



Innovative Approach To The Improvement Of Land Cadastral Information Supply.

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ABSTRACT

Currently, there are 6 million land users operate in Uzbekistan. 75% of the Republican land fund is used at their disposal. If it is taken into account that the land cadastral data on each of them are interpreted with at least 30-40 indicators, it is obvious that there is a manifestation of the need for the organization of the creation and effective use of a very large information system. Therefore, the justification of the land information system is considered one of the pressing issues.

Key words: Land cadastre, information support, land cadastre information support, database, algorithm.

INTRODUCTION.

Extensive system integration of land cadastral information, its storage, updating, search and delivery to interested users in a fast - paced manner-requires the automation of these processes, the creation of modern systems based on computer technologies. Land registry information supply is the collection of processing processes with initial data for the purpose of obtaining usable information about the land registry field for decision making. In order to perform its function, the information system must have a complete set of functional capabilities, including the ability to observe, characterize, comment, predict, decide. In the management processes, the expansion of the content of the land cadastral information system and the compounding of its functions, increasing their importance require a strict accounting and protection of information. The main task of such systems is the creation of a database, the preparation and use of the necessary software, as well as an indicator from the management of the system's performance. The main task of such systems is to create a database, prepare and use the necessary software, as well as manage the operation of the system.

METHODOLOGY.

"Professor A.S. Chertovisky as noted by, the principle of" austerity in the conduct of land cadastre " is of great importance [1]. When we say information in accordance with this principle, information about individuals, subjects, facts, events, phenomena and processes is understood and does not depend on how they are presented. Informatization of land cadastral information is an organizational, socio-economic and scientific-technical process for meeting the requirements of citizens, state authorities, local self-government bodies, organizations, public associations to land cadastral information on the basis of the formation and use of information resources related to the field and creating optimal conditions for ensuring their rights. Information should be recorded in the material bearer and stored for a certain period of time or for a period of life.

The land cadastre must meet a number of requirements necessary for effective management of information, the main ones of which are: the information must be purposeful, necessary and adequate, reliable, truthful, timely delivered, presented in a convenient form for future use. The effect of information transfer,

mastering, its use is influenced by various factors: in particular, information language, geographic, historical, socio-political, departmental, economic, technical, terminological, and other factors. The following figure shows the algorithm of the land cadastral information system (LCIS) (fig 1).

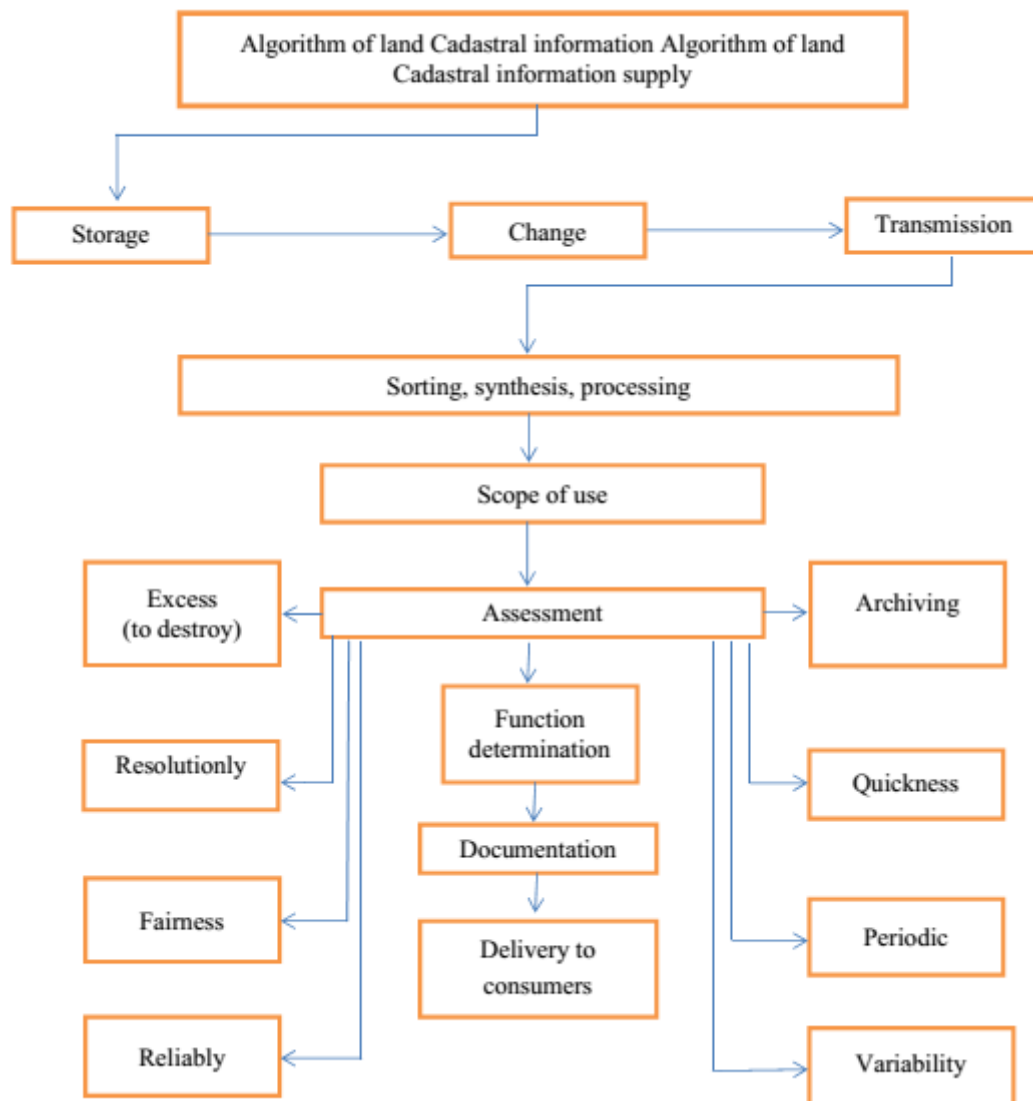


Figure 1. Algorithm of land Cadastral information supply

The activity of the management object is based on the analysis and processing of data about its impact on the change of external and internal situations and conditions. According to the sources of information retrieval, they can be described as follows:

1. The legislation on the formation of the Geo-Information System, the land information system and the land cadastral information systems is determined on the basis of research on legal grounds and advanced foreign experience on the basis of research on the possibilities of introduction in Uzbekistan.
2. Current legislation, it includes the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, orders, instructions of governing bodies of any level, directions. In the development of Strategic and tactical plans for the development and functioning of the territory and society, the land cadastral information system has a special significance.
3. Demographic and social trends of Community Development. This information is of particular importance in planning the turnover of land plots and other objects of real estate, which, in turn, significantly depends on the total number, composition, location of the population, the ability to purchase land plots and real estate.

4. The degree of development of Science in industries and its development trend. This can seriously affect the planning of the production of a new product in informatization, the formation of technological processes.
5. Factors of production. These are the sources, costs, location, availability, simplicity of the main elements of Information production and the effectiveness of their formation.

INFORMATION ON LAND CADASTRE.

The real state of land resources is the basis for the formation of a data bank about the foreseeability of changes in them. On the level of processing, land cadastral information can be grouped as follows: initial accounting information organizational, natural, economic, environmental and other data collected; sorted, future made and systematized statistical information; information that characterizes the current state of the land plot, it allows to predict the probability of development of the object. For example, on the basis of listing the objects of land relations, that is the subjects of land use in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main requirements of the components of the land registry for information are objectivity and fairness, the duration of its transmission in time, the task of accurate consumption of information, the optimal level of generalization. "Automated land cadastre determines the size of the informations the need of their consumers' [2].

A set of information materials (informative documents, information objects) that are of social importance and are used in public practice. In the official sense, the totality of individual documents, information resources in land information systems can be the private property of the state governorship of citizens, local self-government bodies, organization and community.

It is known that information resources are objects of relations of individuals and legal entities, States. They constitute the information resources of Uzbekistan and are protected by law among other resources. Therefore, the legal regime for the information resources of the land registry is determined by the norms establishing the conditions for the protection of the right of individual documents, along with their use at the level of permission to use information.

In this case, the documentation of land cadastral information is an obligatory condition for the introduction of information into resources. The public authorities and organizations responsible for the formation and use of information resources provide the user with the conditions for the full provision of documented information in accordance with their duties established by their regulations.

In accordance with the following, the state land cadastre information system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is formed: Republican information resources; information resources that are under the care of the Republican and local government bodies; information resources of local government bodies. According to its direct function, resources can be divided into state, private, legal or physical persons, public types in the information of land cadastre. State information resources include information from various databases and cadastres. They can be divided into management, social, statistical, financial and commercial, components.

They are used to solve state issues and issues of strategic development of the branches of the economic complex. In the land cadastre Information system, special information resources include such information as economic, scientific-technical, production, environmental, marketing, they should be designed for individual branches and specialists of the economic complex. Information resources of mass character these are real, political, educational, giving information, archival information, as well as information on the turnover of land and other real estate. In general, the information resources of the land cadastre information system in this sentence are formed on the basis of the following requirements: fairness and relevance and prompt submission; ensuring completeness and the request of users of information; sections on the level of confidentiality; open access to information; the possibility of comparing the information resources of various administrative and territorial organizations and institutions "Geoinformation-geographic information of a place placed in a format used in the geohaborot System" [3].

The collection, analysis, processing of information in the cadastral information system determines the quality of the system. Therefore, it is important to determine the components of information resource management and their interrelationships at various administrative-territorial levels. They can be used effectively as long as consumers have information about the availability, composition of the information resource and the procedure for obtaining permission for it. Therefore, the organization of information regions is important. In this "the introduction of electronic cards on duty provides an opportunity to conduct business on the basis of the use of the online system in the creation of land balance " [4].

For example, the server of the land cadastre information system in the district-is the type of service intended for the collection of specified information (statistical data, published materials, scientific and other reports, electronic text and maps), storage, use and management of the land cadastre information system server depends on the composition and organization of the work of the information systems (collection, processing, systematization).

RESULTS.

The formation of the structure of the cadastral information system is determined by the specific issue that this or that information system solves. The composition of the land cadastre information system includes:

- by the functional sign (the management activity is combined into separate blocks of documents or data, descriptions of the composition of employees, reflecting in one form or another);
- document type is sorted by group of documents;
- by more complex characters, time is also associated with predictive systematization.
- An important requirement for the server of the cadastre information system: the content of information , the subject of which is the opportunity to receive useful information from the block quickly search and accurately this information, regardless of the type of material ambassadors of the information. The ability to meet the demand with the full availability of information determines the quality of the land cadastral Information System server.
- In the cadastral information system, documents are collected and stored in the following form:
 - natural (paper), its main characteristics-lack of compactness in storage, fast search, lack of possibility to copy and give information to the consumer;
 - microcopy - compactness in the storage of information, the inconvenience of selective copying and the provision of information to the consumer, the fact that in order to read the microfiber must necessarily be a special device;
 - maximum compactness in the storage of electronic (database and bank) information, information collection, storage, search and dissemination functions are effectively harmonized.

Information resources are the property of organizations, that is, information is intended to enter into their composition as private property. The main task of the land cadastre information system is to ensure the satisfaction and rights of citizens, public authorities, local self - government bodies, organizations, public associations to land information, to create the necessary infrastructure, without which it is impossible to effectively operate economic systems at any level, as well as manage them.

It was adopted to distinguish three organizations that have a certain impact on the process of information supply of the land cadre: software-hardware tools of computational techniques and communication techniques; information technology; access and information systems; organization of the use of special electronic programs.

For the first organizer, the formation of a technical and technological complex is characteristic (computer, modems, servers and other). The second organization includes computer programs (including electronic textbooks, test systems), intellectual expert systems, database distribution, electronic libraries, publication systems, communication tools. In particular, it includes e-mail, conferences, data exchange networks,

information security technologies. It is the most dynamic progressing organizer. For example, the volume of information technologies in the world market grows by 8-10% annually. The third organizer is a set of programs for the use of computing equipment.

The development of the market of information products and services, capable of maximizing the satisfaction of the exteriors of the land cadastre information system, allowed to attract information as a commodity to the commodity-money relations. The transformation of information into a commodity in market conditions led to the intensive development of automated information resources, as well as the means of their remote access. "In the distribution of land resources to economic sectors, it is desirable to use the land information system" [5].

The activities of the land cadastre information system are the processes and that are carried out in the collection, processing, storage, search and dissemination of information on the components, as well as in the formation and further use of the information resource in the organization of permission for its use.

The structural and information activities carried out in the field of maintaining the functions of the land registry cover the activities of the territorial bodies under the unified system of state cadastres, as well as the types of information collected and distributed, the subject, technology of data collection, other organizational structures specializing in the service area, namely the center, Institute, archive, information resource.

The activities of the land cadastre information system are aimed at providing citizens and organizations with access to the necessary information, production and distribution of information, providing opportunities for management bodies, individuals and legal entities to participate in the processes of land registry management.

In order to successfully solve these issues, it is to establish a land cadastral information system that is in line with the state information policy. He conscientiously to redirection must serve ongoing to promote information activities; to struggle with monopolism; to control information over excessive accumulation of private property in organizations; to develop and implement a resultant set of intellectual property protection; formation of information infrastructure and satisfaction of progress; development of a culture of information of the society.

The concept of a cadastral information system has several meanings. From the most common it is possible to distinguish:

1. Information, knowledge, which is provided to the consumer to satisfy his or her information exteriors;
2. Appropriately processed information (collected, systematized and formalized);
3. One of the organizers of modern, automated information systems;
4. The process of providing information from information systems to individual users or groups of users in accordance with their information exteriors.

In my opinion, when it comes to the information supply of land cadastre, it is necessary to understand the process of land cadastre to collect information about land plots and real estate objects located in them, the difficulty in using land for the purpose of recording in documents and to provide information that has been appropriately processed. It is also understood to acknowledge the process of exchanging information between interested users in accordance with their information exteriors. "The land plot is considered to be the primary and main unit of census in the land cadastre" [6, 10-article].

The cadastre is in the simplest form of the information system, which has been implemented for many years, one of its most important tools, the database of information recorded on paper served. It is also important to publish the report and to publish the publications. Due to the effects of science on production and the economy, the difficulty of managing them, the demand for information supply is increasing and becoming more diverse. In the middle of the XX century, the functions of information supply were distinguished in the

structure of scientific-technical, project-design, technological works. This trend in the division of labor led to the formation of special information services in the frames of large industrial enterprises, management bodies, financial institutions.

Such a trend led to the creation of specialized organizations under the “State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre” branch of the Republic of Uzbekistan, whose task was to produce the necessary information products and services: the land cadastre information system, which is part of the Institute of scientific and technical information, the scientific and technical information center, the information network institutes, the Single Window Service, the right analytical centers and with the introduction into practice of new information technologies based on the application of computer equipment and telecommunications, the possibilities of providing information have seriously expanded.

CONCLUSION.

The functions of information and provision of land cadastre system are as follows:

- legal provision of the state land cadastre system;
- filling out, maintaining and updating the data bank, documenting information on land plots;
- provide the necessary information (set of documents) to interested consumers;
- to analyzing of the system and the effectiveness of land use;
- land market development forecast, information market, land use forecast;
- protection of the information;

From the content and main descriptions of the above-mentioned issues of information and informatization, it can be seen that in the development of the theoretical and methodological basis of information supply of the land cadastre, it will be necessary to rely on this knowledge. Definitions, reasoning, hypotheses about the above-mentioned land cadastre information system serve to create methodological bases of information supply of land cadastre.

In turn, the cadastre is the basis for the development of structural parts and principles of the information system.

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