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ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND PROTECTION IN INTER-FARM LAND CREATION

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Annotation
In connection with the development of economic relations in the country, there is a constant need for the allocation of land for the construction and reconstruction of industrial and other facilities. The formation of new land use for non-agricultural purposes, the allocation of land plots is carried out as a result of the development, consideration, coordination and approval of the land management project by the state authorities. This article describes the boundaries of Husbiddin town of Kyzyltepa district.

Keywords: Land management, inter-farm land management, demarcation, land plot, project, project documentation, land management drawings, production facilities, land accounting.

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Introduction

Land is a limited resource, so it needs protection. first of all, the width of the land is limited; all land requirements can only be met within the existing territory. Land plots intended and given for certain use (primarily for enterprises, organizations, institutions, land tenure and land use) are limited in width. Expansion of one farm can only be achieved by reducing or eliminating another farm. In order to expand the area of one type of land use (for example, lands of one category of land fund), it is necessary to reduce another.

The most suitable lands for certain types of use (agricultural production, location of industrial facilities, social requirements, etc.) are also limited. One type of use resists the other. For society in particular, non-agricultural land use does not have to compete with agricultural land use. The issue of redistribution and redistribution of land between sectors is a very important, difficult and always unsolvable issue.

There are other, very noticeable aspects of the limitation of the land in terms of latitude (the possibility of convenient placement of plots, their distance, shape, size, etc.), which in most cases depends on the operational efficiency of objects 'liq will be. At each stage of society's development, the fertility of the land and the area of fertile land will be limited.

Their increase or increase can be achieved at great capital cost and depends on the level of development of science. Maintaining it is labor and costly. The quality of land can improve or decrease during production, and if used improperly, it can become unusable altogether. It must be protected from unauthorized distribution and use, degradation, pollution and other adverse effects that degrade the quality of it and its associated natural resources.

All lands of our state, as well as some land funds, land tenure, land use, plots must be protected. First of all, the following should be protected:

land fertility and agricultural productivity;

types of land suitable for agriculture and other specific purposes;

reduction of latitudinal properties (area and shape) of plots, land types, land tenure, land use, fragmentation, deterioration of shape;

ecological balance (interaction of land with other natural factors).

Actions with unknown consequences and unscientific actions should be avoided, as they can cause significant damage.

In the process of land management design, the requirements for the protection of the land and the environment may be violated for the following reasons:

Wrong design solutions;

errors in the structure of the project, not taking into account all the necessary measures;

Non-compliance with science-based design methodology, norms and rules.

Land protection can be done in different ways and at different stages - pre-project, design and direct use. This is an independent task and at the same time the basis on which the protection of other natural resources is organized. Any environmental action is based on a rational, science-based organization of land use and protection. Therefore, inter-farm land management can be considered as the first and foremost element of protection not only of the land, but also of the whole environment.

Land protection is the preservation, restoration and improvement of lands; is a system of organizational-territorial, organizational-economic, legal, economic, technical and other measures aimed at preventing irrational, unreasonable use and expenditure of land resources, declining productivity and reduction of agricultural land.

The protection of land and the environment depends directly on the organization of land use. Therefore, land conservation measures should be developed during the land development process.

This issue should be included in all components of the land use plan or drawing as one of the main tasks.

In order to address the issues of land and environmental protection in the most appropriate and complete way, they should be considered in the area of land tenure and land use system, which in the current situation is, first of all, the entire administrative district. Land management plans, inter-farm land management projects and drawings, in-farm land management projects will be developed in the district. In this area, first of all, the issues of inter-farm land management should be addressed first in the drawings and then in the projects.

The basis for the organization of protection of natural resources and the environment in the territory of the district are land ownership and land use, in which specific production or other activities are carried out. Therefore, the environment and natural resources must be protected around them as well.

Protecting the land and the natural environment from the targeted planning and design process to find the means to prevent and limit any damage caused by human error, in particular the degradation of the biosphere; in the process of land use, the use of methods that prevent its deterioration and harmful effects on the surrounding areas. The ultimate goal is the proper use of land and natural resources in production and other activities.

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In the development of inter-farm land use plans and projects, the protection of land and the surrounding environment is carried out by special work in accordance with the content of this task. These include:

In the organization of land tenure and land use, ie their location, size, boundaries, infrastructure, etc. to comply with all requirements and conditions in the designation, which provides reliable protection of land resources and the natural environment;

design of a system of necessary measures for the protection of land and nature (organizational-territorial, organizational-economic, etc.) on the territory of agricultural enterprises;

zoning of protected land holdings and land use plots, zones, strips and taking measures for rational use of lands within and around them. These movements can be considered as one of the types of land management of an independent nature.

Taking into account all the conditions and factors affecting the environment in solving the problems of inter-farm land management in the territory of the administrative district, ie in determining the size of land holdings and land use, their internal structure, location, boundaries, villages need The recommendations of the project should include:

maintaining the productivity and quality of land;

protection of land and natural resources in the area surrounding each land ownership and use;

creation of optimal conditions for rational internal organization of the region on farms;

protection of the territory, atmosphere and water resources from pollution of industrial and other facilities;

⇐ protection of lands from wind and water erosion;

⇐ protection of irrigated and reclamated lands;

⇐ from salinization of lands and so on. protection

⇐ In the design of land holdings and land use and their systems, measures should be identified and conditions should be established to ensure the design of internal boundaries on farms for the subsequent protection of land and the environment, including:

⇐ Reasonable size and location of land holdings (land use), ensuring the full and efficient use of land, the ratio of land types in them;

⇐ Transformation of farm boundaries based on requirements to combat soil erosion and other adverse effects;

⇐ Joylashtirish location of irrigated lands in a way that allows efficient use and does not lead to salinization, erosion and other negative consequences;

Joylashtirish Location of economic centers, livestock farms and industrial enterprises in such a way as to prevent pollution of water sources, fertile lands and protected areas;

Proper placement of special fields in the farm area where wastewater is irrigated to treat wastewater from villages and livestock farms;

creation of necessary conditions for ecological balance and nature protection not only in the territory of the agricultural enterprise, but also in the surrounding areas;

Land development and transformation in the interests of production without disturbing the ecological balance;

Ecological substantiation of inter-farm organization of the territory.

In the inter-farm organization of the territory of the administrative district, the protection of nature in its entire territory and, on the one hand, agricultural land tenure and land use, on the other hand, the correct interaction between the specially protected areas will need to be installed. These areas include nature reserves, protected natural resources, heavily protected and water-protected areas, protected forests and landscapes, urban and rural protection zones, as well as protected strips around highways, and more. enters.

The location, width and area of each protected area, region, source, and the procedure for using and protecting the area are determined. It is important to determine the use of agricultural land in areas where agricultural land is poorly protected. As a result of these works, the boundaries of the lands to be protected and used in accordance with the established special procedure will be drawn in the project drawing.

Based on scientific recommendations, norms and rules that determine the use and protection of these areas, the project (drawing) provides for the following activities:

use of agricultural lands in protected areas;

efficient use of mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals from arable lands, gardens and other plantations;

access roads to protected areas;

Other measures to protect the environment and natural resources**.**

The procedure for the use of lands allocated for water protection is characterized by the prohibition of certain types of human activities. Economic activity is severely restricted in the protection zones along the water sources. In these places:

use of toxic chemicals against plant diseases, pests and weeds;
construction of warehouses for storage of mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals, livestock farms, sewers, cemeteries, industrial waste dumps, as well as runways;
construction of new industrial enterprises and expansion of existing ones; construction of parking lots, refueling, washing and repair facilities, etc. are generally prohibited.
The coastline should usually be covered with trees and shrubs. It is generally forbidden to cultivate land, graze cattle and create summer storage areas for them, apply mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals, build and expand production facilities, and establish recreation areas.
Land and environmental protection have great features in the organization of non-agricultural land use.
Land management does not involve the location of industrial enterprises and other non-agricultural facilities;
nevertheless, the area, shape, location of land plots allocated for any purpose, as well as the rights and obligations of land users on these plots and their relations with other land users - an element of land management.
Thus, the final location of the object is determined by land surveying. The project will be approved by the administrative authorities and will be able to address all the necessary land and environmental issues only if it is developed competently and reasonably. This is done by the methods described above, in which:
the land plot is located taking into account the description of the object and its impact on the surrounding area and the natural environment;
one of the main tasks is to save land in general and in particular to maintain the productivity of land types;
protection of the environment and natural resources (atmosphere, land, water, plants, underground, etc.) as one of the components of the project, including measures to prevent their misuse, pollution, deterioration of quality land allocation conditions will be developed.

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