



Use Of Agricultural Land In The Highway Protection Zone

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ABSTRACT

The article is focused on the use of agricultural lands in protected zones of highways. Legislative restrictions aimed at protecting road infrastructure and ensuring traffic safety are considered. Particular attention is paid to the need for a balance between the development of transport infrastructure and the rational use of agricultural land.

Keywords:

agricultural lands, protected zone, highways, road traffic safety, monitoring, rational use, legislation, sustainable development.

Introduction:

Agricultural lands play an important role in ensuring food security and economic development of the country. However, their use in protected highway zones is associated with a number of restrictions that are aimed at ensuring road safety, environmental protection and infrastructure preservation. A highway protection zone is defined as an area adjacent to the roadway, where special land use regimes are established to prevent possible risks to infrastructure and traffic participants.

Literature analysis and methodology:

In highway protection zones, certain types of economic activities are prohibited or limited, including agricultural work, which may affect traffic safety or the condition of the road. For example, plowing land, planting trees with deep root systems, or installing agricultural structures can pose a threat to road infrastructure. In addition, the use of pesticides or fertilizers near roads can lead to contamination of soil and water resources, which is also regulated by law. In this regard, land users working in protected zones are required to comply with established norms and rules.

Land use category	Restrictions/permissions
Agricultural plowing	Acceptable provided the minimum distance from the road is observed (10-50 m)
Tree planting	Prohibited for trees with deep root systems
Irrigation works	Allowed with agreement with road services
Fertilizer use	Acceptable if there is no risk of contamination of soil and water bodies
Grazing	Limited visibility for drivers

There is a need to balance the interests of agriculture and road infrastructure. Agricultural work near highways may be permitted subject to certain precautions, such as maintaining a minimum distance from the road surface, using special technologies to prevent soil erosion and limiting the height of vegetation. It is also important to consider the possible impact of agricultural activities on driver visibility, especially in areas with high levels of traffic.

Results:

Legislation regulates the use of land in protected highway zones, establishing strict restrictions and liability for their violation. This is due to the need to protect road infrastructure from destruction caused by inappropriate economic activities. For example, carrying out irrigation work without coordination with the relevant authorities can lead to soil erosion and damage to the road surface. At the same time, there are programs aimed at supporting land users who adapt their farming practices in accordance with established rules.

Ensuring that agricultural activities are compatible with established restrictions becomes a priority. This requires taking into account not only national legislation, but also international experience, which suggests sustainable approaches to land use near roads. Developing strategies for the sustainable management of these lands requires a comprehensive analysis of the impact of management practices on road infrastructure and the environment. Agricultural lands located in protected zones are especially important for the country's food supply, which makes the issue of their use in such conditions extremely relevant.

Discussion:

Particular attention must be paid to the issues of monitoring and control over the use of land in protected zones of highways. An effective monitoring system allows you to timely identify violations and take measures to eliminate them. This may include the use of geographic information systems (GIS), aerial photography and other technologies that track changes in land use. It is also important to

carry out regular inspections and interact with local land users to explain current regulations and provide recommendations for safe agricultural practices. The creation of such mechanisms not only helps to protect road infrastructure, but also increases the sustainability of agricultural production, minimizing risks for both parties.

The use of agricultural land in highway protection zones requires the integration of innovative technologies, strict compliance with legal regulations and increased awareness of land users. Only under these conditions is it possible to minimize the negative impact of economic activity on road infrastructure and at the same time maintain the productivity of agricultural land. The development of a control and monitoring system, as well as the introduction of modern sustainable farming technologies are key elements that can ensure a balance of interests of various parties.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the issue of rational use of agricultural land in protected highway zones requires an integrated approach, including coordination between various departments, raising awareness of land users and introducing modern technologies. Maintaining a balance between the development of transport infrastructure and maintaining the productivity of agricultural land is a key task, the solution of which determines both the sustainable development of rural areas and road safety.

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