Internal Differences In The Use Of Land Resources In The Agriculture Of Kashkadarya Region

Navotova D.I[1].

[1]Navotova Dilnoza Ibrogimovna - teacher of the Department of Geography of Karshi State University, e-mail:navotovadilnoza@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The soil, climate and other natural conditions of Kashkadarya region are a favorable region in the republic for the development of agriculture. Based on this, this article analyzes the use of land resources in the regions, regions and rural districts

Keywords: land resources, soil, region, territory, agriculture, arable land, irrigated land, pastures, plains, mountain and mountainous areas, population

Introduction

It is known that land resources are used for many purposes, including housing, roads, industry and other constructions. In agriculture, they are an important means of production and differ from other industries in this respect. However, in the agro-economic system, not the land itself, but its product, the soil that forms the top cover, is important.

The development of irrigated farming and agriculture in general, its branches and territorial composition, specialization also differ from one another at the scale of the republic's regions. For example, it is of great importance to develop the scientific-methodological bases of the use of land resources of Kashkadarya region in accordance with the market economy, to improve the territorial organization of the agro-economic system and to determine its priority directions with the help of an in-depth analysis of the existing practice. This requires a complex economic geographic, systematic approach, analysis and generalization [1, 3, 4, 8].

Goals and tasks of work. Land in Kashkadarya regionthe analysis of the geographical research of the use of resources in agriculture is carried out, and on this basis, the composition of the regional and republican land fund is compared using geographical methods in the scientific research work. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were defined in the research work:

- to carry out literature analysis as part of the research;
- analysis of the use of land resources in agriculture in regions and rural districts using traditional methods and statistical data for geography in the study of agriculture;
- the effective use of land resources in agriculture, the development of agricultural industries, the characteristics of territorial organization and the study of the problems that have arisen using various methods or methods, approaches.

The main part. Agricultural lands occupy the main place in the country's unified land fund

[1]Navotova Dilnoza Ibrogimovna - teacher of the Department of Geography of Karshi State University, e-mail:navotovadilnoza@gmail.com

andIt is an important tool in agricultural production. Lands allocated for agricultural purposes or designated for these purposes are agricultural lands. This category of land is divided into agricultural land and tree groves, internal roads, communications, forests, closed water bodies, buildings, buildings and structures, which are necessary for the operation of this macroeconomic network. Also, the land occupied by arable land, hayfields, pastures, brownfields, perennial trees (gardens, vineyards, orchards, fruit tree nurseries, orchards, etc.) is included in the agricultural land [2, 9, 10].

Administratively, Kashkadarya region includes 13 districts and covers an area of 28,600 square kilometers or 6.4% of the territory of the republic. 3408.3 thousand people live in the region (01.01.2022), which means 9.6% of the country's population.

56.9% of the total area of Uzbekistan is agricultural land, in the region this figure is equal to 75.0% or 16.7% of the total agricultural land of the republic is embodied in the considered area. In Kashkadarya region, the share of cultivated land is equal to 33.6%, which is higher than the national average (26.0%), perennial trees are 1.8%, gray land is 1.1%, and hayfields and pastures are 63.5%.

The coefficient of agricultural use of the total area of the region is equal to 0.75. The coefficient of agricultural use of the total land area also differs in the districts of the region. In the regions of Kashkadarya region, this indicator is as follows: Lower Kashkadarya (Kasbi, Koson, Mirishkor, Mubarak, Nishon, Karshi) - 0.81, Middle Kashkadarya (Dehkhanabad, Chirakchi, Qamashi, Guzor) - 0.75, Upper Kashkadarya (Kitob, Shahrisabz, Yakkabog' - 0.64.

*To arable land*includes all areas where agricultural crops are planted and continuously used. The ratio of arable land to agricultural land is 0.09 in the republic and 0.31 in Kashkadarya region. This indicator also differs in the internal regions of the province. In particular, it is equal to 0.32 in Lower Kashkadarya, 0.33 in Middle Kashkadarya, and 0.27 in Upper Kashkadarya. It can be seen that 44.6 percent (303.4 thousand ha) of the total cultivated area of the region was collected in the plain regions of Kashkadarya region (Lower Kashkadarya), which is the object of research.

Cropland, in turn, is divided into irrigated and dry land. Irrigated lands include lands suitable for agricultural use and irrigation, water resources capable of providing irrigation of these lands, having a permanent or temporary irrigation network connected to the source of irrigation.

*of irrigated lands*by determining the share of land used for crops and agriculture, the indicators of land use in the region of artificial irrigation (with the help of machine pumps) farming are analyzed, because the region differs from other regions in that the amount of expenses in artificial irrigation farming is high due to the consumption of electricity (especially Lower Kashkadarya). This makes the issues of improving the system of intensive irrigated agriculture and rational use of land and water resources urgent. The reason is that the organization of agricultural production without taking into account the state of land and water resources will have negative consequences. At the same time, productivity decreases due to changes in soil quality due to improper organization of irrigation [5, 6].

The share of irrigated land in agricultural land in the republic is 23.8%, in Kashkadarya region this figure is equal to 22.8%. The share of irrigated land in arable land also varies between countries and regions. The share of irrigated land in the cultivated land of the republic is 81.3%, in Kashkadarya region it is 62.0% or 12.8% of the country's irrigated land percent corresponds to this region. These indicators are unique in the inner regions of the region, the ratio of irrigated land to cultivated land is 0.94 in Lower Kashkadarya, 0.33 in Middle Kashkadarya, and 0.60 in Upper Kashkadarya. 2/3 of the region's total irrigated land (436.8 thousand ha) belongs to the newly developed areas, i.e. Lower Kashkadarya. In the rural districts of the region, this coefficient varies from the plain to the foothills and mountain districts. For example, if 100% of the total cultivated area is

irrigated in the districts of Kasbi, Mirishkor, Nishon, Mubarak (these districts were mainly formed as a result of the development of the Karshi desert), Qamashi (21.1%), Chirakchi (18.6%), Dehkhanabad (4.2%) low performance of the districts is characterized by the development of dry farming in mountain and sub-mountain areas.

*In dry land*taking into account that the cultivation of agricultural crops is grown only on the basis of moisture accumulated on the basis of precipitation in the soil layers, crops are planted only on lands with an average annual precipitation of more than 200 mm. According to the location of the soil regions, the drylands are divided into moisture-rich, low-rich, and non-rich lands. Brown and dark gray soils are located in the highlands and are well-moisturized, typical gray soils are distributed in the foothills in the middle region, and light-colored gray soils are low-humidity soils in the lower regions.

While dry lands make up 19 percent of the country's total cultivated area, this figure is 38 percent in Kashkadarya region. It can be seen that the amount of dry land in the region is very high (258.4 thousand hectares), in this respect it is in the first place in the republic, or 34% of the country's dry land belongs to this region. The ratio of arid lands in the composition of arable land in the internal regions of the province is different - it is 0.06 in Lower Kashkadarya, 0.71 in Middle Kashkadarya, and 0.40 in Upper Kashkadarya.

Perennial trees also occupy an important place in the composition of agricultural land types. While such lands in the republic make up 367.9 thousand hectares, in the Kashkadarya region, these lands make up 1.8 percent (37.0 thousand ha) of the total agricultural land types, or 10.1 percent of the country's perennial tree plantations belong to this region.

Agricultural land types include gray land, which includes irrigated land that has fallen out of agricultural production (turnover) as a result of inefficient use, violation of irrigation rules and deterioration of the soil-ameliorative condition, the effects of erosion, strong salinization, plastering, and the deterioration of the condition of newly acquired land. and dry land.1 of 2020as of January, the total land area of the gray lands of the country is 80,500 ha, of which 46,900 ha are in the irrigated zone and 33,600 ha are dry land. Such land in Kashkadarya region is equal to 22.2 thousand hectares (irrigated 4.8 thousand ha). According to this indicator, the region ranks first in the republic.

*Hay and pastures*constitutes a large part of agricultural land types. These lands are the main fodder base for livestock development.Naturaldepending on the conditions, pastures and hayfields are divided into desert-plain (desert region), plain-hill (hill region) and sub-mountainous (mountain region). Desert-plain meadows and pastures are located in the north-western part of the republic, up to 500 m above sea level. They consist of hayfields and pastures that are used throughout the year, and are mainly located in areas specialized for cattle breeding. As of January 1, 2020, the total land area in the republic is 11128.6 thousandhectares of natural hay and pastures, which make up 71.3% of the total agricultural land types. In the Kashkadarya region, such lands are equal to 63.5 percent (1267.7 thousand hectares) of the total agricultural land types, and 6.7 percent of the country's hayfields and pastures percent corresponds to this region. This indicator is also different in rural districts: the largest indicator in the region corresponds to Mirishkor (17.2%), Mubarak (17.0%), Dehkhanabad (13.7%), Guzor (13.1%) districts.

As a result of the economic reforms carried out in the country during the years of independence, there have been significant positive changes in the provision of land resources to the population. In particular, in 1991, 100,000 hectares of land were allocated for private households on the republican scale. Such a change is typical of Kashkadarya region, the land of settlements increased from 9.7 thousand hectares in 1990 to 13.8 thousand hectares in 2020, i.e. by 33.8%. As a result, the weight of settlement lands in the regional land fund increased from 0.3 percent to 0.4 percent. Such positive changes in the provision of land to the rural population not only provided them

with housing, but also increased their sources of income and improved their living conditions.

The dependence of Uzbekistan's agriculture on artificial irrigation is one of its most important characteristics. Rapid population growth in the second half of the 20th century required the expansion of irrigated land. The total area of irrigated land increased from 2.2 million hectares in 1953 to nearly 4 million hectares in 1985, with a growth rate of about 2 percent per year (almost equal to the average annual population increase). This process slowed down after 1985, especially after 1990. Objective opportunities for expansion of irrigated land have decreased. Because of the limited water resources, the productivity of newly developed lands was low [5, 7]. In recent years (2000-2020), the growth of the country's population has slowed down a bit (114.6%), in Kashkadarya region, especially in its rural areas, the natural population increase remains higher than the national average (in this period, the population of the region increased by 130.6 percent). This increase in population leads to an increase in density and, of course, to a decrease in irrigated land per capita. In 1989, the region had an average of 25.5 hectares of irrigated land per capita, and in 2020 it was 17.6 hectares.

Summary

Therefore, the development of the agro-economic system based on the effective use of land resources in the agriculture of Kashkadarya region will greatly contribute to the development of the country's agriculture. In particular, 9.2 percent of the total agricultural output of the republic in 2020 will be contributed by this region, making it urgent to use the region's land resources more effectively in agriculture. Currently, the development and modernization of the agricultural sector, among all the sectors of the national economy that ensure the stability of the socio-economic development of the country, remain the most urgent issues of the agrarian sector. Improvement of the system of regulation of land relations, land formation, rational use and protection of land, soil and, in general, is important in the implementation of the unified state policy aimed at increasing agricultural productivity. Effective use of land resources in the region is based on the rational use of limited water resources of internal and transboundary importance.

Used literature

1. Аҳмадалиев Ю.И. Ер ресурсларидан фойдаланиш геоэкологияси. – Т: Fan va texnologiya, 2014. – 340 б.
2. Navotova D.I. Theoretical and methodological aspects of resources of land resources in agriculture. - Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. November, 2022. – P. 40-44
3. Ракитников А.Н. Избранные труды – Под ред. В.Г.Крючкова. – Смоленск: Ойкумена, 2003. – 472 с.
4. Салиев А.А., Файзуллаев М.А. Социально-экономическое развитие Республики Узбекистан за годы независимости. – Социально-экономическая география: Вестник ассоциации Российских географов-обществоведов. №2. Ростов-на-Дону, 2013. – 131-143 с.
5. Салиев А.А., Файзуллаев М.А. Формирование природно-хозяйственных систем Каршинской степи. – Проблемы освоение пустынь. №1-2. Ашхабад, 2010 г. – 10-13 с.
6. Солиев А. Ўзбекистон иқтисодий ва ижтимоий географияси. – Т.: Университет, 2014. – 404 б.
7. Файзуллаев М.А. Историко-географические аспекты освоения новых земель сельскохозяйственного назначения (на примере Узбекистана). - Электронное научно-практическое периодическое издание. Экономика и социум. №3 (94), 2022. – 908-914 с.
8. Файзуллаев М.А. Қишлоқ хўжалигини иқтисодий географик жиҳатдан районлаштириш масалалари.- Central asian research journal for interdisciplinary studies (carjis). Volume 2 | issue 1 | 2022. – P. 328-333

9. Faizullaev M.A. Characteristics of agriculture in Uzbekistan in the years of independence. - European science review. №3-4. Austriya, 2015. – P. 67-69
10. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ер фонди – Т.: “Ергеодезкадастр” давлат қўмитаси, 2020 йил.