

ELABORATION OF REGIONAL STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND AND WATER IN AGRICULTURE Yavmutov D.Sh.¹, Rakhimov O.H.²

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Abstract: *the article discusses the elaboration of regional development and development strategies for improving land and water usage in agriculture. Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan and plays a strategic role in the socio-economic development of the country. Increasing the competitiveness of the industry depends on the effectiveness of the factors and tools that can affect its development. The main factor and tools for the development of agriculture are efficient use of land and water resources.*

Keywords: *regional development, development strategies, agriculture.*

Due to the facts that the region's territory is located in the steppe zone, water consumption per complex area is higher than the other regions of Uzbekistan due to the soil types. In the Bukhara region, a number of efforts have been made in recent years to improve the efficiency of irrigated land use, but this figure is still high. The volume of water per one hectare of land is 16.1 thousand m³ / ha in 2000, 15.4 thousand m³ / ha in 2006, and 13.0 thousand m³ / ha in 2010, and 11.0 thousand m³ / ha in 2015. The number of this indicator is 8-10 thousand m³ / ha in Andijan and Ferghana regions in 2015, 7-8 thousand m³ / ha in Tashkent region and it is equal 9-10 thousand m³ / ha in Samarkand region.

The specific features of the use of irrigated land in the Bukhara region are the following:

– The water consumed in the region is fully machine-driven, which has driven by higher costs than other regions. Comparing the available data, the cost per 1 m³ of water in Bukhara higher than Samarkand 4.21; 1.44 compared to Navoi region; it is 2.05 times higher than the public of Uzbekistan and more 1.45 in Surkhandarya region.

– Most of the water consumed in the region wasted without reaching the fields. Only 40% of the water that received reaches the plants. The major part of them is lost in irrigation networks (40%) and in the field (20%) during irrigation. The reason for such loss is that the bottom of the irrigation network have not covered with a hard coating. Only 16% (2811 km) of irrigation systems in the Bukhara regions covered with plaster and concrete. In fact, this figure is 32% on average across the country. Due to such wasteful water efficiency, the efficiency of the irrigation network today is 0.58.

- In irrigated land, drainage water used in addition to drainage water. It well known that the level of mineralization of the drainage water is high. This leads to an increase in salt content in the soil. Currently, about 2% (80-90 million m³) of water consumed in the regional economy sectors is drainage and reuse water. The irrigated area of the region in the water resources is on average 5-5, 5 million tons a year. Different salts come and go.

- Different types of income generated in districts with similar properties. The authors of the irrigated area of Bukhara region were divided into four sub-regions by the authors: The following areas of the regional districts are included in sub-regions:

1st - small regions – Irrigated areas of Gijduvan and Vobkent districts are full and also northern and central parts of Bukhara district irrigated land;

2nd - small regions – Irrigated areas of Alat and Karakul districts are full;

3rd - small regions – Shafirkan, Romitan, Peshku, Jondor, Kagan districts have irrigated areas full and the southern part of the Bukhara district irrigated area.;

4th - small regions – Irrigated areas of Karaulbazar district.

At the same time, all regions of the region have a 3: 4: 3 (cotton alfalfa) scheme of crop rotation and improved reclamation of land on heavy irrigated land with 1: 3: 5 (reclamation field) we recommend the full implementation of the alfalfa: cotton) scheme. In summary, the prospects for using irrigated land in the Bukhara regions are characterised by water shortages, growth rates, and declines in per capita arable land. This, in turn, necessitates the widespread introduction of irrigated land into intensive methods.

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