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POSSIBILITIES OF APPLYING WORLD EXPERIENCE IN EFFICIENT USE OF IRRIGATED LANDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation
The success of the agrarian reforms implemented in Uzbekistan largely depends on their implementation based on the study and generalization of the achievements made in the world experience. In this article, the world experience in promoting the productivity of irrigated lands is studied and suggestions are made for its application to the agriculture of our country.

Keywords: irrigated land, land reclamation, water scarcity, water-saving resources, protection of land-water resources, irrigation and land reclamation measures.

The agricultural industry is the leader in the economy of Uzbekistan, and it is urgent to organize an intensive production process in order to ensure food safety and provide the population with high-quality and natural agricultural products. The value of irrigated land in agricultural production is very high, and the share of irrigated land in the structure of agricultural land is small. Including 25.3 mln. only 16.9% of agricultural land (4.3 million ha) is irrigated land, and the prediction of increasing water scarcity due to global climate change makes it necessary to introduce mechanisms to increase the efficiency of irrigated land use in the future.
Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", No. PF-5199 of October 9, 2017 "Protection of the Rights and Legal Interests of Farmers, Farmers and Homestead Land Owners, Rural "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of efficient use of agricultural land", No. PF-5742 of June 17, 2019 "On measures of effective use of land and water resources in agriculture", No. PF-5853 of October 23, 2019 The Decree of the Republic of

Uzbekistan "On approval of the strategy for the development of agriculture for 2020-2030" is of particular importance as measures aimed at increasing the productivity of irrigated lands are determined.

The success of the agrarian reforms implemented in our country largely depends on the study and generalization of the achievements made in the world experience and their implementation, taking into account the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan. It should be noted that a rich experience has been accumulated in the world practice of promoting the productivity of agricultural lands, especially irrigated lands. The experience of developed countries is particularly important in this field. At the same time, it should not be overlooked that in most of the developed countries land is private property and in this respect it differs from our republic [3, 4, 5].

At the current stage of the implementation of deep structural changes and economic reforms in agriculture, the condition of the land and its quality are at the forefront of agricultural production. There is an increasing trend of this process, which in such cases causes agricultural land to go out of circulation [6, 7].

Population growth leads to an increase in the demand for agricultural products, which requires constant improvement of the mechanisms for the effective use of available land resources, i.e. irrigated land, allocating land plots for various purposes (industrial enterprises, building social infrastructure, etc.). Therefore, the world practice of promoting the productivity of irrigated lands in agriculture has a rich experience, and the experience of developed countries in this field is of particular importance. At the same time, it should not be overlooked that in most of the developed countries land is private property and in this respect it differs from our republic [10, 11].

Farms are the main form of US agricultural production. All farms are divided into two groups, namely small and large farms. Small farms include farms with an annual income of up to 250 thousand dollars. The annual income of large farms is 250 thousand and more. State commodity programs occupy a special place in the US agricultural state support system, in which special attention is paid to maintaining and increasing the productivity of land. Measures to increase land productivity and land reclamation are mainly financed by the state. 26 percent of the work performed within the framework of state commodity programs is carried out by small farms,

and the rest by large farms. It is worth noting that large farms finance irrigation and land reclamation activities mainly from their own funds, while in small farms 95% of these activities are financed by the state [8].

The State Soil Service operates within the US Department of Agriculture. Its main task is to monitor soil fertility. Certain technologies have been developed by this organization for specific plots of land, these technologies do not allow the soil fertility to decline, so the farmer does not face the problem of soil fertility. Based on the specific technologies and recommendations presented, the farmer receives a loan and is insured. If recommendations are made by the State Soil Service, unforeseen (force majeure) damage will be paid by the insurance company [1]. From the above, it can be seen that a clear mechanism for increasing land productivity has been developed in the USA.

41% of the total arable land in China is first-class-quality land. These lands are distinguished by their high productivity. Second-class lands are lands of average quality, and 35% of the total arable land belongs to this category of land. Third-class land is considered to be of poor quality and occupies 20% of the total arable land. 4% of the total arable land is unsuitable for agriculture [2].

About 60 percent of China's total arable land is low productivity due to various factors. In particular, 8.5% of the total arable land is eroded, 11.4% is located on an uneven area that increases the risk of erosion, 9.2% is flooded, 6.6% is highly saline, more than 10% has excessively high sand content, 3.5 percent have an insufficiently deep fertile layer, 0.4 percent have rocky terrain, 9.3 percent have insufficient water supply, and 1.1 percent have insufficient temperature [2].

Today, when talking about the measures implemented in the field of land productivity improvement in China, it should be noted that the quality of land is strictly controlled by the state. Its control and monitoring is regulated by the Law "On Land Management" adopted in 1986. The State Bureau of Land Management, which is directly subordinate to the State Council of the PRC, deals with issues of legal liability for agricultural land use, especially arable land, promotion of land productivity improvement, and deterioration of land quality. Including, financing of reclamation programs is carried out mainly on the basis of state and public-private partnerships.

The area of Turkey is 783.5 thousand square meters. km. is one of the largest countries in the world (36th place). 44.3% of the country's territory is covered by forests and 55.7% by agricultural land. 81.6% of fertile land is dry land, 18.4% is irrigated. In terms of irrigated land, the country ranks 3rd in Europe. With the accession of Turkey to the European Union, the volume of fertile land will increase to 41 million. hectares, and this area will be equal to 22% of the land of the European Union. It should be noted that Turkey has made significant progress in the production of agricultural products in recent years. In particular, despite the climatic differences of different years, Turkey ranks 1st in the world in terms of production of figs, apricots and raisins, 4th in the production of vegetables and grapes, 6th in the production of tobacco, 7th in the production of cotton and wheat production ranked 8th in terms of output [9]. The role of the government's Southeast Anatolia Project in increasing the productivity of agricultural land in Turkey has been invaluable. As a result of the implementation of this irrigation system, a significant increase in the production of agricultural products was achieved. These successes are largely related to the measures implemented to increase the productivity of irrigated agricultural lands, that is, the participation of private landowners in the financing of reclamation activities is also observed.

In general, the limited amount of irrigated land for agriculture in Uzbekistan, the fact that the population is increasing and the level of density is high (Fergana Valley), the level of urbanization is increasing (50.6%), the country's economy is developing at a high rate, and as a result, land areas are leaving the agricultural cycle. departure and aggravation of environmental problems have turned the improvement of land productivity and land use efficiency into one of the most urgent problems [4, 11]. In this regard, it is necessary to develop a system of drastic measures to increase land productivity and prevent the reduction of land areas, especially arable land. It is advisable to use the experience of the studied countries in promoting the productivity of irrigated agricultural land in the following areas:

- providing guaranteed prices for the purchase by the state of the products produced by farmers who follow certain conditions, protect land and water resources, and implement measures to increase land productivity, according to the US experience, in order to encourage the increase of productivity of irrigated lands;

- according to the experience of the USA and Japan, based on the development of the necessary technologies and recommendations for determining the soil fertility for specific land plots, providing consulting services to farms, providing loans and providing insurance services for the purpose of increasing the productivity of irrigated land on the basis of these technologies and recommendations;
- according to the experience of China and Turkey, development of specific mechanisms for financing long-term programs aimed at increasing the productivity of irrigated agricultural land based on public-private partnership.

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