

# ECOLOGICAL FACTORS OF INNOVATIVE AGRICULTURAL LAND TENURE AND INCREASE ЭКОЛОГИЧ - ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF AGRARIAN SECTOR

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**Annotation.** The article is devoted to the problems of innovation in environmental management, it describes the main direction of cleaner production associated with the introduction of innovative development principles to the solution of environmental problems.

**Key words:** ecology, environment, natural resources, innovation, environmental problems, environmental crisis, modernization, safe natural conducts.

Formation of innovative economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan demands not only constant technological perfection, adjustment of manufacture of hi-tech production with the high added cost, but also a wide spectrum of business relations with the state, including changes of interaction in ecological sphere. Environmental problems, in turn, are connected with:

- Necessity to change a situation with maintenance with their quantitative and qualitative natural resources, with necessity of their effective and rational use;
- Environmental problems collected for many years, expecting the decision;
- Necessity of the decision of the collected problems and their timely prevention to prevent occurrence of new problems in the environment, material with incomparably big expenditure material and other resources, than prevention of occurrence of these problems.

It is an important point for introduction of ecological management, including innovations, change of indicators of expenses and development of the institutional environment. The similar problem has paramount value for some regions (the Fergana area) of Republic of Uzbekistan where practically there are no stocks of minerals suitable for industrial working out and one of few natural resources significant for economic development is the earth. It is necessary to tell, as here there is a problem consisting in intensity with maintenance by this kind [1].

of resources. The problem that the Fergana area has territory in 7.0 thousand km<sup>2</sup> or 700.5 thousand hectare, an area under crops makes of them 247.7 (35.4 %) and multi flight plantings – 49.4 thousand hectare. The area territory makes 1.5 % from all area of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in this territory the person that makes 11 % of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan lives 3600 thousand habitants. And accordingly, population density is at very high level (517 foreheads in one kilometer):

- That is not indifferent from the point of view of demographic loading on surrounding environment.

- This circumstance strengthens interest to the earth and from the point of view of maintenance with products

A food and from the point of view of their protection and rational use since the decision of problems of wildlife management in the conditions of deficiency and intensity with maintenance with the major kind of natural resources what the earth is rather a challenge. Apparently from the above-stated data, developed position with ground resources in the Fergana area demands not only the maximum involving in agricultural a turn of all resources of the earth which can be used for cultivation of agricultural crops (with this problem in area well consult, т. To there are no empty earths and on all available earths of agricultural purpose those or other cultures) are placed, but also that is important, their effective, rational use providing the requirements of a sustainable development where they reached results it is industrial - to economic activities now should not to undermine bases of achievement of the same result, if not *большого*, in the future. If that approaches to the land tenure analysis in the Fergana area from the positions set forth above, in area there was a paradoxical situation. The matter is that at shortage of ground resources, there is inefficient and their irrational use. It is traced at all stages of process of managing on the earth, т.е prior to the beginning Cultivation of agricultural crops and following the results of managing on the earth [2].

The analysis of practice of land tenure shows that point bonitet soils characterizing natural fertility of soils in the Fergana area steadily decreases. If it in 1991 year on area has averaged 66 points (the maximum point is 100). Later 20 years this major indicator of natural fertility has fallen on the whole 10 points, or on 15 %, if to consider that the earth is the main thing anything as irreplaceable means of production and simultaneously acts both as means of work and as an object of the labor it is possible to assume that at such position on it to reach desirable results from is industrial - in agriculture it is impossible for economic activities, since results of all efforts and expenses on cultivation of agricultural crops are connected, and the end results, in many respects, are predetermined by an earth condition, i.e. natural fertility of soils. Therefore, the basic moment of effective functioning of the agricultural enterprises is that actions in this direction should begin, with improvement of fertility of the earth's not to admit decrease in efficiency of other applied means of production and work. Acknowledgement of competency of the above-stated thesis is that in the Fergana area despite the big efforts on increase of efficiency of agrarian manufacture the problem does not dare also productivity of one of the main agricultural crops of a clap - a raw in area remains low [3].

So, in characterized area productivity of a clap - a raw depending on natural - environmental conditions in different years fluctuates from 21.8 centner /hectare (2000 year) to 23.4 centner /hectare (2016 year) whereas all over the world average productivity of this culture makes 30 centner /hectare, and Israel with its difficult conditions for cultivation of this culture receives 55 centner /hectare of a crop. The Republic of Uzbekistan receives 754 kg/hectare of fiber whereas Brazil has 1418

kg/hectare, China 1452 has kg/hectare, and Australia has 2107 kg/hectare. The above-stated position being an economic problem has ecological roots since managing on the earth is carried out contrary to natural, i.e. to ecological laws and management of process land tenure is directed on all-round increase съёма to production from each cultivated hectare, irrespectively conditions of soils. Moreover, in farms the tradition of constant cultivation of the same culture on the same ground area, i.e. a monoculture with its well-known and obvious lacks is fixed. A monoculture, first of all, these neglect elementary receptions of conducting ecological agriculture. Therefore эколого the economic requirements consisting in neutralization of negative consequences of a monoculture, dictate necessity of introduction for practice of agrarian manufacture a crop rotation. The first, and, obviously, the most important for landowners advantage of such crop rotation, it is possibility to interrupt a cycle of reproduction of illnesses and wreckers, characteristic for a monoculture.

The second important factor is ecology preservation since the crop rotation reduces emissions of hotbed gases in comparison with continuous cultivation, for example, corn. Thus, the crop rotation enriches soil natural (biological nitrogen), improves its structure, promotes reproduction of useful microorganisms etc.

And the main thing it is one of the main moments scientifically is well-founded system of the agriculture which introduction in many respects meets the requirements of ecology. The main conclusion follows from the above-stated positions about an extreme demand of innovations in agriculture of the Fergana area.

At the heart of steady and effective development of agriculture lies at the balanced system of resources and their organization: ground resources – labor resources - the basic means of production.

Therefore innovations first of all connected with them. Thus in sphere of innovations basic value for agriculture has development (innovations) of ground resources: they are both objecting of innovations and a spatially-resource basis for an innovation in the other factors of manufacture and processes. At this conjuncture in the Fergana area immediate development of the earth as manufacture factor - the account not only as spaces (on categories and grounds, but also as object of property relations), an estimation not only as object of the taxation, but also object of managing, credit relations is required. Considerable innovations in the maintenance of active management of methods - land management, forecasting, planning are necessary. Without them agricultural land tenure will change without sufficient efficiency, and the main thing - becomes a brake of development of this manufacture as now it takes place. New qualitative changes of certain properties of the earth as material -power basis of manufacture are required. Thus directions of innovations of properties of the earth are connected with those functions, which earth

Carries out:

- The earth as natural resources - development of technology of consumption, preservation, restoration of useful properties of the earth (soils);

- The earth as manufacture space (the adaptation of its properties for placing's of objects of real estate and activity kinds);

- Serious study of a question on a private property on the earths is required of agricultural purpose (in the Republic of Uzbekistan the earth of subjects of the rural economy is state ownership) which absence is strong.

Constrains carrying out of the capital innovations directed on increase of fertility of soils in the strategic plan since absence of feeling of the owner generates Uncertainty concerning land tenure prospects;

At natural properties of the earth the main line is spatiality, and for functioning of processes of manufacture, buildings and constructions it is necessary Certain part of ground space.

Therefore innovative actions All directions demand their spatial organization: definition sites, an establishment of the necessary size and quality of grounds, configurations of a ground or economic site and its borders, concretizing sphere of use of the earths and innovations. All it is possible to resolve land management methods.

For maintenance of efficiency of innovations it is necessary to establish sites to need of similar actions and creating sufficient effect from them realization. The qualities of the earths which are subject to change, preservation, to restoration, are individual enough and connected with many other things factors both on the given site, and on the adjoining.

In the presence of proponent properties of which actions are directed to improvement of properties of the earth, the greatest effect on unit is provided the innovation investments. Actions of anthropogenous influence directed on increase of fertility without special support cannot of long time to keep the influence (arable land functioning). Arises necessity of new annual supporting investments. Their size depends as at most the initial influence, at most occurring natural processes, and from financially - economic possibilities.

Improvement of the first sorts is closely connected both with natural processes, and with manufacture development.

On the purposes, object and the maintenance in agriculture it is possible to allocate four types of innovations:

- biological (selection-genetic);
- technic and technological;
- organizational and administrative,
- economical.

Thus the ground

Resources are a basis of all productions and relations, subject to innovative development. Especially a close connection of ground resources and agriculture innovations it is necessary to note in plant growing sphere, since this the branch of agriculture is more than animal industries is adhered to the earth, therefore Here properties of the earth plays large role in formation of expenses of manufacture (Complexities of relief, small contour of the arable lands, remoteness its site.).

Necessary conditions of innovative development of agriculture are:

1. End of developments of systems of land tenure and ground and for relations providing organizational support of various directions of innovative development of agrarian sector.

2. Maintenance of stability of system of land tenure.

3. The concrete account of properties of the ground areas and their parts at realization of innovations in agriculture, especially in plant growing.

4. Definition of conditions of realization of innovations and their economic efficiency should lean not against average conditions (quality) of the earth of the managing subject or object of research, and on individual properties: economic sites, zoning of territories for this purpose is necessary on possibility and efficiency of realization of separate innovations in limits of the managing subject.

5. Carrying out of the land management creating spatially-resource of basis of realization of concrete innovations.

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