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MAIN PRINCIPLES FOR DETERMINING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE USE OF LAND RESOURCES

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Annotation

The main principles of effective use of land resources in agriculture, the importance of irrigated land in the intensive development of agriculture are scientifically described in the article.

Keywords: land resources, agriculture, land quality, agro-climatic resources, productivity.

The economic efficiency of agricultural production in any region depends to a large extent on the level of land use. Its main factors determining the improvement of land use in agricultural enterprises are: the development of industries in the regions, which entails huge land allotments and the active redistribution of the land fund, population growth, the emergence of several cities and workers' settlements, and an increase in land area within their boundaries, a large concentration of industrial production in a small area, which has an extremely complex impact on agricultural production - both negative and positive. The negative is the withdrawal of significant areas of agricultural land, the construction of a large number of linear structures, a sharp deterioration in the conditions of agricultural production, the emission of gases into the atmosphere, etc.

Requirements for the features of the efficient use of land resources change over time due to the changing needs of a developing society. The development of the economic complex in conditions of limited land resources and the need to limit the anthropogenic load on them predetermine the nature and characteristics of land use, change the content and conditions of land use, and at the same time require further development of scientific ideas about the rational and efficient use of land. All this makes it necessary to further study the problem of efficient use of land resources in all sectors of the national economy, in production and non-production areas.



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Efficiency means efficiency. Another term closely related to efficiency is the effect, that is, the result of purposeful actions. However, the same effect can be obtained with different levels of resource and land use, and vice versa, the same resources can produce different effects. Economic efficiency is a complex economic category that reflects the operation of objective economic laws. According to many economists, it is a form of expression of the purpose of production, means efficiency, a measure of the benefit received.

Based on the fact that the means of production in agriculture are land resources, the most important criterion for the economic efficiency of land use is an increase in output at the lowest cost of labor and resources per unit of land area. In agriculture, land resources function as the main means of production. The use of land in agriculture is carried out by the impact of people on its upper layer - the soil with the help of tools for conducting agricultural processes in order to obtain the appropriate types of products. It is known that on lands of high fertility, less expenditure is needed to obtain a unit of production than on less fertile lands. The improvement of the land in the process of agricultural production creates an opportunity for saving resources, increases the need for the future, and the deterioration of it, other things being equal, increases the need for resources. A higher level of land use makes it unnecessary to make additional investments in expanding the agricultural production fund in order to increase their fertility. If we compare the level of efficiency of all agricultural production for different periods, then it is necessary to proceed only from additional costs for the development of new lands. When conducting a comparative assessment of land of different quality, the degree of differences in land quality is determined, the state of the territory of the plots, soil quality and agro-climatic conditions are assessed. At the same time, such an assessment is carried out taking into account the economic factors of production. When determining the quality of land, a set of natural conditions, generalized by the concept of land quality, is evaluated, with an appropriate set of economic factors. Comparative assessment of land quality consists of appraisal and economic assessment of land. The qualitative assessment of land is carried out with the help of appraisal, when the influence of land quality on crop yields is determined. The economic assessment of land resources, necessary for their rational use in the field of agricultural production, is important for addressing issues of agricultural development. This manifests itself in different directions:



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- when substantiating an order for the needs of the state for various types of products, when determining their specialization;
- with state regulation of prices for agricultural products;
- when comparing the results of the work of individual farms and their divisions;
- when building a tax policy based on land valuation;
- when calculating production efficiency.

To determine the efficiency of land use, a system of generalizing, partial and auxiliary indicators is used. General indicators include the output of gross and marketable products, the output of fodder units, gross income, profit per 100 hectares of agricultural land, and land yield. Private indicators are crop yields, output in fodder units from 1 ha of individual land, as well as the volume of milk and meat production per 100 ha of comparable agricultural land. The cadastral area is determined by multiplying the area of each type of land by the soil score and dividing the result by the Auxiliary indicators of land use efficiency are the cost of production, capital and labor intensity, profitability of 1 hectare of land, as well as cost recovery (the ratio of the cost of products obtained from 1 hectare to average cost per 1 ha).

As additional indicators in determining the efficiency of land use, the following can also be used:

- the share of agricultural land in the total land area, %;
- share of arable land in the structure of agricultural land, %;
- share of agricultural crops in the area of arable land, %;
- amelioration coefficient;
- is an indicator of the intensity of land use.

The economic efficiency of land use is judged on the basis of a system of natural and cost indicators. Natural indicators include: crop yields; production of certain types of livestock products per 100 hectares of the respective land. Cost indicators include: production of gross output in comparable prices, marketable output in current selling prices, net production and profit per hectare of agricultural land.

Physical indicators characterize the productivity of only a certain part of agricultural land, and cost indicators - of their entire area. It is advisable to calculate these two groups of indicators both per hectare of physical area and taking into account the monetary value of a hectare of agricultural land.

The expansion of the sphere of industrial production, the growth of its scale, simultaneously lead to an increase in human impact on the environment and, in



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particular, on land plots due to their more intensive exploitation. This determines the task of the rational use of land resources, the development of measures to create an economically balanced land use, in which it will be economically beneficial for the industrial sectors of individual enterprises to minimize the size of land use, eliminate surpluses and valuable agricultural land, preserve and rationally use the fertile soil layer, carry out the reclamation of disturbed lands and exclude them from their land use, take measures to protect land from pollution by sewage, industrial waste, flooding and flooding, it is economically and environmentally more rational to place various types of industrial production, taking into account minimizing the level and zones of negative impact on land resources and agricultural production.

The principles for determining the efficiency of land use is a complex and multifaceted problem that requires the involvement of research from various fields of science. The basis of its solution is the formation of economic, environmental and agronomic indicators, taking into account the existing developments in this area.

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