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FOREIGN EXPERIENCES ON RESTORATION OF DEGRADED LANDS AND INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THEIR USE

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Annotation

This article talks about foreign experiences in restoring degraded lands and increasing the efficiency of their use.

Keywords: agricultural land, land types, cultivated land, tree groves, gray land.

Agricultural land refers to fertile land and is the main means of ensuring national wealth, production of agricultural products and food security of the country . However, as a result of the rapid growth of the population in our republic, the transfer of agricultural land to other categories, the deterioration of the melioration of such land, changes in the forms of economic management and a number of other objective and subjective reasons, the amount of irrigated land per person in the last 15 years is 24.0 percent (from 0.23 hectares to 0.16 hectares), and the level of the average annual water supply Reduced from 3,048 cubic meters to 159 m³ . For many years, the quantity and quality of irrigated agricultural land has decreased due to unreasonable use of agricultural land, especially irrigated arable land, their allocation to other purposes in violation of the land law, unauthorized use of irrigation and collector-pump systems established in irrigated regions, arbitrary acquisition of land, failure to carry out work to improve their condition when returning temporarily allocated land, or poor quality. is going

Therefore, returning irrigated croplands to agriculture, restoring and increasing their productivity, improving water supply to crops using innovative irrigation technologies is one of the most urgent issues of today. In order to solve this problem, it will be of practical importance to study the experiences of foreign countries to eliminate such situations and organize rational and efficient use of agricultural land.



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In foreign developed countries, great importance is attached to issues of purposeful, rational and efficient use of land in agriculture. Scientific and practical research on purposeful and effective use of agricultural land, return of unused land to agricultural circulation D.V.Butusov, S.N.Volkov, S.A.Lipski, V.V.Vershenin, E.A.Galinovskaya, B.A.Voronin, V.V.Kruglov and others, A.L.Zhelyaskov, D.E.Setirudze, A.L.Ivanov, E.N.Molchanov, N.I.Shagaida, S.V.Shchukin, A.I.Golubeva and others. and widely covered in the works of scientists such as I.A.Malyshkina.

In particular, if we cite the scientific sources of S.A.Volkov, as a result of the creation of the land resource management system in foreign countries, the study of land areas, the monitoring of their use, gradually began to be replaced by activities such as land inventory and periodic evaluation of land plots. In the initial period, when creating the cadastral system, the inventory was used to establish the state account of land. Therefore, the land inventory formed the basis of the formation of the land account. In the last quarter of the 20th century, in the last quarter of the 20th century, inventory work began to be carried out systematically in the process of land cadastral imaging. In this case, the entire village area was taken as the inventory unit. Rural area 5-10 acres. (2-4 hectares) are divided into imaging plots. The reference points of the survey field were marked with stones and were used for making theodolite lines.

In the world, striving to rapidly develop their economy in accordance with market relations and increase the volume of agricultural production, are constantly conducting a comprehensive study of their land areas, including the search for opportunities to attract other lands to agriculture in order not to reduce the amount of agricultural land. In this regard, the creation of a single information base on land areas on the basis of the formation of a single cadastral system, land inventory work, which allows for successful implementation of the work, has a special place. In particular, the creation of a single cadastral system in Western European countries was completed in the second half of the 19th century. The cadastral system, which includes the qualitative description of soils, has existed for several hundred years in countries such as Sweden, Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy.

According to P.F.Loyko, in organizing the use of agricultural land and land in general, land cadastre materials, including land inventory, have been raised to the state level as an extremely important event.



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According to the analyzes of S.N.Volkov and V.S.Kislov, land inventory materials are still used in most European countries for rational and effective organization of agricultural land. Land inventory in rural areas in most European countries with developed agriculture (Spain, Italy, Greece, Netherlands) is still carried out in the process of cadastral (land registration) imaging. For example, in Spain, the inventory of agricultural land is carried out as part of the rural cadastre, the materials of which are used for registration, weighing additional land areas for agriculture, and clarifying cadastral and taxation materials.

Studying the experiences of foreign countries shows that a rather complex and strict system of land inventory exists in the main North American countries, Canada and the United States of America. In particular, the Canadian Department of Agriculture and Food operates a special “Canadian Soil Information Service”. This service maintains a national soil information database. This database includes existing soils in the country, their description, geographical location, ecological grouping and other information.

It can be seen from scientific sources that land inventory and land accounting on this basis is well established in Canada. In this country, land inventory data is the basis for planning the use of state land resources in agriculture and forestry, for attracting additional land areas for agricultural production, and for the purposes of public recreation. The land inventory program is adopted by the federal government of Canada under the country's Agricultural Reconstruction and Development Act.

Land inventory in Canada is carried out by the “Canadian Land Inventory” service. This service is a mixed federal-provincial organization. The federal government generally coordinates land surveying and uniform classification, funding work of national importance, while local governments are responsible for on-the-ground inventory work. All departments and ministries related to the use of natural resources participate in land inventory work.

Irrigated Agriculture Diversification Center was established in Canada to carry out research, demonstrate and apply results in the field of irrigated agriculture and territorial organization of irrigated lands. In general, the results of the land inventory carried out in the Canadian state are, first of all, to determine the general condition of agricultural land areas, in particular, the general condition of cultivated areas, to determine the condition of the possibilities of expanding such areas for the next 3-5 years, and to find ways of their implementation .



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According to S.N.Volkov, land inventory is one of the most important tasks in the USA. In 1935, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) of the Department of Agriculture conducted a comprehensive soil survey in the country. The main purpose of carrying out these works was not only to determine the area of agricultural land, but also, first of all, to determine their susceptibility to erosion, and the possibility of including agricultural land in agriculture.

According to the “Agricultural Development Act” adopted in 1972, the US Congress gave the Department of Agriculture full authority to carry out land inventory and natural resource monitoring, as well as to publish 5-year reports on the condition and quality of land use and the state of land use.

Today, two large organizations are engaged in land inventory work in the country. In particular, the Ministry of Agriculture of the country deals with the inventory of non-federal, that is, private lands, lands under the control of local government bodies and states. According to official data, they are responsible for the inventory of 600.0 million non-federal lands in the country, including 557.4 million hectares of agricultural land. The Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) organizes the inventory of federal lands and other natural resources.

In addition, they include 245.0 million acres (99.2 million hectares) of federal lands, 700.0 million acres (283.3 million hectares) of mineral resources lands, 331.0 million acres (134.0 million hectares) of national parks, reserves, national parks and other lands.

Continuously updated land inventory data is used by the US Natural Resources Conservation Service to improve management and conservation of agricultural lands. For these purposes, a special information computer system for assessing the location and quality of agricultural land has been created in the Ministry of Agriculture of the country. The situation in Japan regarding the organization of agricultural land use is somewhat different. Due to the strict limitation of agricultural land in the country and the strong pressure of cities on rural areas, the state carries out a strict policy to protect agricultural land and prevent it from leaving the agricultural cycle. In particular, the country's land laws allow a person to purchase or lease a plot of agricultural land if he identifies himself as an “Individual agricultural person”. This rule is reinforced by law. An important component of this concept is the ability to continuously engage in agricultural production and attract the necessary funds to this sector to increase the efficiency of the use of all



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agricultural land of the farm. In this case, any changes in the types of agricultural land and the amount of land rent are carried out only with the permission of the government and on the basis of a number of conditions. These conditions include his permanent residence in this farm, compliance with legal requirements regarding the size of the total area of agricultural land on the farm, availability of the farmer with appropriate qualifications, etc.

In the Russian Federation, where 9.0% of the world's total agricultural land types are concentrated, organizing the use of arable land, which is considered the main agricultural land, is an urgent problem. In the following years, the reduction of arable land in the country became serious. According to the analysis, from 1990 to 2018, the area of gray lands here has increased by 14.9 times, and their amount today is 4.96 million hectares.

Therefore, the need for rational and efficient use of agricultural lands is clearly and clearly manifested in the conditions of today's market economy. The effectiveness of the use of these lands largely depends on the management decisions made in each area.

In this regard, quoting D. E.Seturidze's scientific views, the author says that measures and conditions are necessary to expand the level of information provision on agricultural land, as well as to make and implement rational and effective management decisions. All this is aimed at increasing the efficiency of land potential use, as well as effective planning and putting an end to unreasonable agricultural practices in many respects.

In general, in the Russian Federation, the problem of re-attraction of unused arable land to agriculture is partially solved by the support of producers of agricultural products at the expense of local and regional budgets of some regions. However, this problem has become one of the important problems of the country's agriculture. In order to solve it, the return of arable land is included in a special Federal program. In addition, a number of proposals and recommendations have been made for the positive solution of this problem, such as the establishment of a special fund, the transfer of land from ineffective farms to those who run efficient farms, and the support of land users from the local budget.

As it was mentioned above, it is evidence that the arable land, whose condition has deteriorated and left the agricultural sector, remains a serious problem in the Russian Federation as well.



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In the Republic of Korea, more than 270 zoning maps have been created in the process of production based on 80 different regulations for the restoration, effective use and conservation of degraded lands.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that one of the main problems is to ensure food security on the basis of agricultural development in the studied countries, to improve the efficiency of agricultural land use, in particular, arable land, which is an important factor in raising the standard of living of rural residents.

In this case, it is natural that using the above-mentioned experiences on the return of agricultural lands that have fallen out of agricultural circulation and increasing the efficiency of land inventory will be of great practical importance for our republic.

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