

COMPARISON OF DIVISION OF LAND FUND SYSTEMS OF THE REPUBLICS OF UKRAINE AND UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article includes the difference in the introduction of cadastral branches according to the purposes of their roles in the republics of Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The differences between the divisions of land funds of the republics into several groups are considered.	Land fund, land, cadastral registration, land resources, agriculture, soil, land law.

Introduction

Land resources in agriculture are of primary importance. Land is a subject and means of production in agriculture, as well as a resource that allows one to obtain material benefits due to its specific characteristics. The land needs to be cultivated and, with rational and effective land management and monitoring, allows one to obtain high yields and grow various crops and animals.

Since, along with labor and capital, the most important factor of production is land around the world. The term “land” covers all utilities that are given by nature in a certain volume and over the supply of which man has no control, be it the land itself, water resources or minerals. Land resources can be defined as lands that are systematically used or suitable for use for specific economic purposes and differ in natural and historical characteristics. These resources can be characterized as non-renewable and (over large areas) non-renewable, as well as irreplaceable [1]. The role of land is different in different sectors of the national economy. In industry, transport and urban development, the land plays a passive role, functioning as a place where labor processes take place. Land is of particular importance in the mining industry. Here it serves as a source of raw materials.

The role of land in agriculture cannot be overestimated. Agriculture is a branch of the economy aimed at providing the population with food (food, food) and obtaining raw materials for a number of industries. World agriculture employs about 1.1 billion economically active people [2]. In agriculture, land is the main means of production, functioning simultaneously as an object of labor and as a means of labor. Objects of labor are what human labor is aimed at. By cultivating the land, people provide conditions for the growth and development of agricultural crops. With the help of means of labor they influence objects of labor. The earth, having mechanical, physical, chemical and biological properties, affects plants. In the first case, land acts as an object of labor, in the second - as a means of labor.

Land is the main national wealth of Ukraine. According to the Land Code of Ukraine (RUK), lands are divided into nine main categories:

- 1) agricultural land;
- 2) residential and public development land;
- 3) lands of nature reserves and other environmental purposes;
- 4) lands for health care purposes;
- 5) lands for recreational purposes;
- 6) lands of historical and cultural significance;
- 7) forest lands;
- 8) lands of the water fund;
- 9) lands for industry, transport, communications, energy, defense and other purposes.

Let's compare these land funds of the Republic of Ukraine with the land funds of the Republic of Uzbekistan, table 1:

таблица-1

№	Republic of Ukraine	№	The Republic of Uzbekistan
1.	agricultural land	1.	agricultural land
2.	residential and public development land	2.	residential and public development land
3.	lands of natural reserve and other environmental purposes	3.	lands for industry, transport, communications, energy, defense and other purposes
4.	lands for health purposes	4.	lands for healthcare purposes, lands for recreational purposes
5.	recreational lands	5.	lands of historical and cultural significance
6.	lands of historical and cultural significance	6.	forest fund lands
7.	forest fund lands	7.	water fund lands
8.	water fund lands	8.	reserve lands
9.	lands for industry, transport, communications, energy, defense and other purposes		

Table 1 shows that in the Republic of Ukraine, land funds are maintained more extensively and are divided into 9 categories. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, land funds are considered a more optimal (category 7) option. But in general, both republics are introducing a monitoring system covering all the resources of the earth.

Let us consider the category of agricultural land of the Republic of Uzbekistan in more detail [2]. Agricultural lands are divided into lands:

- for conducting commercial agricultural production;
- for running personal subsidiary plots, gardening, vegetable gardening, haymaking and grazing;
- for conducting research and scientific purposes, promoting best practices, for farming;
- for conducting subsidiary agriculture;
- for running a rural (farm) economy;
- for traditional folk crafts and business activities;
- for other agricultural purposes.

Land as a means of production differs from other means of production in a number of specific features for all land users.

Let us give a brief description of them [3].

1. Land is a product of nature, while other means of production are the result of human labor. Partly, only the fertility of the top layer of the earth - the soil - depends on the results of labor. The earth is artificially irreproducible.
2. The land is geographically limited. Natural barriers that prevent soil cultivation also act as conditions limiting human economic activity.
3. Land cannot be replaced by any other means of production; Without it, the production process in agriculture, especially in farming, cannot be carried out.
4. The quality of the land is heterogeneous, as a result of which, with equal investments per unit area, the amount of products obtained may be different.
5. The results of agricultural production depend on the location, size and topography of the site.
6. The land has a territorial extent and a constant location of plots, which makes it possible to widely use mobile machines in agriculture.
7. The nature of the use of land in agricultural production is multifaceted: a large number of different types of agricultural crops (grain, industrial, feed, fruit, etc.) are cultivated on the land.
8. When properly used, land does not wear out, but improves its properties, while other means of production wear out, become morally obsolete and are replaced by new ones in the process of labor. This feature of the land is due to its most valuable property - soil fertility.

Soil fertility plays an important role in agricultural production. Soil fertility is the ability of the soil to satisfy the needs of plants for nutrients, moisture, air, biotic and physicochemical environment. Soil fertility ensures the yield of agricultural crops, as well as the biological productivity of wild vegetation [4-10]. The soil involved in agricultural cultivation becomes the most important means of production for humans. There are natural and artificial soil fertility. Every soil has natural fertility, since it is a product of the soil formation process under specific natural conditions. This soil fertility can be high or low, but it completely depends only on the joint influence of natural processes and factors on the soil. Therefore, in its original state, natural soil fertility is found only on virgin lands that have not yet been involved in agricultural use [10-14].

Despite the variety of soils in both republics, land use and its monitoring by the states will be introduced by almost the same management by the state.

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