

Formation of a Sustainable Composition of Land Ownership and Land Users of Agricultural Enterprises

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Abstract

This article focuses on the development of the methodology for the formation of a stable composition of agricultural land ownership and land users in the regions, the proper management of land areas, the effective use of land and the control functions of land owners and land users.

Keywords: *land ownership, land users, sustainable composition, acceptable area, land area, land accounting,*

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Introduction. The growing population of the world, the rapid development of industry, the deterioration of the environmental condition of the planet due to global climate change, and the limitation of natural resources such as land and water resources require the rational use of land, which is a natural resource of mankind. Reasonable and efficient use of land is a vital issue and is of great importance as an important basis for ensuring the way of life, activities and well-being of our people. Further improvement of legal relations related to land is a necessity today, which, in turn, requires the purposeful use and protection of land in a scientifically based manner, restoration, preservation and increase of soil fertility, preservation and improvement of the natural environment,

Today, a number of important works are being carried out on the efficient use of land by agricultural enterprises. All information about the land type, contour, border and rights holders is entered into the online geoportal of the Cadastre Agency, the online geoportal is being integrated into the National Geoinformation System, the land balance and its report, the district (city) land cadastre register is maintained only in the National Geoinformation System, the unified system of state cadastres is National is being formed in the geoinformation system, the relevant state cadastre data is provided directly to the National Geoinformation System only through telecommunication networks.[1].

The process of globalization of the world economy and its transition to new technological development leads to increasing competition in the world commodity and financial markets, in the field of implementation of digital technologies, and in ways of solving the growing socio-economic problems of the population. The main solution to these issues 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 arising due to globalization. should be [2].

Problem setting. In the following years, the reform of our country's agriculture, in particular, the improvement of the state management system in the field, the wide introduction of market relations, the strengthening of the legal basis of relations between the entities that grow, process and sell agricultural products, attract investments to the sector, use resource-efficient technologies certain works are being carried out to introduce and provide producers of agricultural products with modern techniques. At the same time, the absence of a long-term strategy for the development of agriculture prevents effective use of land and water resources, to widely attract investments, prevents producers from obtaining high profits and increasing the competitiveness of products [3].

Many irrigated lands and 100,000 buildings and structures in the districts are not included in the state reserve. The head of our state said that the legal documents in the field of cadastral and land accounting are out of date, they are complicated and unclear. This opened the way for corruption. Today, the system needs to be completely changed. The main goal is to ensure accurate land accounting and justice in this regard. If we take a look at the shortcomings in the field of land accounting and state cadastre today, in 2020 alone, 11,200 hectares of land were arbitrarily occupied in about 50,000 cases, of which 3,200 hectares were illegally built. 99% of this is irrigated, fertile agricultural land. In general, in 113 districts, many reserves are lost due to the lack of accurate calculation of land fund categories and types.

As of January 1, 2020, the total number of farms is 84,222, including: 25,597 cotton-grain farms, 6,436 grain farms, 10,133 livestock farms, 21,030 horticulture farms, 4,864 viticulture

farms, and 4,864 vegetable farms. policing was 4773, blacksmithing 743, and 10646 in other directions. As of January 1, 2020, the total land area allocated to them in our republic is 7331 thousand hectares, including 3271.9 thousand hectares of arable land, 273.5 thousand hectares of perennial trees, 31 thousand hectares of gray land, pastures and hayfields amounted to 3131.2 thousand hectares, and lands not used in other agriculture made up 623.4 thousand hectares.[4].

A farm is an independent economic entity with legal personality, based on the joint activity of members of the farm, which produces agricultural products using plots of land leased to it for a long period of time. Now, another important issue is that we need to clarify the concept of "multi-sectoral farm". Usually, the word industry refers to a direction of production that is valid within a single field from an economic point of view, but is subordinated to the goals of producing a certain finished product. Main and additional sectors are often distinguished. For example, if agriculture is considered a separate sector, its main sectors are crop and animal husbandry. Each network is further subdivided into smaller networks.

A number of problems and shortcomings are observed in the purposeful and effective use of agricultural enterprises, especially farms and homestead plots. In particular: the desire, experience and conditions of the population in the care of a certain type of crop, poultry or livestock are not taken into account, the placement of crops taking into account the soil-climatic conditions, the required seeds, fertilizers, plant protection means The provision system did not work effectively, the issues of financial support in the purchase of agricultural products grown on homestead plots, conclusion of advance contracts and guaranteed implementation of advance payments were not resolved until the end, vaccination of poultry and livestock kept in households against diseases ,

Research method In recent years, the effective use of land plots of agricultural enterprises, consistent and focused on a specific goal, has become an important factor in increasing the efficiency of farmers' activities. The analysis showed that the formation of sustainable farms, a significant increase in their personal working capital, and the rational use of land and water resources, as well as mineral fertilizers, agricultural machinery and other resources , as well as the possibility of more precise organization of labor was created, and the material and technical base of farms was strengthened.

In our republic, the Ministry of Agriculture has been given a number of powers to implement effective state control in the field of organization and protection of agricultural land use. In particular, monitoring of agricultural lands and crops, placement of agricultural crops, ensuring the protection of agricultural lands, determining the standard value and quality indicators of agricultural lands, preventing land degradation and to fight against it, to carry out soil inspection, to increase soil fertility, to organize works on soil science, geobotany.[5].

In the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the lower limit of the size of the land areas allocated for the management of farmers and peasant farms is defined. In particular, the lower limit of land area for farms and agroclusters:

Vacant agricultural plots are divided into the following sizes:

- for farming - from 0.06 hectares to 1 hectare;
- to farms and other legal entities:
- for those specializing in vegetable growing - at least 3 hectares;

- those specializing in horticulture, viticulture - at least 3 hectares;

For the cultivation of fodder crops for those specializing in the production of livestock products (conditionally for one head of cattle) - from irrigated land - at least 0.3 hectares, from dry land - at least 1 hectare, from pastures and hayfields - at least 2 hectares

- to those who specialize in cotton and grain growing - at least 30 hectares;
- those specializing in grain and vegetable growing - at least 10 hectares;

For agro-industrial clusters, including cooperative clusters:

- for those specializing in cotton-textile production - at least 2,000 hectares;
- for those specialized in grain growing - at least 1000 hectares;
- for those specializing in vegetable growing and policing - at least 200 hectares;
- for those specializing in horticulture, viticulture - at least 100 hectares;

for the cultivation of fodder crops for those specializing in the production of livestock products (for one head of cattle) from irrigated land - at least 0.3 hectares, from dry land - at least 1 hectare, from pastures and hay fields - at least 2 hectares.[6].

By implementing additional measures regarding the use of land plots owned by agricultural enterprises, to further increase the efficiency of their activities, to impartially and transparently select farmers as the rightful owners of the land, on this basis, to use land and other resources wisely, in the future production, economic and financial conditions of farms operating in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions in order to increase productivity and increase the volume of production of agricultural products, improve the financial situation of farms and increase the income of rural residents work is carried out with local working groups on the in-depth analysis of their indicators and on bringing their land areas to the optimal size, optimization of the size of the plots of land owned by farms has been completed.

Summary. Instead, it is important to say that since effective mechanisms for the integration of small agricultural producers are not fully formed, their activities remain fragmented. This hinders the achievement of high economic performance and limits integration into value chains. In order to form a stable structure of agricultural land ownership and land users, it is important to do the following.

1. Implementation of programs for the development of territories of new agricultural enterprises, which provide support for the balanced and sustainable development of agricultural enterprises.
2. Creating a transparent system of network statistics, which involves the introduction of reliable methods of collecting, analyzing and distributing statistical information on agricultural enterprises through the wide introduction of modern information technologies.
3. Improving the system of rational use of natural resources and environmental protection, which includes the rational use of land and water resources, forest fund.
4. Development of modern management systems, which implies restructuring and further development of the structure of state administration in agriculture.
5. Independent settlement by growers of high-yielding crops depending on the type of land

6. The system of supporting small agricultural producers and rational use of land
7. Good Agricultural and Environmental Practice (GAEP) for agricultural producers, Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) for agribusiness and other quality standards are introduced

Agricultural enterprises serve to protect the rights and legal interests of land owners and land users, to further fundamentally improve the system of effective use of agricultural arable land, to increase the production and sale of agricultural products, and to implement reforms in this direction. opened a wide way to take it to a new level. The development of the country's agriculture leads to an increase in agricultural products. The increase of agricultural products is the guarantee of full and happy life of the people. Therefore, one of the urgent issues of today is to organize more effective use of land by farmers, peasant farms and homestead land owners.

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