Improving the Methods of Forecasting the Diversification of the Land Fund in the Region

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Abstract: This article focuses on techniques of land reform in the development of the region. Distribution activities for forecasting diversification of land fund should be carried out on the basis of time requirements. Economic development can only be achieved through the extensive use of available resources. The article also discusses the issues of land resources satisfaction with the needs of society and the economy, the regulation of land relations, and the need for full and effective use of predication. In order to regulate land use and to continually improve this process, it is necessary to create a master plan for the use of land resources in each region, town, city, distribution of land between the sectors of economy and social sphere, full use of fertile lands, improving the quality of arable land and irrigated land concepts. Diversification of the area should be done on the basis of the condition, the possibility of land demand. The distribution and redistribution of land, which is one of the key drivers of the development of various sectors of the economy, play an important role in the development of the regions. During the research process, statistical data is further processed. This process is done by comparing the technique.

Keywords: Diversification, Forecasting, Distribution, Land Fund, Economic Development, Regional Development, Redistribution

1. Introduction

Our time is rapidly developing. In such a case, it should not escape from a new worldview in order to cease economic development. World experience has shown that diversification is a critical process in the development sector. Especially in land policy. Regional development is primarily intended for the future with careful preparation and planning. This requires that the process of forecasting be correct.

Regions, districts of the Republic of Uzbekistan have different characteristics depending on their location on different climatic, relief and soil conditions, socio-economic development. In this context, they are based on the identification, distribution and planning of economic sectors, agricultural sectors in the region, and on the basis of the creation and perfection of land divarication, further development of the region, reliability, objectivity and reality of unconditional earth information.

2. Material and Methods

It is also possible to summarize and measure the average for the region as it is located in various conditions, different layers of soil, different landscapes, and different horizons. This process is carried out by means of a mid-value technique.

Diversification is latin's word diversification means-change, diversity development.
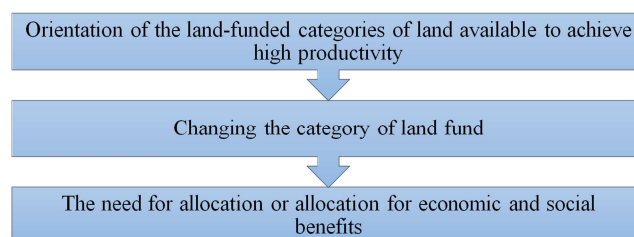
Figure 1. Diversification of land resources.

To increase diversification of land resources, prospective use plans need to be developed perfectly.

The distribution and redistribution of land, which is one of the key drivers of the development of various sectors of the economy, play an important role in the development of the

regions.

The analysis of land resources and the assessment of the land use level, determining the future of land use in the district is based on the priority of each land category taking into account their natural, economic, social and ecological conditions [1].

In order to regulate the diversification of land resources, a long-term scheme for each region and region required.

Understanding the general technical concept of the general scheme, it is understanding the general use of land resources in the future [9].

3. Discussion

The results of the agro-economic zoning of the territory are taken as the basis for redistribution of lands. Sectors (agricultural and forestry, urban, industrial and water economy, construction nature protection, etc.) taking into account the natural (relief, soil, subsoil, vegetation, water resources and so forth) and socio-is determined. Complete or partial use of the results of agro ecological zoning is determined taking into account the expected socio-economic conditions [16].
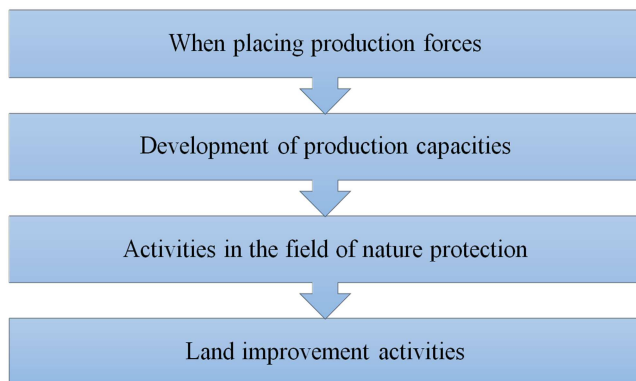
Figure 2. The quantitative and qualitative changes in land fund and land categories occur in the following cases.

The distribution and redistribution of separate categories of land between land ownership, land users, land owners or all types of land, land users or different types of land in the process of intensification of economic development is a legitimate process and it occurs on a regular basis [10].
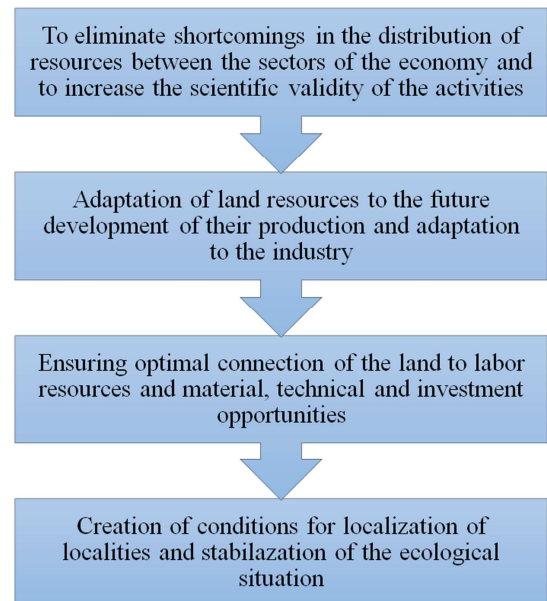
Distribution and redistribution of land plots among users of land parcels (enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as citizens) is understood as the process of allocation of land for state and public needs, based on the objective requirements of economic sectors [2].

This process is regulated by the state as the main property of the land fund and regulated by the executive authorities of the state, taking into account the priority of agricultural issues. Land allocation and redistribution are under constant government control [15].

In the above-mentioned sectors, natural resources are restricted for the use of land plots. There is a constant redistribution of land to meet the demand for land plots in

different sectors of the economy [11].

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, land resources are subdivided into different categories based on the requirements and rules of economic sectors [3]:

*Figure 3. The most important issues of redistribution of lands to improve their use and protection include.*

Reconstruction of production-consumed production factors (natural resources, labor and means of production) through reproduction. Its constant refinement is a simple reproduction. This process is called expended reproduction if its repeated again in an expended scale [12].

Figure 4. Land funds types.
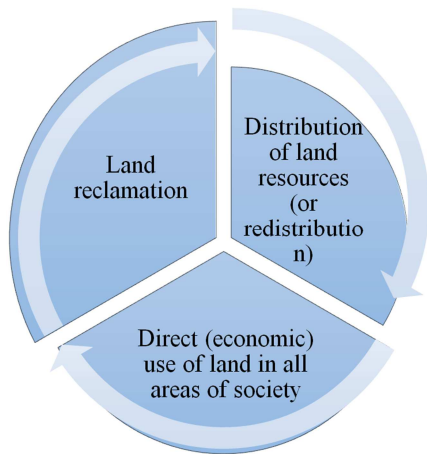
Figure 5. In its recycling cycle, the land passes through three stages.

The use of land resources is the source of land use efficiency in all three recyclable environments and should be taken into account in order to achieve sustainable land use [4].
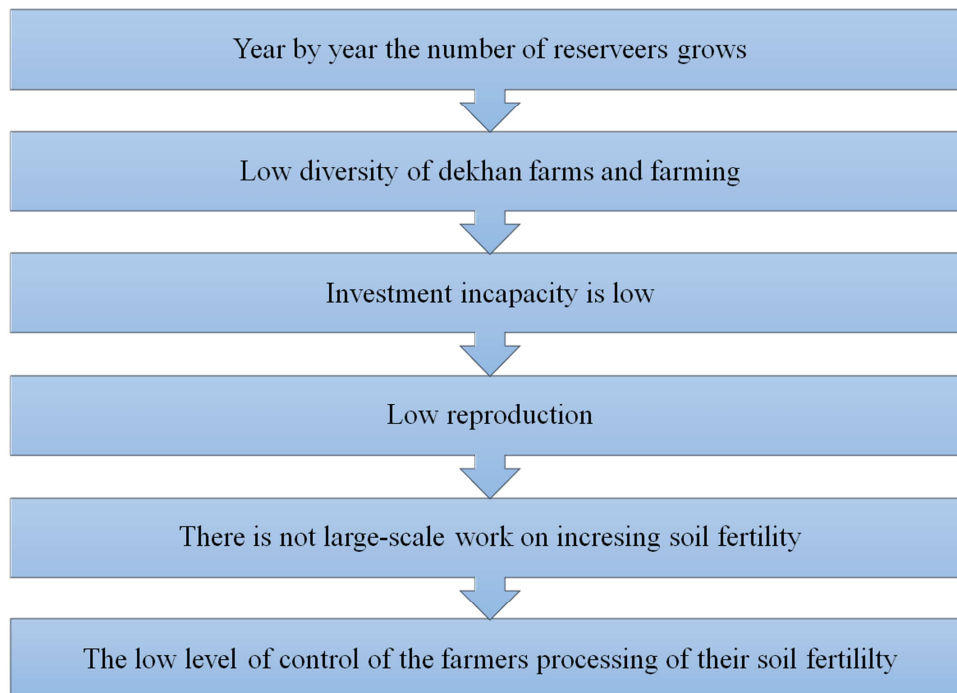
4. Result

At present, the exisiting land use system in the country is characterized by an unsuccessfull cycle of land reclamation that productivity of land and does not have an expended reproduction of economic product at the expensive of land quality [5].

To maximize the use of land resources in order to increase the importance of repetitive production cycle potential in economic development, it is essential to maintain and sustain sustainable use [6].
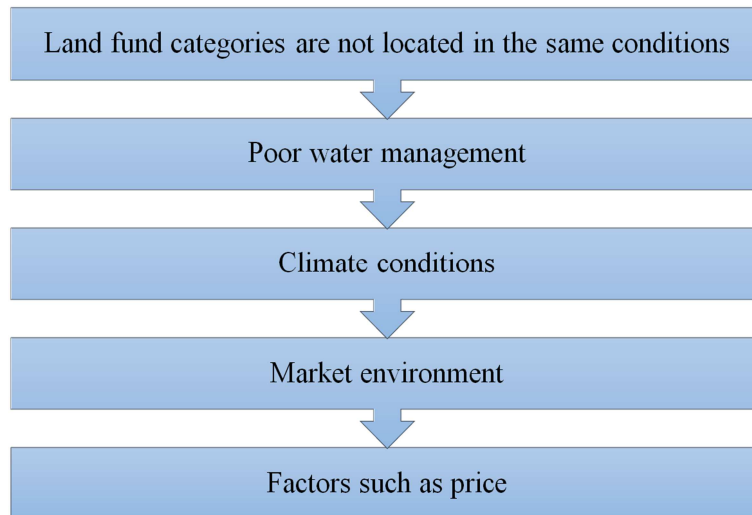
Based on the situation in the Altyaryk district of the Ferghana region, which is an object of research, it can be stated that the reserve land in the last 15 years reached 27.47%. After studying the condition of the reserve land, it was concluded that in the past 3 years, 5.79% of the land balance could be transferred to other categories. Thus, the reserve fund will to 21.68%. The general status is similar to that Table 1 [7]. This division will be appropriate if implemented [14].

Table 1. The distribution of Altyaryk district lands by category of land fund.

Order number	Land fund categories	At the beginning of 2018;% in the bill	In the future;% in the bill	Changes;- +% in the bill
1	Agricultural land	47.77%	52%	+4.23
2	Lands of settlements	11.82%	12%	+0.18
3	Areas of industry, transport, communication, defense and other purposes	6.97%	8%	+1.03
4	Lands for nature conservation, health and recreational purposes	0.16%	0.2%	+0.04
5	Historical and cultural heritage	0.02%	0.02%	
6	Lands of the Forest Fund	1.33%	1.5%	+0.17
7	Land of water fund	4.46%	4.6%	+0.14
8	Reserve land	27.47%	21.68%	-5.79
Total		100 %	100 %	

Figure 6. The problem of the research object.

Land fund categories are not located in the same conditions
Poor water management
Climate conditions
Market environment
Factors such as price

Figure 7. Influence Based on my scientific research, I propose the following methods.

Charactization of the land fund, land ownership and land allocation for land users, their dynamics, zoning of the land fund by nature.
Land category analysis and evaluation of land use.
Calculation of perspective areas in the national economy.
Transfer of spare land to agricultural business turnover.
Increased intensive use of transformation, increase of soil fertility, improvement of land ownership.
Protection and improvement of land resources, improvement of land reclamation status from erosian protection of territories and organization of cultural landscape.
Regional problems of protection and rational use of lands.
Effectiveness and implementation of the functions envisaged.

Figure 8. The key aspects of future use of land resources are based on scientific and technical materials and should include following.
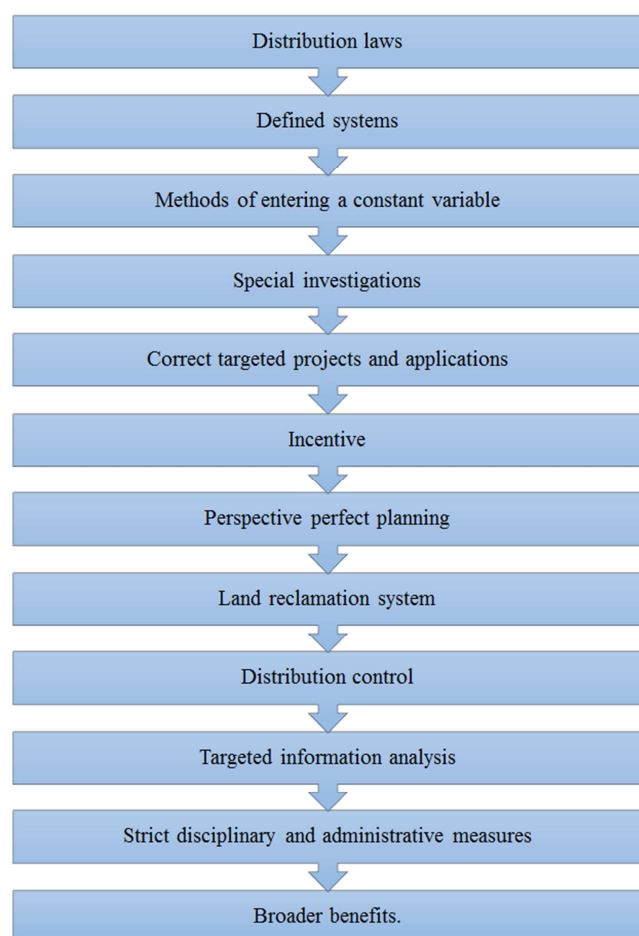
Figure 9. *Suggestions.*

As a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I consider myself "The Top 10 Developed Countries" as my main goal, contributing to my work. My country has a strong potential. In the field of land management, products that can increase the productivity of the land, or how to produce minerals can increase the country's agricultural potential [13].

5. Conclusions

Therefore, it is des irable to take the following measures to increase the efficiency of the use of land resources based on the results of our research;

(1) Strengthening the link between ownership rights of owners of production results. Wide implementation of the incentive system's capacities;
(2) development and application of the application of advanced irrigation technologies;
(3) ensuring improvement of its efficiency through improvement of land reclamation;
(4) provision and control of agro-technical measures on scientifically-based recommendations.

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