



## THE BASIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

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**Annotatsiya:** Butun mamlakatlarda yer resurslari cheklangan, u qayta tiklanmaydigan tabiiy resurslar, deb aytilish mumkin. Asosiy vazifa ulardan oqilona foydalanishdan iborat ularning samaradorligi. Strategiyaga muvofiq har qanday mamlakatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishi, qishloq xo'jaligi milliy iqtisodiyotning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

**Annotatsiya:** Земельные ресурсы ограничены во всех странах, можно сказать, что это невозобновляемый природный ресурс. Главная задача – использовать их с умом и их эффективность. Согласно стратегии экономического развития любой страны, сельское хозяйство является одним из приоритетов национальной экономики.

**Annotation:** Land resources are limited in all countries, it can be said that it is a non-renewable natural resource. The main task is to use them wisely and their effectiveness. According to the strategy, the economic development of any country, agriculture is one of the priorities of the national economy.

**Kalit so'zlar:** O'rmon xo'jaligi, yaylovlar, qishloq xo'jaligi yerlari.

**Introduction.** Beginning in 1970, in an effort to draw humanity's attention to Earth problems, various events and promotions are held every year on April 22 in all countries of the world. Based on the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, April 22 is being celebrated as Halqaro Earth Day.

Today, the protection and rational use of land resources is one of the most important pressing problems that stand at the forefront of the international community and all countries of the world.

Global environmental conflict processes occurring on the Earth's surface, such as climate change, desertification processes, shrinking biodiversity, pollution of atmospheric air and water masses, waste-related problems, man-made avias associated with industrial production are harming the Earth and the entire surrounding natural environment, and processes of land degradation and weight loss are increasing as a result of non-effective land use.

**Relevance of the topic.** Currently, 70% or 31.4 million of the territory of the Republic consists of arid and semi-arid areas affected by natural salinity, the spread of sand avalanches, dust storms and garmseles. As a result of the island tragedy, the Isletkum desert with an area of more than 5.5 million hectares was formed. Today, the elimination of these statuses is important for the prosperity of the future of our nation.

9.6% of the total area of our country, that is, 3.3 million. per hectare of irrigated land, these areas now produce more than 95% of all agricultural products. In order to ensure the guaranteed supply of agricultural arable land with water, more than 2 trillion soums are provided annually from the state budget, and 400 billion to improve the reclamation of irrigated land. more than Rs.

Today, the legal basis for the effective use of land and their protection in our country is regulated by the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Civil Code, The "Nature Protection", the "state land cadastre", the "farm law", the "land wealth law", the "forest law", the Civil Code, the tax code, the Criminal Code, The Code of administrative responsibility and other legislative acts.

In July 2018 and in February of this year, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the relevant decrees and decisions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at improving irrigated land by land owners, land users and tenants, as well as strengthening the obligations to ensure conservation, including targeted, rational use of land, restoration of soil, Amendments and additions were made to the Land Code, the code of administrative responsibility, the laws “on the state land Cadastre” and “on state cadastre”, the Criminal Code, the Civil Code, the tax code.

Uzbekistan joined the UN Framework Convention on climate change and the convention on biodiversity in 1993 in countries experiencing severe drought and (or) becoming a desert in 1995, it has ratified the UN Convention on the fight against desertification, especially in Africa. Our country has ratified the Paris agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change in 2018 and is making its worthy contribution to land conservation issues by fulfilling its obligations as part of these international documents.

Research results and their discussion. In order to combat desertification, increase the efficiency of conducting work on the restoration of degraded lands, as well as ensure the effective fulfillment of the international obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, By the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 22, 2019 “on measures to improve the efficiency of work on combating desertification and drought in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the State Committee of Forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan as the national competent authority of the Republic of Uzbekistan to implement measures to prevent desertification, restore forests and increase, additional tasks were assigned to ensure effective interoperability with international and regional organizations, to coordinate the work of the ministry, office and local state authorities involved in the development and implementation of programs and projects to combat desertification and drought.

The decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 31, 2017 “on measures to strengthen control over the protection and rational use of Land, improve Geodetic and cartographic activities, regulate the maintenance of State cadasters” and the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 31, 2017 “on further improvement of the activities of the State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, cartography and, further strengthening control over the Prevention of the use of agricultural land, especially irrigated land, systematization of Land Fund Accounting is of particular importance in the introduction of modern high-tech technical means and information and communication technologies into the industry.

Based on the measures for the rapid development of the industry by introducing market mechanisms in agriculture within the framework of the “state program on implementation of the strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the” Year of active investment and social development” in 2017-2021, the development of norms on determining the yield of agricultural, systematic work is being carried out to ensure the improvement of the reclamation of irrigated land, to radically revise the system of land grants for agricultural purposes and to improve the current legislation.

In order to expand the scope of research and practical work on the desiccated lands of the Aral Sea, improve the ecosystem and ensure decent life activities, introduce advanced experiments in research and innovation, on October 16, 2018, the decision was adopted "on the establishment of the Aral Sea International Innovation Center under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

The main tasks and activities of the International Innovation Center are the development and implementation of innovations, innovative technologies and approaches, including agroforestry reclamation, conversion of the desert into a grove, crop diversification, livestock, pasture development in order to improve the ecosystem and ensure decent life activities in the desiccated areas of the Aral Sea, solve various problems in the saline soil environment, it consists of managing drought and mitigating its consequences, establishing, promoting and presenting adaptability to climate change, eliminating the consequences of island building and developing public-private partnerships in the area of ecological wellness of the Aral Sea basin, among others.

Mobilization of efforts and funds of the entire donor community within the framework of the practical implementation of complex measures to improve the ecological and socio-economic situation in the Aral Bay region, The decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on measures to support the activities of the United Nations multilateral partnership for Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea region”, adopted on January 8, 2019, was extremely important in the creation of a single multi-unit area for

the end of disasters of the island, and today gives its effective results.

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