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Laipni lūdzam كَب الَهَأُ WILLKOMMEN 환영  
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BIENVENUE HOŞGELDİNİZ FÄILTE  
BENVENUTO Tuhiŋga o mua SELAMAT DATANG  
VELKOMINN walujeung sumping  
SALUTATIO வரவரேல் BI XÊR HATÍ  
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## MONITORING THE LANDS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE KUYICHIRCHIK DISTRICT OF THE TASHKENT REGION

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*Abstract: The most complete social significance of land is manifested in agriculture, where the production process is directly related to the properties of the land. For effective management of administrative-territorial units and all categories of land, regardless of the nature and mode of use, it is necessary to conduct land monitoring, which shows what changes are taking place in rural settlements, identifies positive and negative dynamics of changes. Monitoring of the lands of rural settlements consists of a thorough state of the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the area. The main indicator of which is the issues of demography. Knowledge of the demographic characteristics of rural settlements will lead to the adoption of timely correct decisions to improve the lives of people in rural areas and attract the interest of the younger generation in agriculture.*

**Introduction.** Decisions related to the implementation of any actions on earth must necessarily be preceded by an analysis of many different reliable and regularly updated data on the state of the earth. The main purpose of any monitoring program is informational. The result of it should be the receipt of information, the elimination of this or that uncertainty or, on the contrary, the identification of a lack of information. Therefore, the purpose of the monitoring program can be aimed at:

- 1) getting information related to a specific problem;
- 2) presentation of information for various types of audience (interested public, company administration, government agencies) and its dissemination;
- 3) taking measures directly aimed at improving the situation or aiming to achieve the adoption of appropriate decisions. [2]

For effective management of administrative-territorial units and all categories of land, regardless of the nature and mode of use, it is necessary to conduct land monitoring.

When conducting land monitoring, quantitative characteristics of changes in land areas and land plots of various categories, types of permitted use and types of land are revealed.

In order to ensure the rational use and protection of land, the State must strictly monitor the implementation of the legal requirements set out in the Land Code, as well as in regulatory documents of specially authorized bodies. This requires the introduction of a unified monitoring - inspection - examination system of territories into social life. In this complex multifunctional system, the main importance or the first stage of territory management is the monitoring of land. Conducting land monitoring allows you to determine the timeliness and effectiveness of land control, and also ensures the effectiveness of performing a rather expensive event - land expertise. [3]

The most complete social significance of land is manifested in agriculture, where the production process is directly related to the properties of the land. Land is the main means of production and has the form of agricultural land with different fertility. The development of all branches of the national economy and the welfare of society depend on the proper use of land.

The legislative division of settlements into urban and rural with the allocation of settlements first occurred in 1924. All settlements were divided into two main categories - urban and rural settlements. According to the Regulation, all settlements, referred to as towns, townships, villages, etc., should be attributed either to urban or rural settlements. Rural settlements included other Settlements, i.e. not classified as urban settlements. However, the Regulation did not establish criteria for classifying settlements as urban or rural settlements.

The definition of the concept of "rural locality" as a district entity was provided for in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Land" dated 20.06.1990 №97-xii. [1]

To date, 2,667,583 cities have been officially registered in the world. But it is hardly possible to count exactly how many settlements, since the statuses of settlements may vary due to the fact that different countries use different criteria when assigning settlements, the status of a city. The minimum population for the assignment of city status ranges from 250 people in Denmark and up to 50,000 people in Japan. And in some countries, there is no concept of a city at all. In many countries of the world, there is an increase in the number of cities and urban populations. Just over half of the world's population lives in cities. But this fact does not reduce the importance of rural settlements.

According to statistics for 2022, there are 120 cities, 1,062 urban-type settlements and about 10,964 rural settlements (villages and auls) in the Republic of Uzbekistan. [8] The Republic has a slightly different picture compared to the world in terms of the number of people living in rural areas. Since Uzbekistan is an agrarian republic, about 51% of the total population of the country lives in rural settlements, citizens make up 49%. Every year there is an increase in both quantitative and area indicators of rural settlements. This is facilitated by the support of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of agricultural development and improvement of the life and activities of citizens living in these territories.

In recent years, a lot of work has been done in the republic to improve the architectural appearance of rural settlements, improve the level and quality of life of the rural population through the construction of individual housing according to standard projects, accelerated development of engineering and transport communications in rural areas, social infrastructure facilities, according to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 21.10.2016. №-2639 "On the Program for the construction of affordable residential buildings according to updated standard projects in rural areas for 2017-2021", and from 02/20/2019 №-4201 On additional measures for the implementation of the "Obod Kishlok" program [4,5,7].

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of October 30, 2014 №301 "On the procedure for using the lands of rural settlements", the lands of rural settlements include: lands located on the territory of villages and villages; lands located on the territory of agricultural and forestry enterprises, institutions and organizations. [6]

After analyzing this resolution, we came to the conclusion that such a classification of the lands of rural settlements does not give a complete picture and does not sufficiently cover this issue. We offer our own land classification, which is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.**  
**Classification of lands of rural settlements**

Existing classification	Proposed classification	
	Territorial zones	Purpose of land plots
Settlement development lands	Residential	Land occupied by residential buildings; individual, small and multi-storey buildings, as well as other types of development
Public lands	Social and business	Lands under administrative buildings, recreational, cultural, social facilities
Agricultural lands and other lands	Agricultural use	Lands occupied by household plots, perennial plantings
Lands occupied by forest plantations	Production	Lands occupied by industrial agricultural processing enterprises, warehouses and other production facilities
Industrial, transport, communications, defense and other lands provided for use by legal entities for the specified purposes	Engineering and transport infrastructure	Land for roads, railways and pipeline transport, communications, engineering infrastructure
	Recreational	Lands allocated for parks, public squares
	Lands of specially protected territories	Lands of special environmental, scientific, historical, cultural, health-improving significance
	Livestock lands	Lands occupied by cattle farms, cowsheds
	Lands of the water fund	Lands allocated for public water bodies

The lands of rural settlements under the jurisdiction of the self-governing bodies of villages. Within the boundaries of these settlements, the self-governing bodies of villages make decisions on the provision of land plots for ownership, use and lease.

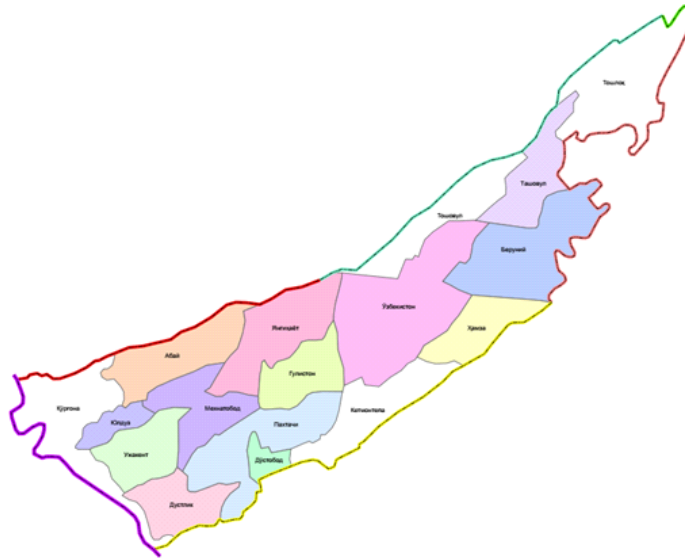
The line of rural settlements is established and changed by the authorities of the districts in accordance with the projects of their planning and development and on-farm land management.

Based on the above definitions of "land monitoring" and "rural settlements", it can be concluded that monitoring of rural settlements is a system of regular, continuous monitoring of the state of land, which is carried out for the following purposes: updating and maintaining the reliability of land data; timely identification of changes in the state, assessment of the consequences of negative processes on the lands of rural settlements, prevention and their elimination.

An important role in the development of the territory is played by the number of rural settlements, which is inherently connected with the production functions of the settlement, with the form of settlement, the availability of infrastructure, with the history of this rural settlement. At the same time, the size of settlements creates certain conditions for their life, for the organization of cultural and consumer services for their residents.

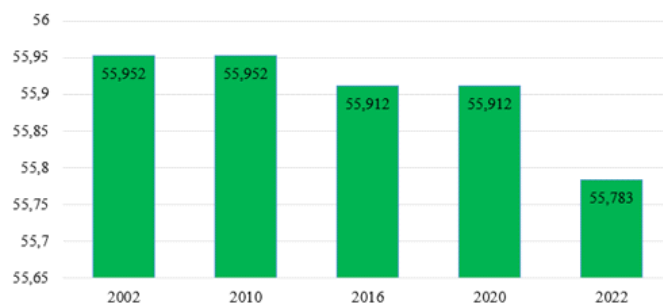
For more detail of this problem, we have chosen Kuyi Chirchik district of Tashkent

region. The district includes 15 massifs and shirkat farms, which in turn are divided into 37 mahallas, 2 urban-type settlements of Kurgancha, Pakhtazor and the administrative center of the city of Dustabad. [8] There are several farms operating in the agricultural sector, in particular fish, poultry, and livestock. Large areas are occupied by arable land, where cotton, wheat, legumes and melons are cultivated, there are also orchards. Figure 1 shows the division of the area into arrays.



**Fig.1. Schematic arrangement and division into arrays of the Kuyichirchik district in the Tashkent region**

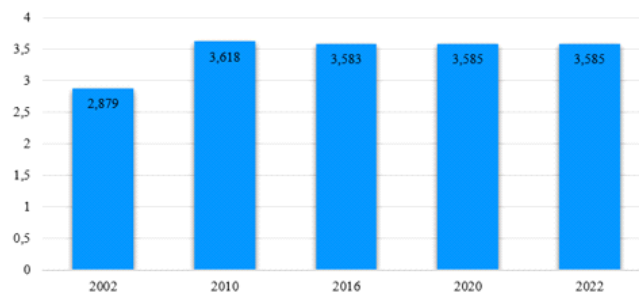
During the work on this topic, a time interval of 20 years was studied, based on the study of what was happening at that time, all conclusions and conclusions were built. The area of this district for 2022 is 55,783 hectares. Over the past 20 years, the area of the Kuyichirchik district has decreased by 169 hectares. [9] The dynamics of changes in the area of the study area is shown in Figure 2.



**Fig. 2. Dynamics of changes in the total area of the Kuyichirchik district from 2002 to 2022 (thousand hectares)**

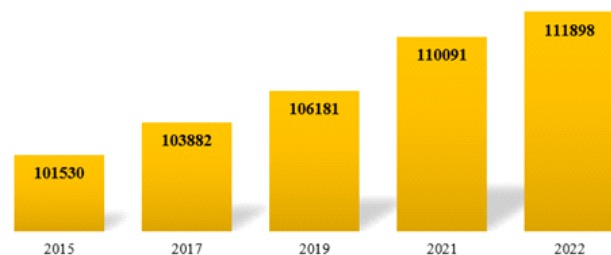
The area of rural settlements over the past 20 years has also undergone changes, due to the increase in population, the area under study has also increased. I conducted an analysis of the change, which showed that the total area of rural settlements in 2002 was 2879 hectares, and in 2022 it is 3585 hectares, which means that the area has increased by 706 hectares. A significant increase in the territory of settlements occurred in the period from 2002 to 2010, the increase is 739 hectares. In the future, there was a reduction of land from 2010 to 2022 by 33 hectares. [9]

The dynamics of changes in the areas of rural settlements for 2002-2022 are shown in Figure 3.



**Fig. 3. Dynamics of changes in the areas of rural settlements for 2002-2022 (thousand hectares)**

The main indicator of the development of rural settlements is the population. According to the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the population of Kuyi Chirchik district in June 2022 is 111,898 people, which is 3.8% of the total population of the Tashkent region. Low-rise buildings are mainly observed in the region, which has 24067 residential buildings. Over the past 7 years, the district has been developing widely, in this regard, there is a population increase, which over the past seven years has been 10,368 people, and over the past year more than 1,807 people. [8] The dynamics of population growth is shown in Figure 4.



**Fig. 4. Dynamics of the growth of the rural population of the Kuyichirchik district from 2015-2022**

For timely, correct decision-making on the management and development of rural settlements, it is necessary to have data on the population in the future. The prospective population size is calculated on the basis of data on natural and mechanical population growth over a certain period and assumptions about the preservation of the identified pattern for the forecast period. The prospective population at a certain date is calculated by the formula:



$$S_t = S_0 * \left(1 + \frac{K_{\text{общ}}}{1000}\right)^t \quad (1)$$

где

$S_t$  – prospective population, in  $t$  years;

$t$  – number of years;

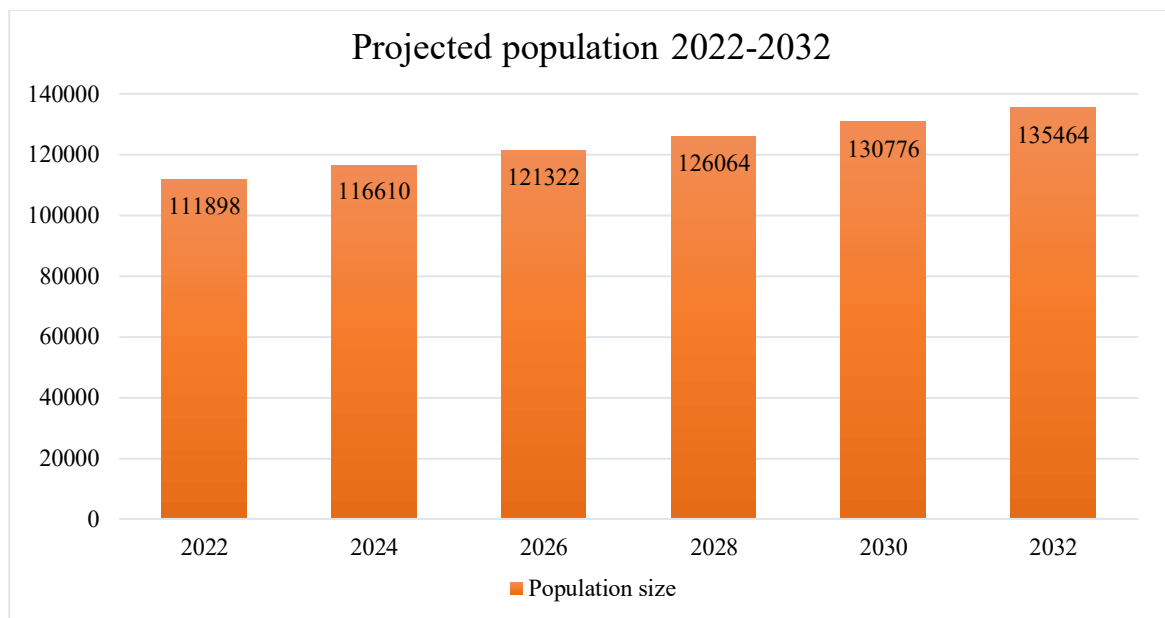
$S_0$  – initial population;

$K_{\text{общ}}$  – the coefficient of total population growth in the previous period.

Substituting population data for 2022 in the Kuyichirchik district into Formula 1, it is possible to calculate the population for the next 10 years.

$$S_{10} = 111898 * \left(1 + \frac{19,3}{1000}\right)^{10} = 135464$$

From the calculations obtained, it can be concluded that the population in 2032 in Kuyi Chirchik district will increase and amount to 135,464 people, the increase in the number in one year will average 2,356 people. The forecast dynamics of the increase in the population of Kuyi Chirchik district is shown in Figure 5.



**Fig. 5 Projected population of Kuyi Chirchik district for the period up to 2032**

**Conclusion.** Since for the Republic of Uzbekistan settlement in rural areas has a fragmented character and single-storey buildings prevail, it is necessary to reconsider the principle of settlement of people in rural areas. Due to the fact that agricultural lands have a special status in the Republic and their transfer to another category is not desirable, in order to increase the area of rural settlements, it is necessary to develop reserve lands and introduce multi-storey buildings, thereby increasing the number of residential buildings, preschool and school education institutions, it is necessary to increase the number of jobs by opening processing plants. agricultural products of factories.

Using the example of the Kuyichirchik district of the Tashkent region, it can be concluded that the population is growing in the republic, which requires an increase in housing and communal conditions, an increase in jobs, an increase in food production. To do this, it is necessary to develop and make deliberate decisions today to improve the welfare of the people in the future.

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