



RATIONAL PLACEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

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Аннотация. Ixtisoslashtirishni to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yish ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishning muhim shartidir. U bozor iqtisodiyotining mehnat taqsimoti qonuni, mehnat unumdorligini o'sib borishi, mehnat turlarining o'rin almashinuvi kabi umum iqtisodiy qonunlaridan kelib chiqadi. Qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlarini oqilona joylashtirish mehnat unumdorligini, xo'jalikning rentabelligi va daromadini keskin oshirishiga xizmat qiladi.

Калит сўзлар: Sug'oriladigan yer, lalmi yer, almashlab ekish, asosiy va takroriy.

Аннотация. Правильное осуществление специализации является важным условием повышения эффективности производства. Она берет свое начало из общеэкономических законов рыночной экономики, таких как закон разделения труда, рост производительности труда, смена видов труда. Разумное размещение сельскохозяйственных культур способствует резкому повышению производительности труда, рентабельности и доходов хозяйства.

Ключевые слова: Орошаемые земли, засушливые земли, севообороты, основные и оборотные.

Abstract. Correct implementation of specialization is an important condition for increasing production efficiency. It originates from the general economic laws of the market economy, such as the law of division of labor, the growth of labor productivity, and the replacement of types of labor. Reasonable placement of agricultural crops helps to dramatically increase labor productivity, profitability and income of the farm.

Key words: Irrigated land, dryland, crop rotation, main and recurrent.

On irrigated and lalmi arable land, agricultural crops are rationally positioned by analyzing the specialization and proposals of farms and other agricultural organizations, domestic and foreign market requirements, the natural climatic conditions of the regions, the level of water supply, indicators of reclamation of land areas and soil fertility, and the level of supply of material and technical, labor and other resources.

crop rotation - the placement of agricultural crops on scientific basis, in alternating plantings and fields for a certain period of time;

agricultural crop placement-a set of activities carried out to organize the placement and cultivation of individual types of agricultural crops in the contours of arable land areas and land user cross section;

farms and other organizations that use agricultural land — farms and other organizations that use a plot of land on lease terms in accordance with the established procedure for the cultivation of agricultural products-institutions, clusters, associations and cooperations;

agricultural crops-Acorns, legumes, rice, vegetables, melons, potatoes, fodder tubers, annual herbs, alfalfa, corn, tobacco, legumes, which are planted in the main and repeated fields, as well as other crops that are planted in the "nineties" method;

agricultural arable land-land regularly used for agricultural production, for the purpose of growing fodder crops;

lalmi land-land where agricultural products are grown at the expense of natural precipitation;

irrigated land is land suitable for agricultural use and irrigation, with a permanent or temporary irrigation network connected by an irrigation source where water resources can provide irrigation;

water availability is the availability of scientifically based volume of water required to meet the water needs of this type of crop during the growing season on the cultivation of a specific agricultural crop type in a particular area;

soil ball-bonity is a comparative assessment given to soil quality as well as natural fertility capacity when agricultural crop agrotechnics are moderate;

soil fertility — the ability of the soil to provide the necessary conditions for the growth and development of plants;

yield-gross yield indicator from an agricultural crop on an area of one hectare;

natural climatic conditions of regions — climate descriptions on a perennial statistical analysis of the weather in accordance with the geographical location of a particular area.

Rational placement of agricultural crops is based on the following basic criteria:

a) natural and climatic conditions of the territory:

geographical location position, geomorphologic-lithological structure, hydrogeological and climatic conditions, soil fertility (ball-bonity) and reclamation status;

the sum of useful temperatures, the amount of precipitation, the state of hydromelioration systems and groundwater, the possibility of the onset of cold and dry periods, water and wind erosion;

the suitability of the duration of the growth period of agricultural crops for a particular area;

b) the provision of the territory with the necessary resources:

availability of land areas where agricultural production (production) is possible;

the provision of land areas with water, necessary agricultural techniques and labor resources;

the presence of special opportunities to increase the yield of a particular type of agricultural crop;

C) domestic and foreign market demand for the grown product:

the level of satisfaction of the domestic market need and the demand of cultivated agricultural products in the foreign market;

proposals of exporting and processing enterprises, agroclusters (cooperations) for the purchase of agricultural products;

g) rational placement of agricultural crops:

focusing on specialization in the cultivation of a kind of agricultural product in the regions;

the placement of agricultural crops in water-scarce areas with low water demand, high water resistance and water collection characteristics;

determination of forecast indicators of volumes of gross agricultural products grown by type of crop.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan analyzes and coordinates the demand of consumers of agricultural products with the proposal of users of agricultural land in the rational placement of all types of agricultural crops;

it monitors the placement of agricultural crops by varieties, the full planting of crop types by contours, the holding of established agrotechnical events, the delivery of mineral fertilizers, fuel and lubricants and other material and technical resources to users of agricultural houses in accordance with the established procedure and develops proposals and recommendations on their results.

the land report analyzes the areas of land on which agricultural crops are placed;

develops maps of the areas on which agricultural crops are placed in contour sections in electronic and written form and provides them to the municipalities of districts and agricultural departments;

by the contours on which the arable land is located, the soil ball-bonity ensures correctness and reliability.

The Ministry of aquaculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan forms objective information on the reclamation and water supply opportunities of arable land in each region, provides it to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the municipalities of the regions for use in the placement of crops.

The Ministry of Economic Development and poverty reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan gives recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture on the development of annual forecast volumes of production of agricultural products, taking into account the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets.

Ministry of investment and foreign trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan:
conducts marketing of agricultural products and processed finished products in foreign markets;
forms information on trade turnover and volumes on types of agricultural products in foreign markets in the cross section of states and provides it to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the municipalities of the regions.
coordinates the work of rational placement of crops in the regions;
the placement of crops ensures that the territory's food security and export opportunities are fully taken into account.

regularly examines the state of effective use of Water Resources;
it exercises control over the rational placement of agricultural crops and the quality implementation of agrotechnical measures and provides information on the results of each quarter to the Cabinet of Ministers and interested ministries and departments.

The Ministry of investment and foreign trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan submits proposals on requirements and volumes of export of specific types of agricultural products in the cross section of foreign countries to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the governors of regions in April of each year, based on the statistics of the last three years.

District municipalities accept proposals from agricultural land users to independently settle agricultural crops by May 5 of each year;

proposals from agricultural land users ensure that the district is reviewed by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of water management and the Department of land resources and the state cadastre;

it analyzes the suitability of agricultural land users' proposals for independent placement of crops for their specialization, ensuring contour integrity by crop species, water supply level, yield obtained in the last 3 years, and suitability for past crop species.

When placing agricultural crops, a conclusion is drawn from the Ministry of water management of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Basin departments of irrigation systems of Regions and Irrigation Departments of districts on the level of water supply of arable land.

The district municipality may reject proposals from agricultural land users in the following cases:

when the proposals do not comply with the principles and criteria for the rational placement of agricultural crops;

when contour integrity is not ensured and the information on the cross section of the land plots is incomplete;

when it is required to grow a certain type of large-scale agricultural crop in accordance with export requirements and when the exporter officially guarantees it for purchase.

The district municipality is obliged to notify about this in writing or electronically, justifying the reasons for the refusal within three days.

On a 1:10,000 scale map of the irrigated and lalmi lands of the territory (Massif) by the territorial division of the Institute "Uzdaveroylar" under the Ministry of Agriculture, each type of crop is taken on the basis of the corresponding conditional marks.

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