

THEORETICAL BASIS OF USAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. *Of course, land is a resource at the center of the economy for every society and country. In particular, the development of land-legal relations in the history of Russia was always complex and contradictory. If based on general principles, it is possible to distinguish the most common systems of feudalism, consisting of feudalism and feudal serfdom. Feudal-serf system implies that the land will be a feudal private property. In European countries, in Russia, the feudal lord was the landowner, and the peasants were forced to work for free (barshina), that is, to work on the land. It was the most complete example of feudalism, based on excessive coercion of peasants, turning them into serfs by law.*

Keywords. *Homestead, farming, land relations, inheritance, life tenure.*

The right to inherit a land plot for life is evidenced by a state document granting the right to inherit a land plot for life.

The development of the Kushan states in Central Asia brought several changes to the life of the population. Agricultural oases expanded, cities flourished, crafts flourished and became centers of commerce. Over the years, the cultivation and tillage and other advances and experiences have led to higher yields from agriculture. As a result of this, the prestige of villages as a solid resource in the life of the country increased, the attitude towards the land, especially the agricultural fields, began to change, besides, the relations between the settled agricultural population and the livestock farmers improved, and the attitude of the population living in different oases of the country to each other got better. As a result, the need for fertile land suitable for farming has increased. This situation, in turn, accelerated the opening of large areas of land, releasing water into reserves and wastelands.

In Russia, the feudal-serf system was formed by law from the middle of the 16th century and lasted until 1861. The creation of lands based on the 1861 reform was directly

related to the development of capitalism in Russia. The serf system prevented the growth of agriculture, the rise and intensification of the agricultural economy. The intensification of the class struggle in the countryside, radical bourgeois-democratic and bourgeois-national changes in Europe and America forced the tsarist government to abolish serfdom and start peasant reform.

They changed radically as a result of the peasant reform of 1861, which significantly expanded the list of subjects of land ownership. At the same time, the dominant communal nature of land ownership, significant restrictions on the civil-legal circulation of land, did not allow the expansion of land areas. The results show that it has led to an increase in social tension in Russian society. The goal of the reform was to free the peasants from personal dependence, to give them ownership of part of the landowners' land, and to increase their interests in the cultivation of agricultural products. At the beginning, farmers were given a part of the landowners' land with barshina and oborok obligations. After signing the land purchase agreement with the landowner, the peasants became its owners. The purchase was made only with the consent of the landowners, who sought to prolong the process. Since most of the farmers did not have money to buy the land, the state paid 80% of the required amount. Farmers had to return this loan with interest to the treasury within 49 years. During the formation of peasant lands freed from serfdom, the following works were carried out:

- determining the area of land to be allocated and obligations on it;
- drawing up charter labels;
- determining the amount of purchase payments;
- allocation of land plots in places;
- separation and demarcation of peasant lands from landowners' lands.

Landlords could invite private land surveyors at their own expense to carry out surveying works on the division of peasant lands, or they would conduct these activities themselves. The state was limited to appointing conciliators from among the local nobles on their recommendations. They controlled the landlords' actions and tried to reconcile with the peasants. In some cases, farmers invited land surveyors from their own accounts to check the measurements made without trusting the landowners.

Stolypin's land and agrarian reform of 1906 planned to accelerate the formation of peasant owners and move them to Siberia with land allocation. During nearly half a century of the Tsar's government, the largest group of land users, the peasants, could not offer a clear and stable position of the landowner and fair rules for the allocation of land plots from former landowners and later from public lands. In the general principles of land use and land management of 1928, the Soviet government provided the final choice in favor of further socialization of agricultural labor at the level of union legislation - land was declared not only the exclusive property of the state for the first time, but also a means of forming socialist labor in agriculture was also considered as For this purpose, these and other documents set out to give the best plots of land to collective farms, and the peasants who joined collective farms also received benefits, including extended land plots for homestead plots. At the same time, the importance of the use of public lands declined with individual farming, where self-management was practically abolished. In 1935, the Provisional Regulation of the

Agricultural Artel was adopted, which became the main and in many regions the only form of non-governmental economy, which were non-state economic entities that had to implement party-soviet directives on the basis of a contract. Lands were given to collective farms free of charge and indefinitely, on the condition of accepting state orders for the production and delivery of agricultural products.

In the middle of 1867, a large amount of land that was previously part of the Bukhara Emirate was added to the Turkestan region, and in this connection, the Turkestan General Governorship was formed directly subordinated to the central government. On July 14, 1867, Baron von KP Kaufmann was appointed as the first Governor-General. The Russian state first needed to define its relations with the occupied territories on the following issues:

- land ownership in nomadic and semi-nomadic districts;
- state land ownership in rural areas;
- property and foundation land ownership;
- use of community land;
- water use;
- tax system, etc.;

The "Regulations" of 1886 did not prevent the development of the courtyard-plot form of land use, created conditions for free sale and purchase of land, which in turn led to the development of commodity farming and cotton cultivation in settled lands. The fact that the lands in the nomadic districts were declared state property made it possible for the Russian settlers to quickly occupy these places. Since 1895, the Ministry of Agriculture searched for 600,000 decitas of land in the Syrdarya, Samarkand and Fergana regions, and after a few years, a project was created for irrigation of 8 objects with 209,800 decitas of land. However, the Mirzachol irrigation project was accepted with only 45,000 decimeters of land. In 1883, an attempt was made to irrigate 30,000 desiatinas of land in the Red Horde, but instead of irrigation, these lands were flooded.

The main force for irrigation works was thrown to Mirzachol. The first attempt to irrigate Mirzachol was made in 1872. In 1891, the construction of the Nikolay 1 canal began, using a part of the Bukhara ditch. In 1895, 6.8 thousand acres of land were irrigated from this canal. In 1900, 45 thousand decimeters of land were irrigated in Mirzachol. Thus, a total of 57,000 decimeters of land were irrigated in Mirzachol. The victory of the revolution on October 25, 1917 led to a radical change in land relations. Based on this victory, the decree "On Land" was adopted. This Decree was drawn up on the basis of 242 farmers' petitions. According to this decree: private ownership of all lands was abolished, i.e. "All lands, including state, cabinet, monastery, church and other ownership, collective, peasant lands were converted into the property of the state or the property of the workers in these lands."

One of the main principles of the decree is land confiscation, that is, all land, underground resources, forests and waters were turned into state property, and on this basis, the state land fund and its management apparatus were established. According to the decree, the forms of use of these lands are very diverse, that is, they must be free: khutor, community, artel and hakocho forms. Only the land that is not distributed to people, that is, the land of seed farms, experimental plots, nurseries, horse factories, land of farms for growing

technical crops, land of handicraft farms is excluded. According to the Land Decree, it was forbidden to lease land and to apply mercenary occupation. Therefore, the next principle of the decree is to use the power of land cultivation and land use. The main meaning of this was that the land allocated by the state should be worked by each peasant family, and that hired labor should not be involved. Distribution of land according to the number of family members. This decision was considered the only correct decision for this period, because the peasants fought for this land.

That is why it was necessary to distribute land to peasants at the first stage of development. Farmers had to gradually realize the need to expand their small farms. Based on this, the principle of collective land cultivation was established. Based on this principle, as we know, in 1928-33, the process of collectivization took place in the country's agriculture, large farms (collective farms and state farms) were created. And finally, the principle of efficient and rational use of land is very important in every period, because every period always requires the correct and efficient use of land and other means of production.

Since 1924, preparations for the land-water reform began. In particular, work has begun on the accounting of farms and land, the study of the conditions of land and water use, and the determination of forms and amounts of land leases. In addition, in order to properly solve agrarian issues, national delimitation works were carried out, and a number of national republics were established in the territory of Central Asia. As a result, in 1924, the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, the Autonomous Republic of Tajikistan and the Autonomous Regions of Karakalpakstan were established within Uzbekistan. The implementation of such national demarcation works was completed in Fergana, Tashkent and Samarkand regions in 1924-1925, and the reform itself was carried out in these places from December 1925 to the spring of 1926. In the Zarafshan region, preparatory work was carried out in May-December 1926, and the reform was carried out from December 1926 to February 1927.

The decree on land and water reform led to a radical reorganization of agriculture in Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand and Zarafshan regions. During this period, the following lands were fully confiscated:

- All lands of farms of the landlord type living in the city and in the countryside;
- All lands of emir officials, regardless of the amount of land areas;
All the lands of households who live in cities but do not cultivate their land with their own labor or the help of family members;
- All lands of households who live in the village but do not cultivate the land with their own labor;
- Lands in excess of the standard of leave;
- Lands of the state land fund at the disposal of the People's Commissars of Agriculture;
- Cultural and education lands of foundations;
- Newly irrigated lands;

The decree on seizing, leaving and allocating land stipulated the rules for liquidation of farms. 40 days in Fergana region. in Tashkent and Samarkand regions - more than 50 dec. in

Zarafshan region - 35 dec. more than norms for leaving a plot of land in farms were 7.0 decimeters in Fergana region, 9 decimeters in Zarafshonda, 10.0 decimeters in Tashkent and Samarkand: norm of giving land to farms In the mother region - 3.0 percent, in Zarafshan - 4.0 percent, in Tashkent and Samarkand regions - 4.5 percent.

The collective form of land use in Uzbekistan began to emerge in 1918. The kolkhozes created at that time were mostly underpowered and did not have large land areas. By 1927, the number of collective farms reached 832. Total collectivization of agriculture in the republic lasted for 10 years, in 1932 alone, 81.7% of peasant farms with all their arable land were included in collective farms. But it should be noted that, like other regions of the Soviet Union, the principles of collective farming were violated during the initial periods of collectivization. As a result, the reorganization of agriculture in a new type was greatly damaged.

By 1938-1939, a number of shortcomings began to appear in the use of collective farm lands. In particular, a large amount of work was carried out, such as preventing the looting of land, moving collective farmers from farms, measuring plots of land with the help of tools, and adding surplus to collective farm lands by trimming them. These works were mainly carried out according to the decision of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Union of May 26, 1939 "On Measures to Protect Collective Farm Lands from Looting". According to this decision, in 1939-40, the farm lands in all collective farms were measured, they were separated from the collective lands of collective farms, and the surplus farm lands were returned to the collective farm. According to the decision, a new system of land accounting was introduced from 1939. In each collective farm, a ledger of special lands, which strictly covers the areas of collective lands and plots of collective farms, and the state land book of land registration in the district, began to be kept. In order to periodically check communal and homestead lands, to determine their compliance with the Charter and entries in the land book, a special position of land surveyor-auditor was introduced in the republican and regional land system bodies.

Arrangements were made for the post-war estates. In accordance with the decision of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 24, 1950, "On the regulation of plots of land for personal use and the reduction of the number of animals" each collective farmer's household was assigned the following amounts of land: irrigated on land 0.12-0.15 ha, on non-irrigated land - 0.4-0.5 ha. If defining the boundaries of large collective farms and providing them with legal documents is solved by inter-farm land formation, intra-farm land formation is a logical continuation of inter-farm land formation and rationally organizes the use of existing land within the farm is doing. In addition, with the help of measures of internal land formation in the farm, the issues of establishing crop rotation and structuring its territory began to be resolved.

Land development works carried out in 1962-1963 mainly focused on determining the optimal size of production units (departments, production plots, brigades), introducing rational crop rotation, correct placement of fields in land development projects. , agroforestry, land reclamation and other measures were given great importance. In 1961-65, he was involved in the establishment of pasture areas, the establishment of tree plantations, state land

accounting, regulation and coordination of homestead lands, development of master plans for the construction of settlements and economic centers, correction of plans, preparation of soil maps and other works. rin was given. At the end of 1965, the inspection of the state of land structure of collective farms and state farms shows that about 60% of the land structure projects drawn up earlier do not meet the requirements, 69% of collective farms have not introduced crop rotation. For this reason, in 1966-1970, carrying out internal land formation in the farm and introducing rational crop rotation was an important task for "Uzdaverloyiha" and its divisions.

At all stages of the development of society, people have been trying to adapt the land use to the modern requirements of production. The purpose of land formation is to achieve a clear economic result. For this, it is necessary to adapt the territory to the present and future requirements of production as much as possible. Therefore, land development is the use of land as a means of production for a specific economic purpose, and it is considered an economic activity. Before the beginning of the land reform, the existing land system in Uzbekistan mainly had the following characteristics:

The state is the sole and absolute owner of the land, and the land is given only to enterprises, organizations, institutions and citizens with the right of use, and if the allocated land area is large, it is allocated only by the decision of the Council of Ministers. The use of land was free, and land was allocated to citizens only as a private homestead, and on a public basis for gardening and vegetable growing.

Summary. Land users were obliged to use it efficiently. But this land system did not ensure the successful solution of land use and food problem in other branches of agriculture. It was not possible to develop farms. The land is the wealth of the people living in the territory of our country. Land ownership includes state, collective-company, collective-shareholding, farms, private ownership types. Land is leased with the right to leave a legacy for life or for a fixed period of time for peasants, farmers and private homesteads, construction, collective gardening, livestock farming.

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