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Use of Land Resources

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ABSTRACT: The article analyzes the use of land resources in agricultural production. The possibilities of effective land use are considered. An assessment of the intensity of land use, the effectiveness of the structure of sown areas has been carried out. Directions for the conservation and reproduction of soil fertility in the context of the globalization of the economy have been proposed.

KEYWORDS: soil, resource, factors, intensity, soil cover. Assessment, use, efficiency, fertility of the soil.

I.INTRODUCTION

The most important achievement of independence of Uzbekistan was the acquired right to dispose of its own land resources. Its implementation was the basis for improving the welfare of the people, improving the quality of life. Over the years of independent development, on the initiative and under the leadership of the head of state, systematic work has been launched aimed at the targeted, rational use and protection of land resources.

In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, environmental protection is elevated to the rank of state policy. It clearly defines: "The land, its subsoil, water, flora and fauna, and other natural resources are national wealth, subject to rational use and protected by the state."

Uzbekistan, located in the arid zone, is characterized by the presence of such large natural sources of atmospheric dusting as the Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts with frequent dust storms. In recent years, the dried Aral Sea has been added to them.

The real threat is the intense pollution of the soil by various types of industrial and domestic waste. Violation of the rules of storage, disposal, transportation and use of various chemicals, hazardous substances and mineral fertilizers leads to land pollution.

Intensive mining operations are accompanied by the accumulation of large volumes of dumps, ash, slag, and other substances that not only occupy land suitable for agriculture, but also pollute the soil, surface and groundwater.

In Uzbekistan, more than half of the population lives in rural areas, and their well-being depends on the quality of the land and the availability of water resources. The quality of the land is determined by melioration indicators: the level of groundwater, the salinity of groundwater and soil salinity. These factors do not appear by themselves. They are the result of economic activity, therefore, respect for irrigation water has always been the main condition for the farmer.

The whole significance of this priceless good - fertile land - is clearly visible against the background of the ongoing global financial and economic crisis, global environmental problems that cause significant damage to the economy and social development of many countries. According to experts, the growing tendency of natural resources shortages, climate change, land degradation, and the reduction of biodiversity in the 21st century exposes not only the development of economic sectors, but also the well-being of the entire world community. Observed over the past few decades, the processes of desertification and soil erosion on the territory of many states have led to a noticeable decrease in fertility of about two billion hectares of land.

In recent periods in Central Asia and Uzbekistan, the problems of land degradation as a result of desertification, deforestation, salinization, waterlogging, water and wind erosion, pollution and loss of soil fertility are of increasing concern.

Currently, in Uzbekistan, about 56% of the lands of the desert zone and the gray earth belt are subject to wind erosion, 43.8% of irrigated lands are subject to irrigation erosion, of which poorly exposed - 31.5%, medium - 6.8%, strongly - 5, five%. These processes are most intense in Samarkand, Tashkent and Kashkadarya regions.

The areas in varying degrees of saline irrigated land in the Republic reached in 2007 2,154.7 thousand hectares, which accounted for 50.3% of the total area of irrigated land.

The largest area of saline land was in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Khorezm, Navoi, Syrdarya, Djizak and Fergana regions



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In our country, large-scale work is being carried out on caring for and preserving land resources and their efficient use.

Uzbekistan joined the international conventions on climate change, combating desertification, biodiversity conservation, protection of the world cultural heritage, a number of other international treaties in the field of ecology, which testifies to the implementation of systematic work in these areas in the country.

During the years of independence, the agrarian policy of Uzbekistan has changed radically. The path of fundamental reform with the transition to market relations has been chosen. Refused to use inefficient management and supply methods left over from the previous regime.

Currently, the total area under crops in our country is over 4 million hectares, of which 3 million 285 thousand hectares are irrigated lands. This, figuratively speaking, is the golden fund of our republic, since the strengthening of the economic independence of our state is largely interconnected with the effective use of land resources, ensuring the safety of soil fertility. Proceeding from this, attention has been increased to the issues of improving the quality of soils, increasing their fertility as the most important natural resource providing the foundation for the well-being of the population.

Despite the fact that the use of pesticides and DDT is prohibited in the republic, their content in the soil is still preserved. The use of chemical fertilizers also violates the ecological balance.

Excessive use of mineral fertilizers has led to a high degree of soil contamination, the destruction of natural microorganisms in their structure.

One of the reasons leading to the deterioration of the ecological state of the soil in the republic was the vicious technology of plowing land. From year to year with the use of heavy tractors, the land was plowed to the same depth - 30 cm. As a result, dense, compressed soil layers formed under the plowed soil, which became an almost insurmountable barrier to metabolism. The transition to the method of deep plowing (tillage) of land is the most promising direction for improving the condition and quality of the soil. One of the most important problems in the field of soil protection is the prevention of their secondary salinity, which occurs when water use rates are exceeded. To protect the soil, it is also necessary to preserve marginal lands from the onset of sands and salinization, erosion, a transition to progressive methods of land use (crop rotation, couples, etc.) water resources. We know that irrigation creates conditions for the rise of groundwater, which in turn creates secondary soil salinization and reduces crop yields. Among them - the fight against it and the protection of the environment and although phytomelioration is of particular importance, it is a bio-ecological means of balance.

Further irrigation increases network efficiency. The results of the study showed that it is possible to reduce soil salinization or use inexpensive methods that can prevent salinization. One of them is the use of plants, that is, phytomeliorants. It should be noted that some of the halides in saline soils are high in nutrients and nutrient biomass due to its ability to prevent soil salinization and so on can be used to reduce surface water levels. Resistance to salinity, the choice of plant species and varieties is, above all, the level of soil salinity and it is desirable to know the types of salt-resistant ones. The plant types themselves are unique in all saline soil conditions. Therefore, plants with the same properties of processing and salinization of saline soils and their use to restore and improve performance. Soil salinization occurs mainly due to calcium drainage. This method is simple for example, cleaning and rehabilitation, This, in turn, requires a certain amount of money. That's all, taking into account biological droughts while reducing the level of surface water. We recommend the use of plants as a biological growth. This is accompanied by a decrease in water level, as well as an environmentally friendly environment improves, and costs are reduced. The growth and development of grasses on saline soils at different levels, along with the features of reducing soil salinity.

Halophytes are ecological, physiological and biochemical specific plants. With saline soils or saline water of varying degrees, it grows and develops during watering and maintains its productivity. Halophytes large in size and a wide range of normal vegetative organs of evaporation.

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