

ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND DOMESTIC ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTRY

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TECHMIND-2021



Annotation:

The development of land relations in the agricultural sector is to identify factors that limit the efficiency of agricultural land use. In the modern world, the independence of any country is determined primarily by food security, so the problem of increasing resources is an important part of public policy. The main goal of the reform in agriculture was to change the forms of ownership of land and other means of production, but the issues of rational use of land, conservation of fertility and protection of soils have not been fully resolved.

Keywords:

Labor market, land resources, fertility, soil, erosion processes.

Introduction

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the "Action Strategy" for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining high economic growth, modernization and accelerated development of agriculture are very important for further development of the economy." [5]

It is clear to all of us that we need a new approach to each area, given the demands of today. In this regard, the Decree of President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev dated May 31, 2017 No PD-5065 "On measures to strengthen control over the rational use and protection of land, improving the activities of geodesy and cartography, regulation of state cadastres" and "Uzbekistan Resolution No. PD-3024 "On measures to further improve the activities of the State Committee for Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre of the Republic of Kazakhstan" created the basis for the use and protection of land resources and launched the next stage of development. [4]

Soil is a natural body that combines many properties, the most important of which is fertility - the ability to grow crops. As of January 1, 2020, the land resources of Uzbekistan amounted to 44,892.4 thousand hectares, of which only 9.6% or 4329 thousand hectares are irrigated agriculture. [8]

In developing countries, great attention is paid to the efficient and sustainable use of agricultural land. This move requires the establishment of a number of indicators for the zoning of land use in agriculture.

The main conditions for ensuring sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the expansion of agricultural production are the preservation, restoration and rational use of fertile agricultural lands.

In economic activities, maintaining the fertility of lands and their rational use is of great importance. It is a natural condition for the development of agriculture, contributes to the increase of crop yields and gross yield, increases the value of agricultural land not only as an object of production, but also as an organizational part of the biosphere. [7]

The area of degraded lands in Uzbekistan is growing every year, including 46,335.2 hectares as of January 1, 2020, which is 634 hectares more than in 2009 and 1,171 hectares more than in 2008. [6]

[PD-5742 No 17.06.2019] The Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures for the efficient use of land resources in agriculture was developed, according to which irrigated and dry lands, mountain and foothill and desert pastures increase soil fertility, water and the importance of conducting research on the efficient use of other natural resources, ensuring the organization and implementation of scientific research on the creation of new high-yielding agricultural crops, their primary seed production in order to achieve sustainable food supply in the country on the basis of modern methods.

The fact that land in society is very multi-purpose depends on the diversity of aspects of land use. Aspects of land use are understood as the social significance of the land, the almost independent orientation of the land or the provision of conditions for the implementation of these processes. Therefore, the practice of land use differs in terms of direct use (social, economic, recreational, environmental) and aspects of the implementation of these processes (legal, informational, organizational, territorial, technological, resource, entrepreneurial).

The aspects of the first group (direct use of land) are specific to the acquisition of income from the use of land resources, and special methods are used to assess it. At the same time, it should be noted that the types of social and recreational efficiency of land use are currently assessed only by natural indicators, and it is impossible to compare these indicators with economic and environmental efficiency at all. Therefore, the issue of determining the price (money) value of social and recreational efficiency requires separate research. [1]

If it takes 200 to 1,000 years for fertile soil 2 cm thick to form under natural conditions, erosion of the soil layer due to erosion can occur within 20-30 years. Every day, due to erosion processes in the world, 3 hectares of arable land are lost from agricultural turnover. 1.5 million hectares of arable land in Uzbekistan are subject to water and wind erosion, half of which requires regular erosion control.

In areas where erosion processes occur, the yield is usually 20-40% lower, making the mechanisms more difficult to use. Along with the deterioration of economic production conditions for the cultivation of agricultural crops, there is a violation of biogeocenosis, as a result of which the biological balance in nature is disturbed. [3]

Table 1.

The main prospects for the effective development of the labour market

№	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Basic year (2019)	Future years				Change compared to 2019, in per cent
				2022	2023	2024	2025	
Full and efficient use of labour potential at the regional level								
1.	The level of tension in the rural labour market	once	3,4	2,6	2,3	2,1	1,9	55,9
2.	The employment rate of the rural population	per cent	71,5	68,7	71,1	71,9	72,6	101,5
3.	Number of the	thousand	1644,7	17656,2	1784,4	1812,6	1840,8	111,9

	economically active population	people							
4.	The average annual number of people employed in the economy	thousand people	1492,5	16261,4	1639,9	1660,3	1684,3	112,9	
5.	Unemployment rate relative to the economically active population	per cent	9,3	7,9	8,1	8,4	8,5	91,4	
6.	The additional growth rate of the rural population	promille	22,3	22,6	22,7	22,8	22,9	102,7	
7.	Labour migration rate	per cent	18,1	17,4	18,3	19,3	20,4	112,7	
8.	The employment rate of the unemployed who applied to employment offices	per cent	89,4	91,2	92,3	93,6	94,3	105,5	
9.	Percentage of those receiving unemployment benefits	per cent	0,02	0,99	1,01	1,03	1,05	5250,0	
10.	Number of newly created permanent jobs	thousand people	43,1	53,9	57,8	61,7	65,6	152,2	
Creating new jobs in the region and in the employment sector									
11.	The share of those employed on the basis of a formal contract	per cent	59,2	64,9	66	67,1	68,3	115,4	
12.	The share of those engaged in small business and farms	per cent	0,18	0,19	0,18	0,17	0,19	105,6	
13.	Number of employees	thousand people	44,4	49,6	53,1	56,5	60,0	135,1	
14.	The share of young people in employment	per cent	44,0	61,1	61,9	62,5	64,0	145,5	
15.	The share of women in the workforce	per cent	59,4	56,3	57,2	58,3	59,9	100,8	
16.	The share of the non-competitive population resurrected in employment	per cent	1,2	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,7	141,7	
Increasing the supply of skilled labour in the rural labour market									
17.	The share of highly skilled jobs	per cent	23,5	28,6	29,9	31,2	32,5	138,3	
18.	The weight of the skilled labour supply	per cent	16,5	23,0	24,2	25,4	26,6	161,2	
19.	The level of enrollment of graduates in higher education	per cent	15,5	28	30	33	35	225,8	
20.	The share of employment of graduates of educational	per cent	87,9	88,0	89,1	90,4	92,1	104,8	

	institutions							
21.	Average monthly salary	thousand soums	1890,2	2289,1	2492,9	2681,2	2869,5	151,8

In order to improve the use of agricultural lands, firstly, it is necessary to take measures to improve the reclamation condition and prevent it from deteriorating, and secondly, to restore and increase the productivity of poorly irrigated lands.

As a result of ongoing reforms and structural changes in agriculture, the use of existing arable land is improving. Productivity is increasing due to increased land use efficiency.

Research on modernization of agriculture, conservation and rational use of land, efficient use of water and other natural resources, cultivation of new high-yielding agricultural crops and their implementation, efficiency of agricultural production, economic and food security of the country. Ensuring the sustainable development of not only the subjects of economic activity in agriculture, but also the material well-being of the entire population of Uzbekistan, the fertility of our land, which is our national wealth, its quality

Conclusion

Based on the above, we can point out the following economic aspects as the most important, priority aspects of land use:

first, in the process of efficient use of land, the economic product necessary for the sustainable existence of society is produced;

secondly, the economic product produced in the process of economic aspects of land use is the material basis for the processing of land resources (soil fertility);

thirdly, the priority of the economic aspect of land use requires consideration in the development of programs of socio-economic development of countries and regions, the distribution of land by sectors of society, sectors of the economy, especially in improving the composition of rural land.

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