

Organization and Justification of Activities of Agricultural Enterprises on the Basis of Land Valuation Data

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Abstract

Today, the state pays great attention to the protection of agricultural lands of the republic, their rational and efficient use. This article is devoted to solving a number of problems in the cultivation of agricultural products in the territory of the republic, the role of irrigated lands in the regional economy and the use of land valuation data.

Keywords: *land, assessment, norm, agriculture, income, production, corrective coefficients.*

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Introduction. Taking into account the fact that most of the agricultural products in the territory of the Republic correspond to the account of irrigated lands, such even in the agricultural region, today there are several problems of the development of the territories. These are problems that have not appeared in a day or a year, but have accumulated over the years to this day and come unresolved. These problems remain relevant mainly from 10-15 years. Basically, the biggest of this problem is the area of irrigated land from year to year as it shrinks. Therefore, it is necessary to find ways, ways of productive use of these lands.

Because in 2008 year 3706,2 thousand hectares, and by 2021 year 3,7 hectares were irrigated lands.

It can be seen that the area of irrigated lands in the last 10 years has decreased by 4 thousand hectares. The main reason for this is the transition of irrigated lands to other types of land, that is, there are cases when water does not reach these lands, for other purposes, such as the use of these lands (Road, railway, housing construction, placement of production enterprises). The main reason for this is that the processes of land distribution and redistribution are currently one of the biggest problems in the implementation of land relations and hindering the productive use of land.

Considering that the cost of irrigated land is so high that we can see these lands by comparing them to other types of land. Proceeding from this, these lands are peculiar we must also take into account the characteristics separately. They say that the irrigation systems in it, i.e., channels, trenches, collector-drainage networks there are and they work regularly, there is a possibility of regular watering. And non-irrigated lands do not have irrigation systems or do not reach water even if there is an irrigation system. The amount of harvest from these lands largely depends on precipitation and wetlands. For example, users of irrigated land earn on average from 1 hectare to 45-55 million soums per year, that is, on average from potatoes and vegetable products from 1 hectare to 25-30 million and other crops for the remaining months see 20-30 million income by planting. Such an opportunity is not available on non-irrigated land, that is, the income from non-irrigated land is less than the income from irrigated land [1].

Productive, purposeful and effective use of the lands of the Republic is our main tasks. No matter for what purpose we use our lands, the main thing is that we must preserve our irrigated lands. Currently, at a time when there is a shortage of food in the world, we need to further increase its economic efficiency through the cultivation of agricultural products with productive, purposeful and effective use of these irrigated lands. After analyzing the effectiveness of the regions (Tashkent, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Khorezm regions) in the present day, we can draw up further plans [2].

According to the state statistics office for January 1, 2018, 63.6 percent of the total volume of agricultural products corresponds to peasant farms, 34.7 percent to farmer farms, 1.7 percent to the index of other organizations carrying out agricultural activities. We can compare these indicators in the section of regions as follows.

60,3 percent of the total volume of agricultural products in the Tashkent region is allocated to farmers, 35.4 percent-to farmers, 4.3 percent-to organizations carrying out agricultural activities, 55.4 percent of the total volume of agricultural products in the Samarkand region-to farmers, 42.5 percent-to farmers, 2.1 percent-to farmers of the total volume of agricultural products in the region of Surkhandarya, 66.9 percent of the total volume of agricultural products in the Khorezm region corresponds to farmers 'farms, 32.2 percent to farmers' farms, 0.9 percent to organizations

carrying out agricultural activities. The contribution of irrigated lands to the occurrence of these indicators is very large, in a word, almost 90 percent of agricultural products are obtained from irrigated lands.

The role of dehkan farms in the cultivation of products is very large. The main grown products correspond exactly to the contribution of dehkan farms. The main purpose of our comparison of these forecast indicators is to show that the percentage of effective use of our irrigated lands in particular agriculture is less than the percentage of effective use of agricultural lands of other countries. The state of Israel now occupies a leading place in the world in the cultivation of agricultural products. However, the total area of this state is 21 thousand sq.km.

Due to the fact that its territory is a mountainous territory, its lands are mainly rocky lands. From here, only one tomato product is harvested in the open field from a hectare to 60-80 tons. Such an indicator was achieved with the use of state-of-the-art irrigation systems, computerized information technology. We can increase the volume of cultivation of agricultural products in the above quantities using similar modern technologies in Uzbekistan [3].

In order to make productive and effective use of irrigated land, it is necessary to take measures of wide application of these concepts in practice, first having studied in depth the concepts of land capacity and land return. It is necessary to first determine how much a crop can be made from one hectare of land and how much land it takes to get 1 tons of products, and if we compare both these cases, it will be shown which one is the optimal for us.

The reason we say this is that in order to get 1 ton of products (potato and vegetable crops), we need approximately 0,07-0,08 hectare of land, and we can determine the optimal condition that we need, comparing this indicator with the yield from 1 hectare of land. It can be seen from this that we can know how much irrigated land is of great importance to us, and if we give these lands not only as a large area but also as small areas, we will also increase our chances of getting many benefits and many yields from these lands [4].

We can do this by comparing the volume of products obtained from peasant farms, which is presented in the data of the state statistics office above, with those of landowners that have large land plots. By multiplying tiny landowners, we can also increase the volume and quality of products grown by establishing mutual competition. Having determined how much land area is needed for 1 ton of harvest (carrot crops), depending on this, we can make fertile use of irrigated land. The purpose of this is to seek ways to obtain abundant yields from irrigated land, that is, with little use of irrigated land areas.

The picture below shows the processes of productive use of irrigated land.



Pic 1. Processes of productive use of irrigated land.

Conclusion. Having established a culture of land use in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to develop programs based on concrete and implement them in practice. The main reason for this is the increase in the number of population in the world, the emergence of an increasingly food shortage, ways to increase export spending. We can enter the final proposals taking into account the comments and shortcomings mentioned above, the indicators given in the section of Regions, the proposals given. That is:

1. Reconsideration of agricultural lands distribution work and re-implementation of the distribution process of thorough, that is, it is necessary to carry out re distribution work of land areas by comparing the area of the first land users with the area of the current land area, and considering the indicators of effective use of land.
2. Prohibiting the use of irrigated land for other purposes mechanisms need to work out. That is, it is necessary to make Strictly developed amendments and procedures to the relevant provisions of the Land Code, if necessary, add additional clauses.
3. It is necessary to develop measures for the collection of this amount of money in any case, having maximized the amount of compensation paid for the use of lands intended for the production of agricultural products for other purposes. It is necessary to strictly monitor the operation of each item of the Land Code in a strict order and strictly determine whether to conduct all work on land only on the basis of the requirements of the Land Code.

Literature

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