of land resources. It is the national wealth of the Uzbek people, as stated in the country's Constitution. The role of land resources in the life and development of society is huge. It is used as a means of production and as a broad-operational basis in all sectors of the economy, social and other aspects of human activity. Important land from categories one is this village economy lands , that's it including irrigated are lands .

The rational and efficient use of land resources is largely determined by the methods and methods used in the integrated management of this important process. Integrated management of land use requires the creation of a land use system that meets today's requirements of society in the production of various material and other resources under the conditions of the development of today's market economy. For this purpose, it is necessary to arm competent state authorities and agencies in this field, as well as non-governmental, non-commercial organizations, with integrated land (and irrigation water) management methods and tools.

The correct and effective use of any means of production largely depends on how deeply and comprehensively its most important features are studied. This applies first of all to the land, the rational use of which can be organized with a consistent approach to the production of a set of science-based activities and the practical experience.

Summarizing the accumulated data from all over the world so far shows that the functions of the soil layer on the entire surface of the earth as a result of direct impact on the soil for a specific purpose, and as a result of various additional, secondary, often unexpected negative environmental conditions, it is changing extremely strongly under the influence of human activity. It is possible to draw a conclusion about the scope of this influence based on the following information: from the total land area of the globe, about 1.5 billion hectares are currently under permanent cultivation in the world agriculture, during the 10 thousand-year history of agricultural culture About 2 billion hectares of originally productive land were completely deprived of land, turned into deserts, various structures

were built and left under water; about 1 billion hectares of land is suitable for agriculture; At present, the fertile lands that disappear every year make up 6-7 million hectares, that is, they increase by 30-35 times compared to the historical average [50]. Now it is becoming an ecologically dangerous phenomenon, which has attracted the serious attention of the world scientific community, official international bodies, including the UN. Among all environmental problems, after the problem of combating damage and destruction of the soil layer, it comes to the fore.

Improving the land in every way, constantly increasing its productivity and economic efficiency are returning universal human values, the foundations of the scientific system of agricultural management and using the land with high productivity. Correct use of land, scientifically based sequence of different types of plants in time and space, methods of ecologically "clean" soil treatment, fertilization, convenient agrotechnical periods, use of means of protection against diseases , certain elements such as the fight against soil erosion require clear legislation.[2]

In the conditions of economic reforms, the growth rates of the areas of the main land categories (or the composition of land uses) indicate that deep enough changes are taking place in land relations, and that the society has access to various material resources, social, recreational, health It testifies to the changing processes of the distribution of land resources and the nature of their use, taking into account the modern demands for naturalization and nature protection services. With him, he is the land of the country It is not the result of a process aimed at optimizing the use of funds . In fact, this is the result of socio-economic changes that took place in the first stage of economic changes in the country. This is especially true for agricultural and residential areas.

Are very diverse . Kogon district is located in the center of Bukhara region, it is bordered by Navoi region in the north-east, Bukhara city in the north-west, and Bukhara districts in the east, south and west. The total land area of Kogon district is 23,936 hectares, of which the irrigated agricultural land, whose soils have been tested, is 17,102.9 hectares. There are opportunities to grow cotton, grain, horticulture and other agricultural products from these lands. Today, there are 16 agricultural massifs in Kogon district, and farms and other land users operate in these massifs. 20 22-2023 soil quality assessment maps for irrigated agriculture for existing farms and other land users, 1:5000 scale for farms and 1:10000 scale for each array was studied. The average credit rating of Kogon district for irrigated agricultural land is 51 points. Fog climate to the conditions see desert zone right will come . Climate main feature every day and yearly apparently the temperature strong in vibration , precipitation less amount in the fall , them year seasons according to uneven distribution , soil and the air temperature from above , summer period of air dry leaving and strong of evaporations is to be . of the district climatic " Bukhara " meteorological indicators station information with description can Meteorological information according to average yearly the air temperature +14 °C, the highest level +28 °C in July , the coldest -1.0 °C in the month (January). Average yearly 144 mm of rain outside is enough First autumn Cold fall on average for October 21 , the last one for March 24 right will come . Average the first

[50] https://hozir.org/jahon-qishloq-hojaligiga-kumiy-tarif. html

snow cover fall on December 26 , it to disappear on February 7 right will come . Quoted climate information attention if we look of the district climatic condition cotton and another village farm crops cultivation for watering conditions very comfortable [3, 4, 5]

Kogon district lithological-geomorphological conditions different is different . Relief wide wavy from the plains consists of was in part is located from northeast to southwest toward common to the slope have Waterable fields satisfactory flattened . Soil appear doer genders layered alluvial from deposits consists of Average and light corn beds comfortable properties have be , cut off to structure and water conductivity ability have Fog soils different level to salinity met , 50-70 cm from grazing characters dim and rusty spots occurs . The fog main part channels , collectors and watering ears with covered Main water source Amu- Bukhara channel is considered Earth under of the waters main source this is irrigation from networks and irrigated from the fields breakable are waters . Earth under the water is 1.5-2.5 m deep occurs . Earth under waters norm irrigated- alluvial because them saturation watering waters absorption at the expense of will be Whole district land under waters average and strong mineralized . The fog irrigated in the area land under waters chloride-sulphate and sulfate - chloride in type mineralized [10, 11]

The development of Kogon district to meet the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets is inextricably linked with the rational use of existing land resources and their protection. This in practice use for from the ground use to the system compliance to do necessary That is from the ground to use planning each different functional and territorial apparently solution can From the ground to use planning and organize reach system of them efficient use , protection to do status improve and again restore requirement is enough From the ground usage diagram state management organizations by approved and people farm development , social and economic development the plan determiner instructions and programs means held without is made . His structural part :

- near in the future land resources use order and prediction ;
- people farm long for a period of time planning scientific-technical , economic , natural stocks ,
- state in the area work release forces there is conditions and the future means held without relatively placing plan
- work release forces near in the future in the area placing and development concept ;

Kogon in the district land from reserves usage diagram from the general to personal in principle is made . In this common project some indicators according to will be filled , people farm development centralized and territorial networks in the form of organize reach according to certainties is entered . Head drawing two from the part consists of :

1. Long in the future from the ground to use organize reach and protection of doing scientific - technical concept ;
2. Earth from reserves known level to use organize reach procedure , conditions , methods , quantitative indicators complete information on own into received Suggestions .

Kogon in the district land from reserves the outline of the usage in making district lands state and cadastre registration , state report committee , special research , design , development production , research , ministries and another organize from the authorities is

used . The basic plan is written i.e explanation letter , calculation results , table and map in appearance i.e the area study in the process data and from drawings consists of was from the part organize found Earth reserves protection to do for of them scientific basically regularly and planned use with one in line , them landscape element as storage it is necessary of the area biological productivity in the environment acceptable water and the air order , natural purification and him to provide requirement is enough Lands protection of doing main appearance him types of worship improve productivity increase , from erosion and from contamination save , changed landscapes culturalization using again restoration , reserves system organize from doing consists of Lands status in improvement ameliorative event done increase important important have They are using of soil work release ability expressive productivity is increased , physics and partially chemical properties will improve .

Summary who does on the other hand , the use of agricultural land is quite complex in terms of its composition, character and intensity of land use. For him, it is a very problematic issue today, and for him the following is characteristic:

- there is no systematicity in land use, land use is not considered in its full regeneration cycle;
- insufficient optimization of the overall structure of agricultural land use and the composition of crop types in each sub-type of land use;
- insufficient attention to the restoration of agricultural lands;
-insufficient investment in improving the quality of irrigated lands requiring justification;
- non-comprehensiveness and fragmentation of carrying out reclamation activities;
-insufficient attention to cutting and reconstruction of forest protection strips;
- -insufficient application of market principles in the use of ground water resources.

In general, the complex problem of agricultural land use is -to ensure rational and efficient use of land in order to restore soil fertility, provide the community with food and raw materials, taking into account export opportunities in the district. , is to optimize its content.

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