

DIGEST OF ARTICLES

SCIENCE,  
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT #25

*Berlin*

*15.01.2020*

**AGRICULTURE**

**IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY AND QUALITY REPORTING  
OF AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE**

G.Saidalieva ..... 10

**ANALYSIS OF CLEANING MACHINES IN COTTON PLANT**

Kh. Y.Ulug'muradov, (PhD) I.Z. Abbazov, E.T. Mukhametshina..... 13

**THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF CREDITWORTHINESS ANALYSIS**

Turdieva G., Nawrizbayeva G. .... 16

**INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE ON DIVERSIFICATION OF FARMING  
ACTIVITIES**

Tajenova G., Sanakulov F..... 19

**CHEMISTRY**

**CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF BIRD FEATHERS**

Tursunova D. I., Abdubannobova Z. D., Juraboev B. T. .... 22

**CULTUROLOGY**

**FOR ME, THE BEST WRITER IN THE WORLD IS PEOPLE'S WRITER OF  
UZBEKISTAN, TOGAY MURAD**

Allanazarova M. B. .... 24

**DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES IN THE POLITICAL EDITIONS OF  
“HALK SUZI” AND “THE ASTANA TIMES”**

Y. Urmonova ..... 27

**HISTORY**

**ПРОСВЕЩЕННЫЙ АБСОЛЮТИЗМ ЕКАТЕРИНЫ 2**

Андреева А., Кадыров Д..... 29

**“KENGASH” MAGAZINE: IDEOLOGY, POLICY AND RELIGION**

Islamov Sh..... 32

**CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES IN FRANCE IN THE XX-XXI CENTURIES**

N. Rakhmatullaeva ..... 34

**LITERATURE**

**ПРОБЛЕМА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ  
АГРАРНОГО БІЗНЕСУ, МЕНЕДЖМЕНТУ ТА МАРКЕТИНГУ  
УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ**

Лехновська А. П., ..... 37

**ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ СРЕДСТВ ИРОНИИ  
НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

Подпорина Н.М. .... 41

UDK 631.587.006.015.5.

## IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY AND QUALITY REPORTING OF AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE

---

**G.Saidalieva**

Independent Researcher

---

### *Annotation*

*The article describes the current problems in maintaining the quantity and quality of irrigated agricultural land.*

**Key words:** Land, geodesy, quality and quantity, accounting, legal, soil, land users.

The normative and legal acts, adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan, focus on the quantitative and qualitative records of the land being part of the land cadastre, and the regulations governing agricultural land, especially the irrigated land.[1]. Registration of quantity and quality of lands is carried out according to their actual condition and use, land parcels and areas, settlements, districts, regions, Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent city and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Land counts on land parcels are calculated based on the size of the parcels, their value and the required measurement accuracy:

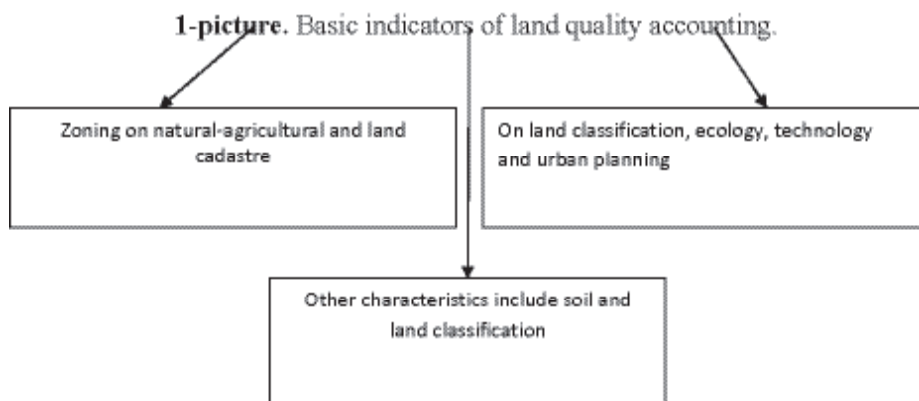
Geodetic – Land counts on land plots are carried out within the parcels mainly cartometric.

- cartometric – accounting of land quality natural-agricultural zoning, classification of soils and lands, agronomic accounting.
- description of ecological, technological and urban planning characteristics, soil classification.

The main type of land quantity and quality registration is periodically based

on the data collected on changes in boundaries, location, condition and character of use of land parcels and their area. At the same time, the plan-cartographic basis of the lands should be updated at the appropriate scales, soil, geobotanical and other investigations should be carried out. The quantity and quality of lands are divided into main and current types[2]. The current inventory of lands is carried out in order to ensure the accuracy of cadastral documentation and data, to identify and record changes in the legal status, quantity and quality of land and their use.

Owners of land parcels, their users, lessees and owners of land parcels are obliged within one month to inform relevant bodies responsible for maintaining State Land Cadastre. Recordable data on the size, location, types and quality of land constitute the basis of land registration information. As we know, there are more than 6.5 ml of land owned by more than 6 million land users in the country. Irrespective of the size and area of the land parcel, it is an integral part of the nature and environment. Here are some of the main characteristics of land quality control.



Recording information about the size, location, types and quality of land constitutes the land records. The obtained data are summarized based on the increase of administrative-territorial level, keeping the land inventory information comparable.

The question here is whether the work of the district land resources and the state cadastre of the “Davergeodezcadastre” Committee is satisfactory or not? Unfortunately, data analysis shows that there are still a number of problems in this regard. The following information is provided by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 31, 2017 “On measures to strengthen the control over rational use and protection of land, improvement of geodesy and cartography activities, and regulation of the state cadastres”. [3]:

- inadequate systematic work with local self-government bodies and other organizations on timely prevention of unauthorized land use;
- inadequate monitoring of the use of land in rural areas and mahallas (communities), especially in remote areas;

The number of employees of the leading organizations in the sector does not allow complete control over and use of the available land resources in the country.

The elimination of shortcomings in the Presidential Decree requires first and foremost improvement of land quality and quantity control systems by means of analysis and critical evaluation. For this purpose, first of all, it is necessary to introduce the use of modern technologies of land quantity and quality control.

It should be noted that in the last 1-2 years, the “Davergeodezcadastre” Committee has made a number of positive changes to address this problem. In particular, the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) for agricultural land monitoring and land counting has been established.

This gives positive results, as a result of launching a special software, it is possible to quickly obtain accurate information on the state of the large area. However, with the 170 drones purchased by the State Committee, it is not possible to keep accurate counts of the entire territory of the Republic in a

short period of time. This requires a dramatic increase in the number of drones and provision of each district. In addition, today the committee can count on professionals who have experience in the proper use of drones. It should be noted that the “Davergeodez-cadastré” Committee is also working on this issue, that is, short-term training courses for regional specialists.

In our view, given the number of specialists working in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regions and 170 districts, it is not enough, so it would be advisable to organize courses and improve the skills of specialists in the regions. As it was mentioned above, monitoring of irrigated land using modern unmanned aerial systems is carried out on the basis of requirements, thus ensuring the accuracy and quality of data. Using system capabilities to prevent violations of land law. It also avoids desertification, salinization, erosion, deterioration of soil fertility, humus and nutrient depletion, and soil compaction.[4].

To conclude, agricultural production in the country is mainly concentrated on irrigated land in our Republic. According to official data, as of January 1, 2019, there are 3271,700 hectares of irrigated land in the country, which is only 7.3% of the total area. [5]. Therefore, the rational and effective use of these lands, the increase in the production efficiency of existing land users, along with a number of factors, will also depend on accurate quantitative and qualitative calculation of land.

### References

1. Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. –T.: Uzbekistan, 1998. 6p.
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On State Land Cadastre” –T.: Uzbekistan, 1998.
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to strengthen control over the protection and rational use of lands, improvement of geodesy and cartography activities, regulation of conducting the state cadastres”
4. Bobojonov AR, Rakhmonov QR, Gafirov A.J. Land Cadastre. Textbook. -T.: TIMI, 2008
5. Land Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2019. 16 p.