ACADEMIC JOURNAL

Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability
Volume 27, Mar-2023

ISSN 2697-2212 Available Online: https://economics.academicjournal.io

The Importance of Inventory of Crop Land in Return for Agricultural Turnover

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Abstract

The article presents the existing experiences in conducting a complete inventory of land plots, as one of the main types of activities when involving in agricultural turnover, previously knocked out of circulation irrigated arable land, establishes the roles and places of inventory in the organization of the use of irrigated arable land of the republic. In addition, the paper presents the specific results of the work on the inventory of land resources in the United States of America, as one of the developed countries in the field of this work at the state level and has accumulated extensive experience in this area, specific proposals are made on the use of the experience gained in this work in the republic.

Keywords: *Disturbed lands, land accounting, quantity, quality, land inventory, legal status of lands, location, arable land, pastures, hayfields, rural lands, forests, water resources, water use, settlements.*

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Introduction. In recent years, a number of measures are being implemented to improve land and water relations in the country, optimize agricultural land areas and apply a simplified procedure for their allocation, introduce market mechanisms in the use of land and water resources, introduce innovative and resource - efficient technologies, reduce low-dressing cotton and grain fields, and instead bring high income, export products. But along with these positive results, it is inextricably linked with the growing population in high pictures [1].

The transfer of agricultural land to other categories and for a number of other objective reasons, in the last 20 - 25 years, the amount of irrigated land corresponding to each person's account was reduced by 25% (from 0.24 hectares to 0.15 hectares), and the average annual water supply level was reduced from 3,048 meters of cubic to 1,590 meters [2].

Recultivation,carried out to improve their condition in return to agriculture after long years of non-use of agricultural land, separation or arbitrary seizure of them for other purposes in violation of the requirements of land legislation, the use of temporarily allocated agricultural land is reduced and the quality of agricultural land irrigated in the consequences of untimely execution or poor quality of work [3]. For the next 10-12 years, despite the large volumes of work carried out to improve the reclamation of irrigated agricultural lands on the basis of special state programs, to regulate the irrigation water supply system, the productivity indicator of crop lands remains around 54 points throughout the Republic [4]. In the near future, the return of irrigated arable land to agriculture, the restoration and increase of their productivity, the use of water-saving technologies and the possible expansion and improvement of the quality of arable land used in agriculture on the basis of public private partnerships remain one of the most pressing issues of today. In solving it to some extent, increasing the importance of land inventory work as the main organizational event, in which the study of the experience of developed foreign countries can give a good effect [5].

Methods of scientific research. Inventory of land is carried out for the purpose of determining the location, boundaries of land creation objects or making clarifications to them, identifying land plots that are not used, are used inappropriately, or are used with their intended essence to the edge, and are also used outside the authorized purposes [6]. It is an event, usually a concurrent event, in which areas occupied by agriculture and other types of land are studied on the spot in order to obtain data on the quantity and condition of the land [7]. Thus, the main task of land inventory is to obtain information about the quantity, quality condition and use of land, as well as to establish and determine whether the boundaries of land plots on the site have been held without any discussion. The main task of inventory of land consists in obtaining truthful information about the legal status of land plots (property, use, rent, etc.), the use of land plots in the actual and legal established order, their area, location, land use traffic, dynamics of quality status, restrictions and storage. When transferring it, the necessary clarifications are made on the belonging, area, form of ownership of the land to one or another category, proposals for such a change are developed based on the need to transfer land from one category to another [8]. Inventory of land is a very complex event. Therefore, its conduct requires the coordinated participation of a number of state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as the coordinated participation of recipients of rights to land plots. In order for the inventory to be carried out efficiently, it is necessary that the owners of rights to land plots are either interested in its transfer, or, if not, take part in this process as an individual (legal) person [9]. Therefore, mainly comparative analysis and monographic methods were widely used in research.

Scientific research results and discussion. According to the “Agricultural Development Act of

ISSN 2697-2212 (online), Published under Volume 27 in Mar - 2023

ISSN 2697-2212 Available Online: https://economics.academicjournal.io

1972”(The Rural Development Act of 1972), cebulled in 1972, the U.S. Congress gave full authority to the Ministry of Agriculture to carry out inventory of lands and monitoring of natural resources, as well as to publish 5 years of reports on land condition and use, soil fertility, availability, quality and use of water and other natural resources [10]. In 1977, the law "on the protection of soils and Water Resources"was adopted in the United States. According to this law, as well as according to the proposals and recommendations of the official figures of the Ministry of Agriculture and various state agencies, a full inventory of all natural resources was carried out in the country in 1977.

In organizational terms, land inventory work in the United States is carried out by various ministries and departments. According to the official data obtained, the country's Ministry of Agriculture is engaged in the inventory of nofederal lands, that is, private lands, trust administrations, as well as local state government authorities and state-controlled lands [11]. They are 600.0 million hectares in the country of non federal land, including 557.4 million hectares they are fully responsible for the inventory of rural land.

Since the Federal Bureau of Land Management(Bureau of land Management - BLM) is a special unit of the US Department of internal affairs, it organizes the work of the inventory of federal lands and other natural resources. According to official data, they received 245.0 million acres (99.2 million. hectares) federal lands, 700.0 million. acre (283.3 million. hectares) land of underground fossil resources, 331.0 million. acre (134.0 million. hectares) included national parks, nature reserves, order parks and other lands.

Under the Federal Land Policy and land Creation Act, cebulled in 1976, the Federal Bureau of Land Management developed plans to create special land. State Government, Local Government, the general public, land holdings and land user groups, industrialists are involved in drawing up these plans. These plans are updated periodically.

1. Land-making plans are mostly used by the government, executives, and the public in order to address the following issues:
2. determination of areas of redistribution of land (natural) resources and their use for state and public purposes;
3. to determine the strategy for the rational use of Natural Resources and the organization of their protection;
4. assessment of the effectiveness of their use for the time of creation of a monitoring system, implementation of Natural Resources and planned proposals;
5. Implementation of control over the use of Federal lands.

In the United States, land inventory is part of the state (national) inventory of Natural Resources(National Resources Inventory), the purpose of which is to study changes in land area and soil quality, assess the conditions and consequences of soil wind and water erosion, determine and determine the quantity and quality of water, assess the state of plants and fauna, and parameters On the basis of this event, permanent changes in the areas of arable land in the country, ways to increase them, directions for restoration will be determined. And in irrigated regions, along with the above, the quantities and quality of irrigation water are monitored constantly.

The results of the inventory of natural resources are actively used in assessing the effective conduct of agricultural production. In particular, the natural resource protection service, together

ISSN 2697-2212 (online), Published under Volume 27 in Mar - 2023

with the National Agricultural Statistics Service under the US Department of Agriculture, has since started data collection work on the cultivation of agricultural products, the application of fertilizers, plant protection means, the implementation of nature protection activities in 48 states.

The results of the inventory of US natural resources for 2012, published in 2015, testify to the fact that the total area of land drawn into the inventory at this time was 1944.14 million.acre(786.79 million.hectares), of which the federal land area is 1,486.76 million.acre(601.69 million.1377.65 million hectares, or 76.5% of the total area, rural areas.(555.51 million).hectares), or 70.5 percent. The area of land occupied by construction and infrastructure is 114.11 million acres(46.48 million acres).hectares), that is, 7.7% of the total non-federal land.

In the process of conducting land inventory work, not only the locations and areas of all types of land (agriculture and non-agriculture)are determined, but also the areas of individual agricultural crops, the areas of cultivated and non-cultivated land according to the US classification.

The official data obtained indicate that since 2002, statistical and field observations have also been carried out in the United States on the implementation of nature conservation measures. In this case, the fields and conditions of agrotechnical, Forest Reclamation and hydrotechnical measures are observed, which are carried out on land where crops are sown and not planted, pastures and land at the stage of conservation.

For the purposes of combating soil erosion in the country, contour lane farming and horticulture are used, sloped work is carried out, anti-erosion flows are regulated, drying land reclamation is carried out in the necessary places. In particular, according to the data obtained, in 2002, 23.25 million were received.acre(9.45 million.hectares), and in 2012-24.76 million. Open and closed drainage networks are created on acres (10.02 million hectares) of land.

Conclusion. The Republic also provided funds for the production of the inventory of the darajasiga State, the application and measures of the periodic period of the country, as well as to ensure the safety of the reservoir, as well as to assist the local water mining industry, as well as to provide accurate quantitative and qualitative information.during the meeting, the parties discussed issues related to preparation and preparation for work.

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