

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATING THE QUANTITY OF LAND

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**Abstract.** *The amount of land is calculated by land category in order to obtain accurate information about the area of land plots used by each land user. In this case, the division of land into categories, taking into account their characteristics, is carried out according to a single principle for both land in rural areas and land in settlements. The area of land is calculated to the nearest 0.001 hectares.*

**Keywords.** *Land, amount, land plot, land types, land categories, farming.*

The amount of land is taken into account regardless of whether or not the rights to land plots have been transferred to the state register for legal entities and individuals using land plots. Information on plots of land given to citizens for farming (private assistant) management, individual housing construction and improvement of housing, as well as community gardening and viticulture, as separate land users the line shows the total number and the spaces used by them and is written for each citizen.

The plots of land given to the citizens of agriculture and forestry and other organizations for the purpose of running a farm (private auxiliary farm) and building individual houses are removed from the land of these organizations and the farm ( is reflected in the land given for running a personal subsidiary farm) and building a house individually. The land of settlements is divided into categories. In this case, the land plots located in the settlements of the organizations are reflected according to the relevant land categories and sub-categories. The land of settlements includes only land for housing construction. In the report on the distribution of the general land fund into categories and types, as additional information, the number, total area and composition of the arable fields of the settlements are provided.

The amount of land is calculated according to the following categories and subcategories:

1. Agricultural lands:

1.1. Lands of agricultural cooperatives (companies);

- 1.2. Farm lands;
- 1.3. Lands of agricultural scientific-research organizations and training farms;
- 1.4. Subsidiary agricultural lands;
- 1.5. Lands of other agricultural organizations;
- 1.6. Lands of peasant farms (private auxiliary farms);
- 1.7. Lands of citizens engaged in collective horticulture and viticulture;
- 1.8. Lands of citizens engaged in horticulture, vegetable and animal husbandry;
- 1.9. Land not granted to legal entities and individuals.
2. Lands of settlements (cities, settlements and rural settlements):
  - 2.1. Land of cities and towns;
  - 2.2. Lands of rural settlements.
  - 2.3. Land for housing construction:
    - 2.3.1. Land occupied by apartment buildings;
    - 2.3.2. Land occupied by single-family houses.
3. Industrial, transport, communications, defense lands and lands intended for other purposes :
  - 3.1. Industrial lands;
  - 3.2. Railway lands;
  - 3.3. Motorway land;
  - 3.4. Pipeline transport lands;
  - 3.5. Communication lands;
  - 3.6. Defense lands;
  - 3.7. Land for other purposes.
4. Lands intended for nature protection, health improvement, recreation and historical and cultural purposes:
  - 4.1. Land intended for nature protection purposes;
  - 4.2. Land intended for the purposes of health improvement;
  - 4.3. Lands intended for recreational purposes;
  - 4.4. Lands intended for historical and cultural purposes.
5. Forest fund lands:
  - 5.1. Forestry lands;
  - 5.2. Lands of other forestry organizations.
6. Water fund lands.
7. Reserve and public lands
  - 7.1. Reserve lands;
  - 7.2. Public lands of settlements.

When there are land plots of legal entities and individuals intended for different purposes, information about these land plots is provided by relevant categories and subcategories. the area of the land to be harvested is given in separate lines. If there is more than one plot of land in the use of a legal entity and an individual, then the information is given for each of these plots of land. When keeping the land cadastre book, each plot of land is cadastral in accordance with the procedure established by law. number is given. Land

accounting includes basic and current types. When accounting for land in the basic type, all lands of legal entities and individuals are entered into the land cadastral book as of January 1 of the current year. This book must be completed by the competent authorities. legal entities whose decision was made are also included, if they have not been removed from the unified state register of enterprises and organizations by January 1 of the following year.

Until January 1 of the reporting year, the newly established legal entities as a result of the reorganization of other legal entities are considered as the main type of accounting. A citizen is given a plot of land, and later, together with the buildings and structures built on this plot of land, it is a private enterprise or an enterprise of another organizational and legal form. in cases of establishment, this plot of land is written in the land cadastre book as a plot of land belonging to a legal entity established. In the current accounting of lands, only newly established legal entities and individuals, as well as in the name of the newly established legal entities and individuals after January 1 of the reporting year, in the total area of the land plot and arable land legal and physical entities that have undergone changes are reflected. In this case, the areas are given for all types of crops, taking into account the changes that have occurred. The current changes in the composition of land users and crops are regularly submitted to the land cadastre register, both to the information of legal entities and individuals, and to the State Committee "Yergeodezkadastr" based on the documents at the disposal of district (city) units.

Current changes are confirmed with the signature of the person responsible for keeping land records, indicating the reasons for the changes, his position, surname and the date of the change.

Information about the land plots included in the protection zones is entered based on the decisions of the state bodies on their designation. According to the information on the accounting of the amount of land, the district (city), Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and these reports are prepared on the general land fund and separate irrigated land fund by categories and types of arable land of the city of Tashkent and the Republic of Uzbekistan as a whole. cadastral duty map is maintained in electronic form in the prescribed manner. The boundaries of all land plots, the changes occurring in their composition are regularly included in the duty map of the land cadastre, and it serves as the basis for the organization of the geo-information system on the land cadastre .

The district (city) land cadastral register (hereinafter referred to as the land cadastral register) is the main document for land accounting and valuation, which is necessary for the state registration of rights to land plots. information, the location of the plot of land, the purpose for which it is intended to be used, the rights to own it, use it, rent it, and the property right to it, as well as the change of this information contains information, is a source of information about the quantity and quality of the land plot. The procedure for filling out land cadastral register forms is determined by the Chamber of State Cadastres. Land cadastral register data is used to determine the amount of land use, restoration and protection, giving (sale) and confiscation of land, and determining the amount of payment for land. it must be used in land formation, evaluation of economic activity and implementation of other measures related to land use and their protection.

The land cadastre register is maintained by district (city) departments of the Cadastre Agency at the expense of the state budget. In the land cadastral book, the data of the previous year is accepted as the main account. Owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots (hereinafter referred to as land users) must inform the relevant Cadastre Agency within ten days after the change of land cadastral data. they are obliged to inform district (city) units about the legal status of land plots, the state of land in terms of quantity and quality, the use of land, and changes in their assessment.

The change of information about the land in general use of reserves and settlements is determined by district (city) units of the State Cadastre Chamber based on available documents and materials. receive information about the changes in the legal status, composition and use of their parcels and, after checking them on the spot within three days, enter the current changes in the land cadastre book. The land cadastral book is kept in electronic form developed by a special software product. A copy of the land cadastral book is printed for use and storage in paper form, formalized with appropriate signatures and sewn into a special collection.

From January 1, 2021, the land cadastral register will be kept in electronic form only in the National Geoinformation System.

Data from the land cadastral book is the basis for compiling an annual report on the volume of land and its use for the previous year for the entire district (city subordinate to the region).

The land cadastral book consists of the following departments:

general information about land users;

taking into account the amount of land;

taking into account the quality of the land (information on the inspection of the soil);

assessment of land value.

Summary. In order to enable the analysis of land fund data on various indicators based on the software product, basic information about land plots by land categories of legal entities is included in the land cadastre book. State registration of the rights of land users to land plots is carried out by the bodies that carry out state registration of rights to real estate and transactions with them in accordance with the procedure established by law.

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