

ISSUES OF EFFECTIVE USE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS

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Abstract. This article will cover the state of Agriculture yerla from its history to today. Also to this day, problems in agricultural lands are reflected. Effective solutions and results that are promoted nationally are described.

Keywords: agricultural land, desert regions, entrepreneurs, medicinal plants.

History of lands designated for agriculture.

The Earth planet formed 4.5 billion years ago. Up to the present day, the Earth has broken apart several times, and with each event, the Earth enhanced its characteristics. Several million years ago, humans appeared on Earth, and through this, various changes and innovations began to emerge on the planet. As people multiplied on Earth, they began forming primitive communities. First of all, they started making weapons and tools from stones for use on the land. As humans increased in number, in order to find food and fruits, they collected plants, tree roots, and stems, and conducted their way of life accordingly.

They began finding tree roots and propagating them. The stages of using land in agriculture started from that time. This period corresponds approximately to the Stone Age, that is, the Paleolithic era. During the Paleolithic era, the patriarchal communal system emerged. This was because, in patriarchal communities, people followed men, as men worked the land

and provided food for the community systems. In short, the use of land in agriculture began in the Paleolithic era.

The current state of land use.

The procedure, conditions, and forms of land use vary in different countries. In the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the ownership rights of the people living there to land are carried out by the state. The state ensures the protection of their lands. Currently, in our republic, there is the right for enterprises, institutions, organizations, as well as local and foreign citizens to use land designated for agriculture either on a permanent or temporary basis. Today, in order to ensure the rational use of agricultural land, other supporting sectors are being developed proportionally. This involves introducing crop rotation and developing additional sectors such as livestock farming, sericulture, horticulture, and vegetable growing. There are also basic rules for the use of land designated for agriculture. These are: the user must use the land wisely, and after finishing its use, when the handover period comes, they must return the land to its previous intensive and productive state.

Problems of land use.

In the process of using nature to meet their needs, humans can have either a positive or negative impact on it. People degrade the land while using it; for example, by extracting underground resources, cutting down trees, and hunting animals beneficial to the land. Humans can also enrich the land through wise use. It is necessary to plant trees, use fallow lands efficiently, and increase rare plants to enrich the soil. Around the world, there are problems related to the effective use of agricultural land. To address such issues, major reforms are being carried out in our country. Currently, the total area of Uzbekistan is 44,892,400 hectares. Of this area, 4,300,000 hectares are agricultural and irrigated lands. Within these figures, there are also areas for industry, textiles, livestock, and other sectors. According to data provided by the Cadastre Agency under the Ministry of Economy and Finance during the reforms, lands used for agriculture in our country account for 55%. Small clusters and farms have been established within this. Currently, digitization reforms are being carried out in our country. Additionally, 94% of lands classified as agricultural have also been registered digitally. Information on agricultural land categories can be accessed through the “YER-ELEKTRON” platform.

Solutions and suggestions.

It should be noted among the ongoing reforms today that most agricultural lands face water problems and scarcity. Therefore, in these areas, it is necessary to plant crop varieties that are drought-tolerant and beneficial. Analysis and practice have shown that planting medicinal plants in water-scarce regions is advisable. For example, in desert areas, medicinal and healing plants such as the kovrak plant, which has 45 species in the country, should be planted and propagated. This is because the medicinal kovrak plant holds an important place in the pharmaceutical industry. Many species are found in Uzbekistan's Tashkent, Bukhara, Navoi, Jizzakh, and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. During the analysis process, the agricultural lands of Navoi region were selected.

According to the data, the land used for agriculture amounts to 900,000 hectares, and livestock activities are conducted on 800,000 hectares. The reason for this is that much of the area consists of desert zones. These water-scarce areas correspond to the Tomdi and Uchqurquq districts of the region. Planting the Kovrak medicinal plant in these areas is particularly important as it provides employment for the local population. The Kovrak medicinal plant is used as a valuable spice and its root is utilized in the pharmaceutical industry in Iran, India,



Pakistan, and Afghanistan. Its medicinal properties lie in the use of its root sap in treating asthma, colds, and lung diseases.

Conclusion.

It can be concluded that reforms in the field of agricultural lands are being carried out rapidly. While continuing the reforms, it is important to introduce innovations across the sector. In areas with water scarcity, it is necessary to increase the cultivation of medicinal and healing crops to use the land more efficiently.

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