

Features Of Land Inventory In The Usa And Significant Aspects Of This For Uzbekistan

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Annotation: In the article, one of the main areas of land inventory management is the current experience of developed foreign countries in the inventory of land inventory, which has existed to this day. In particular, the main directions, objectives and results of the main activities of the inventory of land in the United States, the advanced experience in the countries where this event is carried out on a large scale, as well as information about the organizations responsible for this work are presented, specific proposals on the use of the experience gained in.

Keywords: Land accounting, quantity, quality, land inventory, legal status of land, location, arable land, rural land, forests, water resources, water use, population punk

Introduction. Land inventory shall be carried out to determine the location, boundaries of the objects of land formation, or to add to them the exact location, and to identify the land plots that are not being used, used inappropriately, or used out of their intended essence to the edge, as well as those that are being used outside the authorized purposes. This event is usually a simultaneous event, in which areas occupied by agriculture and other types of land are studied at the location for obtaining information on the amount and condition of land. In the case arising from this, the main task of the inventory of land consists in obtaining information on their quantity, quality status and use, as well as determining the transfer of land plots to their borders without any controversy in the locality, the legal status of land plots (property, use, lease, etc.), the use of land plots in a real

and legal established order, their Therefore, it is important to familiarize yourself with the current experience in the United States of America, which is one of the developed countries in the world in terms of conducting such an event, and to develop proposals for its use in the system of the Republican Land Registry service.

Methods of scientific research. The study of scientific sources[1,2,3,5] testifies that the inventory of land is ranked among the most important works in the United States, which is one of the largest countries in the world. In particular, professor according to S. Volkov, the complex study of lands in the country was carried out for the first time in 1935 by the Soil Conservation Service(SCS)in the Department of Agriculture(Ministry) in accordance with the "law on soil protection"[1]. The main purpose of carrying out this work was not only to determine the area of agricultural land, but also to determine, first of all, their predisposition to erosion, the possibility of introducing agricultural land into agriculture, on which it is possible to attract agricultural land.

According to the Rural Development Act (the Rural Development Act of 1972), adopted in 1972, the US Congress has given the Ministry of Agriculture full authority to carry out the monitoring of land inventory and natural resources, as well as to publish 5-year accounts of the state and use of land, soil fertility, availability, quality and use of water and other natural resources [1].

In 1977, the law "on protection of soils and Water Resources"was adopted in the USA. According to this law, as well as according to the proposals and recommendations of officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and various state agencies, a full inventory of all natural resources was conducted in this country in 1977 [2].In the scientific research, which attracted attention, mainly analytical method of analysis was used.

Results and scientific discussion.From an organizational point of view, the inventory of land in the US is carried out by various ministries and departments.

According to official data obtained, the Ministry of Agriculture of the country is engaged in inventory of non-federal lands, that is, private lands, trust departments, as well as local government authorities and state-controlled lands. They cost 600,0 million in the country. hectares of non-federal lands, including 557.4 million. hectares of rural areas are fully responsible for inventory of their land [2].

While the Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is a special division of the US Ministry of internal affairs, it forms the inventory of federal lands and other natural resources. According to official data, 245.0 million acre (99.2 million acre) was allocated to them. hectare) federal land, 700,0 million. ekr (283.3 million. hectare) land of underground fossil resources, 331,0 million hectares. (134.0 million) hectares) of national parks, nature reserves, order entered into gardens and other lands [9].

According to the law "on Federal land policy and land formation", which was adopted in 1976 year [4], the land registry for the management of federal lands has developed special land formation plans. In drawing up these plans, the States government, the local government, the general public, land ownership and land users groups, industrialists participate. These plans are updated periodic.

These land acquisition plans that will be developed will be used by the authorities, managers and the general public to address the following issues:

- * re-use of land(natural) resources and use of them for public and public purposes;

- * to determine the strategies for rational use of Natural Resources and organization of their conservation;

- * evaluation of the effectiveness of Natural Resources and their use during the implementation of plan proposals, creation of a monitoring system of Natural Resources;

- * implementation of federal land use Control[5].

In the US, the Federal Agency for Environmental Protection deals with the problems of land monitoring. The total number of employees working in this agency by country, together with those working in the head office in Washington, 10 regional organizations and 12 special laboratories, is 18 thousand people. The agency carries out scientific research on nature protection, develops documents, instructions, manuals, National Standards[5].

Information that is constantly updated as a result of land inventory is of importance compared to other data in the US, which is why exactly this information is used by the Natural Resources Conservation Service to improve the management and conservation of land intended for agricultural purposes. For these purposes, an information computer system for assessing the location and quality of agricultural land has been created by the Ministry of Agriculture. This system will be used to solve the following issues:

- * to improve national, regional and local policies in the field of land use and protection;
- * separate allocation of high-value agricultural land;
- * develop complex plans of land use and regularly update;
- * stratification of tax rates on agricultural lands;
- * plan the allocation of financial instruments from the federal, regional and local budgets;
- change of legal cases and types of use of lands for agricultural purposes in the manner permitted by law, depending on the necessity;
- * development of projects for the organization of rational use of water and other natural resources;
- * planning of construction of Water Resources, sewage removal system, road and road facilities;
- * to determine the minimum size of agricultural farms of different specialties in agricultural districts;

* to develop clear recommendations for the management of agricultural production and protection of Natural Resources.

These issues are also very important for Uzbekistan, which is based on irrigation farming and has become a major problem with the use and protection of other natural resources. In particular, according to official data [8], the total land fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for January 01, 2019, is 44892.4 thousand hectares, of which 4204.4 thousand hectares of irrigated agricultural land, that is, 9.6 percent of the total land area. Nevertheless, this irrigated agricultural land gives 96,8 percent of the total agricultural output. It should be noted that due to the strict restriction of the amount of irrigation water in the Republic, the possibilities of expanding the area of irrigated lands in large quantities are limited. And, on the contrary, we can witness that in the following years the irrigated crop areas are shrinking due to the object or subject matter. In particular, if there were a total of 3310,4 thousand hectares of irrigated land in the country in 2001, by the beginning of 2019, it amounted to 3204,8 thousand hectares. It can be seen that over the past 18 years the amount of such areas has decreased by 105,6 thousand hectares, that is, an average of 5,87 thousand hectares per year. If such a negative process is not taken over, that is, there is no end to the reduction of irrigated crop areas and, on the contrary, such a land area is not attempted, it is possible to face some difficulties in meeting the demand of the country's population for food supplies in the near future. Therefore, the results of the work on the inventory of land cover are important in determining and determining the causes of these reductions, in the prevention and elimination of such negative processes, in the justification of the reasons for the reduction of irrigated agricultural land areas and in the determination of specific measures to compensate.

Land inventory is part of the state(national) inventory of Natural Resources in the US. Its main purpose is to study the changes in the area and quality of soils spread in different regions, to assess the conditions and consequences of wind and water

erosion, to study and determine the amount of water, to assess the condition of plants and the animal world, and to study the parameters that determine the health of the population.

The results of the inventory of natural resources are actively used in assessing the effective conduct of agricultural production. In particular, the service for the protection of natural resources, together with the National Agricultural Statistics Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the United States, began collecting information on the implementation of measures for the cultivation, application of fertilizers, plant protection, nature protection in 48 states from 2015.

The results of the US inventory of natural resources for the year 2012, published in 2015, testify that the total area of the lands subject to inventory was 1944,14 million acre (786,79 million.hectares), of which the area of federal lands is 1486,76 million acre (601.69 million.hectares) or 76,5 percent of the total area, rural areas 1377,65 million acre (555,51 million.hectares) or 70,5 percent. The area of lands occupied by construction and infrastructure is 114.11 million acre(46.48 million acre).of the federal non-state total land[7,7].

In the process of carrying out land inventory, not only the locations and areas of all land types (agriculture and non-agricultural), but also the areas of individual agricultural crops, as well as the areas of cultivated and non-arable land in the US classification are determined.

Official data obtained[7] indicate that since 2002 year in the US, statistical and field observations are also conducted on the implementation of nature conservation activities. In this case, there are areas and cases of agrotechnical, forest land reclamation and hydrotechnical activities that are carried out on lands where crops are sown, in slopes and in the stage of conservation.

In the country, for the purposes of combating soil erosion, a contoured lane farming and horticulture are used, sloping works are carried out, anti-erosion flows are regulated, drying melioration is carried out where necessary.In particular,

according to the data obtained[6], in 2002, 23,25 million acre were transferred to the state budget (9,45 million.hectares), in 2012 year-24,76 million acre (10.02 million.hectares) in the open and closed drainage networks of landfills.

Conclusion. On the basis of the above in general, we can conclude briefly that the work on the inventory of land is aimed at solving the problems of organizing rational and effective use of it in the event of obtaining information on the distribution of all its natural resources, including land resources, quantitative and qualitative cases, while in such a large country as the United States. Therefore, the full application of such experience in the field of land inventory in this state in our country will have an important practical significance in regulating the use of all natural resources, including land resources, especially agricultural land, on the border of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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