

PROCEDURE, CONTENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF LAND ACCOUNTING IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the advantages of maintaining the Land Report of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the requirements of the legislation.

KEYWORDS: Land, state land cadastre, land accounting, rational use, quantity, quality, national reporting, cartography, cartometric, geographical information systems.

INTRODUCTION

A number of measures are being taken in the country to organize the rational and efficient use of land, to regulate land relations, to strengthen state control over land use. The introduction of modern technologies in the industry, accurate accounting of land resources and its systematic implementation are being carried out step by step. These tasks are performed on the basis of adopted laws, by-laws, presidential decrees and decrees.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

In the article 55 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Land resources are the national wealth of the Republic" They must be used wisely and effectively. Our land resources, which are our most important wealth, are the main means of production in agriculture and the spatial basis for the development of all sectors of the economy.

Among natural resources, land is of great importance, and as a result of proper and rational use of land, productivity increases. For this reason, regular land reporting, regulation of landowners and land users, monitoring of their use status, and the formation of a database are important practices.

Land report is a comprehensive measure for obtaining, processing, systematizing and storing complete information on the quantity and quality of land. Quantitative calculation of lands includes information on their distribution to certain administrative-territorial units, land categories, land users and land types

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 28, 1998 No 666 "On State Land Cadastre". In this resolution, the state established the legal basis for the maintenance of land cadastre, the development of the economy, ensuring guarantees of rights to land plots, the rational use of land, their use for restoration and protection.

The state land cadastre is the main component of the unified system of state cadastres and consists of a system of information and documents on the natural economy, legal regime, categories, quality characteristics and value of land, location and size of land plots, their distribution among landowners, land users, tenants and landowners. . Qualitative and quantitative accounting of lands is also included in the state land cadastre.

Approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 31, 1998 № 543 "On the maintenance of the state land cadastre in the Republic of Uzbekistan", consists of 3 sections, 31 chapters and maintains the land cadastre.

The State Committee for Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre of the Republic of Uzbekistan is responsible for the coordination of work on maintaining the state land cadastre in the administrative territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and has the following powers:

- organization of development of scientific principles and methods of maintaining the state land cadastre taking into account the unified system of state cadastres;
- determination of the procedure for providing land cadastre information to interested legal entities and individuals;
- Ensuring the transition to modern technologies of land mapping, registration, accounting and evaluation;
- Gradual creation of an automated land information system (GAT) in the country.
- The components of the state land cadastre in our country are divided into several parts, including:
 - state registration of property rights to land plots, possession, use, lease rights to land plots, easements and other restrictions on these rights;
 - accounting for the amount of land;
 - land quality accounting (determination of soil quality);
 - valuation of land.

Accounting for the amount of land on arable land is carried out within the basic land cadastre units - land plots, consisting of one or more contours. All categories of crop areas should be considered. The main accounting of the amount of land by arable land is carried out by the cartometric method on the basis of updated plan-cartography of the appropriate scale.

As the administrative-territorial level increases, the land registration information is generalized in accordance with the comparability of its indicators. Every year, before January 15, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent submit to the Department of Land Resources and State Cadastre a report on the amount and use of land, which is summarized and submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 1.

Distribution of the Land Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan by categories

1 - Table

№	Land fund categories	Total land area, in thousand		Including irrigated lands	
		Total	In percentage	Total	In percentage
1.	Agricultural lands	20236,3	45,08	4191,2	9,34
2.	Lands of settlements	221,4	0,49	51,0	0,11
3.	Lands for industrial, transport, communications, defense and other purposes	866,3	1,93	12,3	0,03
4.	Lands intended for nature protection, health and recreation purposes	710,4	1,58	0,6	0,001
5.	Lands of historical and cultural significance	14,5	0,03		
6.	Forest fund lands	11199,5	24,95	44,6	0,09
7.	Water fund lands	836,9	1,87	4,7	0,01
8.	Reserve lands	10807,1	24,07	2,2	0,005
	Total lands:	44892,4	100	4306,6	9,59

Of particular importance is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 17, 2019 No PF-5742 "On measures for the efficient use of land and water resources in agriculture." At present, 20 mln. More than 3.2 million hectares of irrigated arable land provide food and raw materials for the population.

Among the measures aimed at improving the efficiency of agricultural land use, the issue of aerial photography of all areas in order to ensure accurate accounting and updating of agricultural land, the formation of a database for each field contour was also highlighted.

At the same time, in order to eliminate shortcomings in this area, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 299 of April 28, 2018 "On measures to further improve the procedure for demarcation of administrative-territorial units, land inventory and geobotanical research." Annex 2 to this resolution "Regulations on the procedure for registration of land resources" serves as a key factor in maintaining land records. The main purpose of land accounting is to keep a constant record of land, to

determine how, for what purpose and by whom the available land is used. The accuracy, precision, and reliability of the information are of great practical importance.

According to him, the inventory of land resources of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent is carried out by the Uzbek State Research and Design Institute of Land Management "Uzdaverloyiha" and its territorial divisions, the state unitary enterprise "Geoinformkadastr". held every 5 years, all categories of land should be registered, regardless of the form of ownership. As a result of the inventory of land resources, land resources are taken into account and the main and current inventory of lands in the state land cadastre.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Land accounting carried out in the manner prescribed by law and decrees leads to:

- Land accounting is carried out continuously;
- Quantitative changes in land are regularly monitored and analyzed;
- Land information in the country is constantly updated and collected.

CONCLUSION

Admittedly, the state land cadastre data, a constant account of changes in land use, provides a clear description of the state of the land fund. It can be seen that land cadastre data systematically identifies current changes in the natural, economic and legal status of lands. A large number of changes are observed in the land areas of each agricultural enterprise every year. Administrative district (city), province, and finally the country, such changes are very large. Constantly identifying these changes will allow for the purposeful management of the use of the single land fund. Therefore, it shows the need for continuous and accurate accounting of land at the same time. This work will be carried out at the expense of the right decisions and measures taken by the state.

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