
Directions to Increase the Economic Efficiency of using Farmer Lands in the District

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Abstract: Cultivation of agricultural products is carried out mainly by the farm. This article provides scientific advice on how to achieve economic efficiency in the use of farmland.

Key words: Agricultural enterprise, crop rotation, erosion, land reclamation, horticulture, productivity, fodder.

Introduction. One of the main tasks of agricultural land management in an agricultural enterprise is the organization of land types and crop rotation.

The organization of land types and crop rotation requires the solution of a number of integral issues.

1. Determining the composition and proportion of land types, determining the order and conditions of their use.
2. Transformation, improvement and placement of land types.
3. Establishment of crop rotation system.

The main purpose of the organization of land types and crop rotation is to increase the intensity and efficiency of land use, taking into account the economic interests of landowners and land users. At the same time it is necessary to strictly adhere to environmental requirements, because otherwise soil fertility will decrease, they will develop erosion and degradation processes.

Methods. The following tasks will be solved in this component of the project:

1. To organize the rational use of land in accordance with the economic interests of land users by selecting the optimal composition of land types and arable land, working out a set of measures to improve land types.
2. Development of land reclamation, anti-erosion and nature protection measures to protect lands from declining fertility, restore soil fertility, and ensure the ecological stability of the area.
3. Creation of ecologically and agro-technically homogeneous land massifs through proper transformation of land types and placement of crop rotation, complex cultivation of lands.
4. Introduction of advanced farming and management systems, organization of food base, creation of favorable organizational and territorial conditions for increasing soil fertility.
5. For optimal specialization of the economy, effective organization of labor, increase of

productivity of agricultural machinery;

6. To increase the efficiency of capital expenditures related to land transformation, improvement and placement;
7. Maximum reduction of transport and other production costs.

Results and discussion. Analysis of the materials of preparatory work related to the assessment of agricultural lands the assessment of existing systems of land use and protection, their suitability for solving new economic tasks on the farm and clarifying them. The quantitative and qualitative composition of land types, the involvement of unused land in agricultural use, affects the specialization of the farm.

On the other hand, specialization primarily reflects the economic interests of the enterprise and has an impact on the composition and area of land types. For example, in enterprises specializing in agricultural products, usually arable lands, and in horticulture and viticulture - more forests, in livestock farms - more pastures and hayfields, irrigated cultural pastures, There will be intensive nutrient exchange plantings. The composition and proportions of land types are determined by the organizational and economic structure of the enterprise, its financial and economic capabilities, the availability of labor and material resources. The main influence on the composition and area of land types is reflected in the natural features of the area, the differences of individual plots of land, which requires a differentiated approach to determining the composition of land types, their transformation and improvement.

Silkworm breeding is one of the most lucrative industries in the agricultural sector. The importance of silkworm breeding is not limited to cocoon cultivation. Mulberry trees planted along roads and ditches protect fields from wind and dust and increase crop yields. They generate additional income without having to set aside land for themselves.

The volume of cocoon production is determined by market demand and the capacity of the array. Therefore, we recommend to determine the amount of cocoons grown in the project at the expense of 8-19 kg of cocoons per hectare of land used in the massif (B), in the Vabkent massif:

$$B = R_f * 12 = 1402.08 * 12 = 16.8 \text{ t} \quad (1)$$

Only mulberry trees planted along ditches and roads may not have enough leaves to grow a certain amount of cocoons. For this reason, special mulberries are planted to provide the silkworm with enough nutrients. It is recommended to define its area by the following expression:

$$R_t = \frac{B * V - R_f * M * U_d}{U_t} \quad (2)$$

herein V - the amount of leaves needed to grow 1 ton of cocoons, 160-180s;

M- the number of mulberry trees planted along ditches and roads, (20-25 bushes per 1 hectare of land used);

U_d- the amount of leaves taken from 1 mulberry tree is 0.06-0.08 s;

U_t- the amount of leaves taken from mulberry per 1 ha, 60-70 s / ha.

So,

$$R_t = \frac{16.8 * 170 - 1402.8 * 20 - 0.07}{70} = 12.8 \text{ ha} \quad (3)$$

Calculations show that the 28.2 hectares of mulberry trees available in the massif are sufficient to grow the planned cocoon crop.

The area of orchards and vineyards is also determined by market demand. In the process of land management project, we recommend that the area of orchards and vineyards on cotton farms be determined on the basis of the area of land with a score of 40-50 points for cotton. As a result of research conducted by specialists of the Department of Soil Science of the Bukhara branch of the Uzdaverloyiha Institute, the quality of lands in the massif was 428.3, the average fertility of the following 388.5, very good. In addition to 50 hectares of arable land, there are 89.1 hectares of low-yielding land.

Conclusion. Low-yielding, it is not advisable to plant cotton in these areas, as the cadastral yield of cotton in these areas is 16-20 s / ha ($U_x = B * 0.40$), according to scientific recommendations, the yield of cotton is less than 26 s / ha. If it doesn't work. Therefore, it is recommended to plant vegetables, melons and potatoes on 41.9 ha of groundwater at a depth of 1-2 m, and to establish horticulture and viticulture on 40.0 ha of groundwater at a depth of 2-3 m.

We recommend the development of fisheries and beekeeping in 7.2 hectares of land where perennial trees and vegetables cannot be planted. It is also recommended to build workshops for processing horticultural, vegetable, melon and potato crops. The project also envisages the establishment of shelter trees to protect lands from soil erosion.

The main type of soil erosion in irrigated lands of Bukhara region is wind erosion. Therefore, the area of shelter trees is determined by the strength of the wind. According to the results of scientific research, the area allocated for shelter trees is 1.5-2.0% of the land used in the massifs located in areas with strong winds, with an average wind strength of 1.0-1.5% and wind. in weakly blowing arrays it is recommended to take 0.5-1.0%.

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