

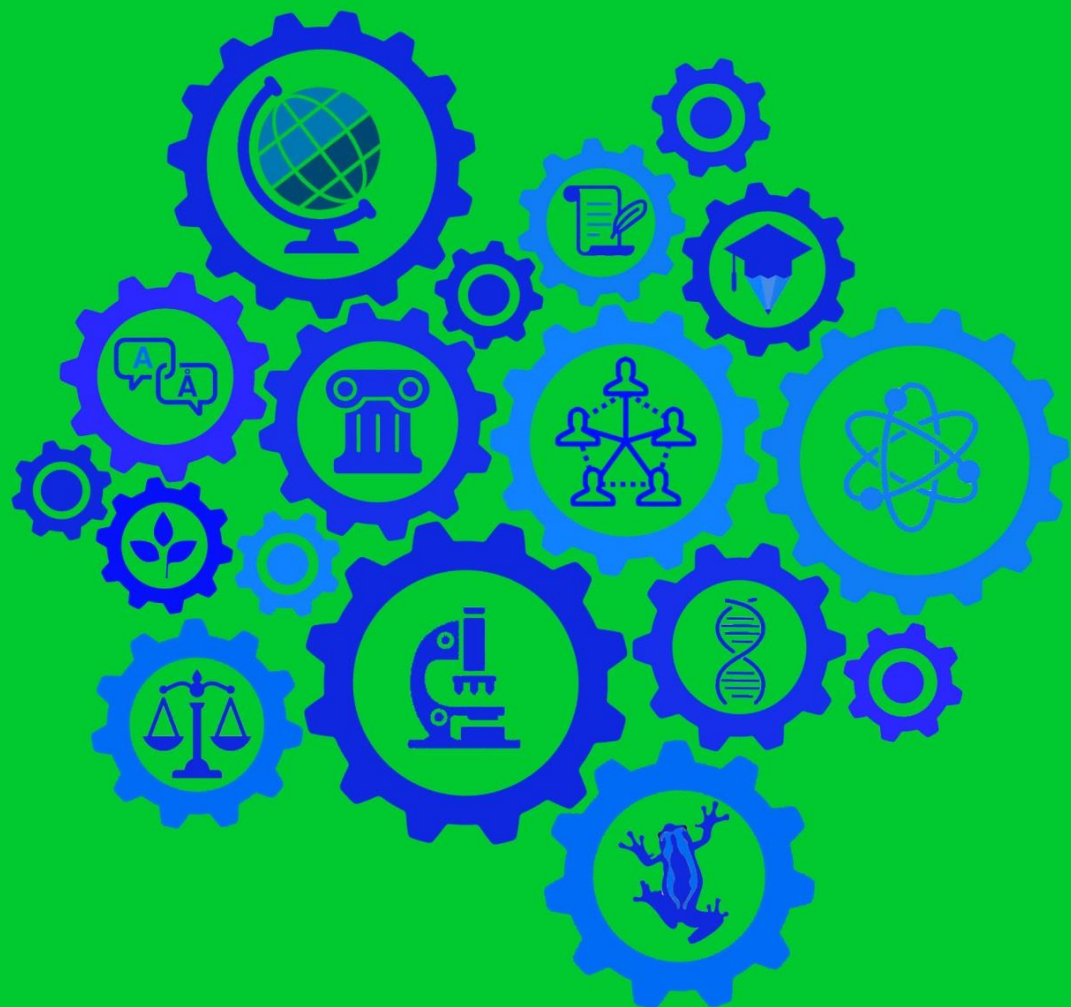
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GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF LAND RESOURCES AND EFFICIENT USE

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Annotation: The following article deals with the geographical aspects of land resources and their efficient use in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Land, desert, pasture, land fund, arable land, irrigated land, social division of labor, labor resources, agro-technical measures, reclamation, bare soils.

Land is the main means of production of the national economy among other elements of nature in the human being life. In industry, land serves only as a foundation, and a place for enterprises. In agriculture, the process of labor and the creation of products directly depends on the characteristics of the land, its quality and nature of use.

The system and forms of land use change over the course of historical development. The development of the social division of labor and the consequent settlement of people led to the distribution of land first among the tribes and then among the families. This has led to a stricter form of land use. During the period of slavery, the land was mainly used by the slaves themselves. Many forms of land use emerged in feudalism: feudal land tenure, land use by serfs, land tenure paid by the free peasants to the feudal lord, and later the land use system was based on private ownership of land or land lease agreement.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan allows individuals to use land for individual housing construction, community gardening and vegetable growing. They can be permanent or temporary. Land users are obliged to use the land efficiently. It is forbidden to earn income from land without working, to buy or sell

land, to give it as a gift, to rent it out, or to give it to other people on one's own. Land can be taken back by the state when it is needed for state and public needs.

The main conditions for ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the expansion of agricultural production are the preservation, restoration and rational use of the fertile layer of agricultural land. Soil fertility of lands, along with other natural factors, forms the basis of production efficiency, which affects the efficiency of agricultural production and its cost.

In economic activities, maintaining the fertility of lands and their rational use is of great importance. It is a natural condition for the development of agriculture, promotes the growth of crop yields and gross output, increases the value of agricultural land not only as an object of production, but also as an organizational part of the biosphere.

Natural resources play a key role in the development of a country's economy, and land resources come first because land is the basis of agricultural production.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the main law in the system of legislation regulating land relations.

Article 55 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Land, subsoil resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, which must be used wisely and are under state protection."

The total land fund of Uzbekistan is 44.9 million hectares. ha, of which 27.9 mln. ha, or 58-60%, are suitable for agricultural use. More than 10 percent of the land used in agriculture is arable land. The land fund of the republic varies according to the characteristics of use. The total land fund of the country is 5-6 mln. hectares are used in agriculture. They are irrigated and dry lands. The remaining areas consist mainly of pastures and partly mountain forests.

Irrigated lands are 4.2 mln. hectares, of which 1.4 mln. hectare in the desert zone

at an altitude of 400-500 meters above sea level, the rest in the brown soil zone, irrigated lands occupy large areas in the Fergana Valley, Zarafshan, Chirchik, Ahangaron, Kashkadarya, Surkhan, Sherabad valleys, the lower reaches of the Amudarya. The area of arable lands is more than 600 thousand hectares. Soils with sufficient moisture accumulation are used for planting. Dry lands are located in Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Tashkent and Jizzakh regions.

Desert pastures are the largest in Uzbekistan at 22.8 million hectares, of which 10 mln. hectares of red-brown soil, about 13 mln. hectare of sandy soils and sandy soils, the rest consists of meadow-bare soils and bald and sandy loam. The total irrigated area in the desert-pasture areas is about 12 million hectares or more than 95 percent. Currently, the state of land resources affects not only the economy, but also environmental conditions.

Land resources are not only the main wealth of nature, but also affect the socio-economic growth of the Republic. Over the next 35-40 years, Uzbekistan has made great strides in land use. The area of irrigated land has been expanded 1.5 times. In particular, in 1970-1985, irrigated lands increased from 2.8 to 4.0 million hectares or increased by 43 percent. New irrigated lands are distributed throughout the regions of Uzbekistan (mainly Kashkadarya - Surkhandarya, Samarkand - Jizzakh, Karakalpakstan - Khorezm).

The discovery and development of new lands will affect the quality and reclamation of those lands. The most negative aspect of irrigated lands is salinization. Although salinization requires a large amount of money, a large amount of water is used for washing. Soil washing is one of the reclamation measures; is to dissolve excess salts in the main root layer of the soil in water and discharge them into ditches.

About 11.5 percent of the world's land surface is arable land. In the future, as a result of the use of advanced agricultural techniques and the correct and widespread use of machinery, the area under crops will reach 9.33 billion hectares.

Because there is still a lot of arable land. For example, only 5 percent of the total land area of the South American continent is currently used for agriculture. However, agricultural land makes up 2% of the continental area. The area of arable land in Australia is 56 million hectares. Currently, 9 million of them are in use.

Only 14 percent of the world's land area is irrigated. The income from these irrigated lands now provides food for 50 percent of the world's population. About 31 percent of the globe's land surface is low-lying and unsuitable land. That is, 15% of them are ice and tundra zones, 15.2% are mountains, and 0.7% are terrestrial waters. The remaining 69 percent is in areas with well-developed forests, forest-steppes, semi-deserts, deserts, savannas, subtropical, tropical zones, river valleys.

The structure of the land fund on land: 13393 mln. hectares (100%) of which 4041 mln. hectares (30, 1% i) of forests, 2987 mln. hectares (22.3%) of pastures and meadows, 1457 mln. hectares (10.8%) of arable and arable land, the remaining 4908 mln. hectares (36.8%) were occupied by sandy deserts, glaciers and snowfields, villages and cities, lands occupied by industrial facilities. Currently, agricultural lands in temperate European countries and the United States are fully developed.

At present, the land is being used rationally and efficiently. In particular, in order to improve the ecological and agrochemical, agro-technical condition and irrigation of agricultural lands, work is underway to improve the irrigation system, plant crops taking into account climate and soil conditions and ensure high productivity, soil conservation and soil fertility.

Nevertheless, the principle of reduction of land productivity and deterioration of the general ecological situation in the republic remains, including the following negative processes in some regions:

- Reduction of irrigated lands, deterioration of reclamation and economic use;
- Increase of saline and eroded lands;
- Compaction of irrigated lands under arable lands;

- Increased negative balance of humus and nutrients in arable lands.

In short, these negative processes lead to a decrease in the area of land used in agriculture, the deterioration of the chemical, hydro-physical, physicochemical condition of the land and a decrease in productivity. The ecological stability of the natural system is sharply reduced as a result of these processes. For this, of course, the rational use of land resources, the effective organization of various agro-technical measures should be the main task of everyone!

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