



AMELIORATING LAND MONITORING IN AGRICULTURAL LAND

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 30 th January 2022 Accepted: 28 th February 2022 Published: 13 th April 2022	This article illustrates the basics and methods of land monitoring on agricultural land, improvement of land monitoring on agricultural land, organizational and legal framework for land monitoring, the process of land monitoring on agricultural land shortcomings and ways to solve problems, specific features of monitoring of agricultural lands.
Keywords: Agricultural land, monitoring, soil, inventory, fertility, humus, land accounting, erosion, salinity, agro-ecological monitoring, score quality, productivity, normative value.	

INTRODUCTION.

Since the creation of man, he has been working on the earth, planting crops, and raising a family. Man and the Earth. The two words are so closely intertwined that they are indistinguishable. Not only does humanity grow crops on the land, but it also builds a home and a home for itself. The earth has played such a significant role in human life that every human action, every plan, and every dream has been inextricably linked with the Earth. At the same time as the times are developing rapidly, the demand for agricultural products is also growing. The main task of agricultural enterprises is to grow agricultural products, first to supply the country's market and then export them to the world market. The government is doing a lot to improve the performance of agricultural enterprises, to organize more efficient use of land by farms and farmer hold. Laws, resolutions and a number of other normative documents being developed in our country guarantee the consistent development of each industry. Transparently, 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", "Farmer hold", "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 as a result of 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. [1]

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, gray 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. [2]

Problem statement: In recent years, the country's agricultural reform, in particular, the improvement 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, investment in the sector Certain work is being done to attract, introduce resource-saving technologies and provide 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. [3]

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 area size decreased by 24 percent (from 0.23 hectares to 0.16 hectares), and the average annual water supply rate decreased from 3,048 cubic meters to 158.9 cubic meters. As a result of long-term mismanagement of agricultural land, natural soil fertility and crop yields are declining, crop quality 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, only in 2020, 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, the Republic does not pay enough attention to the quality and systematic organization of land preparation for saline leaching and 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, Farghana. 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 [4]

Research Methodology Environmental legislation is concerned with disrupting productive ecological ecosystems and natural balance, adverse climate and climate change, loss of plant and animal genetic resources, or rehabilitation for human health and the environment. The development and implementation of economic projects that could have unintended consequences is prohibited. We can divide the process of land degradation into two categories: the first - natural-climatic factors, including global warming, factors related to land structure (large slopes, lowlands with no natural groundwater flow), etc. The second - based on anthropogenic activity, land - related to the use and development of water resources in violation of environmental requirements.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-5006 dated February 24, 2021, the Ministry of Agriculture is authorized to monitor agricultural lands in the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to the resolution, the Ministry of Agriculture has the following powers in the implementation of effective state control in the field of organization and protection of agricultural land use: monitoring of agricultural lands and crops, placement of agricultural crops, agriculture. 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. [5]

Land monitoring is the process of conducting land monitoring, general monitoring of 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.

Land monitoring is a system of monitoring the condition of land in order to identify changes in the land fund in a timely manner, assess land, prevent and eliminate the consequences of negative processes, and its task is to organize, conduct systematic monitoring of soil condition and it is aimed at the timely detection of changes in it and their impact on soil fertility, the development of measures to eliminate and prevent negative processes in the soil. [6]

Consistent work is being done 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.

Legal regulation of social relations related to land monitoring in the Republic Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Regulation on land monitoring in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated December 23, 2000 No 496 and all lands of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of their legal status, purpose and nature of use, are the object of monitoring. This decision served as a very important document for land monitoring on agricultural lands to increase the productivity of agricultural lands and for regular land monitoring on agricultural lands.

Land monitoring on agricultural lands is carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and other categories of lands by a single method developed and approved by the Cadastre Agency under the State Tax Committee with the participation of interested ministries, state committees and agencies. This method is mandatory for all enterprises and organizations that conduct land surveys, rapid and regular monitoring, research, inspections or mapping. [7]

Consistent reforms in agriculture, new forms of management, the creation of a system of farms and other land users, the condition of the lands owned by farmers, the level of fertility. In this regard, it is important to identify and control soil valuation, which is a key component of land monitoring. Today, it is very important to assess the irrigated lands of existing farms in the country, and on this basis to determine the yield of agricultural crops, the use of grading data for various purposes.

The purpose of land monitoring on agricultural lands is to monitor changes in soil fertility, their degradation and destruction (aridization and desertification, water, irrigation and wind erosion, changes in humus content, changes in soil composition, calcification, foreign bodies. Processes (factors) affecting salinization, salinization of agricultural lands, pollution of lands with pesticides, heavy metals, radionuclides and other toxic substances, industrial, domestic and other wastes) to determine the processes associated with changes in the state of natural forage grass cover (changes in plant composition, structure, yield, quality and nutritional value). [8]

The bottom line is that agricultural land is the first of its kind in the country, it is the only land fund in the country and occupies less than 50% of the territory of Uzbekistan. Unlike other categories of land used as an organizational and territorial basis, agricultural land is the main source of food and feed for animals, and the main source of raw materials for various industries. This is the main feature of this category of lands, which has a special legal status, and is the protection of agricultural lands, increasing soil fertility, preventing the withdrawal of these lands from agricultural use. Justifies the need. Particular attention will be paid to the monitoring of agricultural lands. Integrated land management is a system of economic, organizational, technical and legal measures aimed at regulating land relations, organizing and ensuring the effectiveness of land use and protection, as well as the study of land resources, cartography, land maintaining cadastre, planning and forecasting the rational use of land resources, as well as the introduction of economic mechanisms and methods to encourage the rational use of land.

The development of the agricultural system will increase the volume of agricultural production, reduce the cost of agricultural products and fill our markets with these products. As long as agricultural lands provide the country's food base, we must preserve these lands, the country's gold reserves, as the apple of our eye. Simplification and transparency of land monitoring on agricultural lands is an important task today. It is necessary to develop and implement methods of monitoring on agricultural lands, and to make a radical change in the system of monitoring of agricultural lands. It was considered necessary to monitor agricultural lands and develop measures to eliminate the identified problems and shortcomings in a timely manner. Further improvement of monitoring on agricultural lands, the widespread introduction of new innovative technologies in this area will allow in a timely manner to identify many problems that exist on agricultural lands. Many problems exist in agricultural lands: water scarcity, overgrazing, desertification, erosion of fertile lands, increased soil salinity, rising groundwater levels, radioactive fallout of fertile lands pollution, timely detection of swamps and timely taking the necessary measures is an important task not only for agriculture but also for all sectors of the economy. Given the fact that regular land monitoring in agriculture is a comprehensive multi-purpose state measure, the development of new mechanisms, new methods and new technologies in this system is an important and topical issue.

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