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ПОНЯТИЕ МЕЖХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО И ВНУТРИХХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО ЗЕМЛЕСТРОЙСТВА

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Annotatsia

This article discusses the legal basis of inter-farm and intra-farm land acquisition, inter-farm land acquisition, land owners, the meaning of the phrase inter-farm land acquisition, the most common types of land acquisition in practice, inter-farm land acquisition. intended for step-by-step implementation.

Key words

Land plot, subject, farms, villages, mounds, determination of creditworthiness, hayfields, pastures, gardens, vineyards.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются правовые основы межхозяйственного и внутрихозяйственного отвода земель, межхозяйственный отвод земель, собственники земли, значение словосочетания межхозяйственный отвод земель, наиболее распространенные на практике виды отвода земель, межхозяйственный отвод земель. -отвод сельскохозяйственных земель, предназначенный для поэтапной реализации.

Ключевые слова

Земельный участок, субъект, фермы, села, курганы, определение кредитоспособности, сенокосы, пастбища, сады, виноградники.

Introduction: The most common type of land formation in practice is inter-farm land formation. Inter-farm land construction is the selection of a convenient and reasonable procedure for the placement of land plots, ensuring expediency in allocating them to land owners, land users and owners, as well as issues such as rounding up the administrative-territorial and ownership, use, property rights to land plots. It is carried out to solve. Inter-farm land construction ensures the perfect location of land plots of land owners, land users and owners, and serves as a basis for preparing documents confirming the relevant rights to land for land owners, land users and land owners. Depending on the meaning of this phrase, "inter-house land settlement" should not be understood as land settlement between economic subjects only, that is, between farms. In fact, it includes not only between farms, but also the work of delineating (changing) the boundaries of farms, villages, fortresses, districts, cities and regions. Therefore, the meaning of inter-farm land formation has a very broad meaning. Inter-farm land formation includes the following: determining the boundaries of farms, villages, fortresses, districts, cities, regions on the spot; land owners and land users ,

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reorganizing tenants, landowners, allocating land to them and rearranging existing land plots, eliminating their unfavorable location; drawing up projects for the transfer of land to enterprises, institutions and organizations for state and public needs; allocating land plots at their location, preparation of legal documents giving the right to ownership or use; development of new land, improvement of agricultural land, preservation and increase of soil fertility, restoration (recultivation) of damaged land, protection of soil from water and wind erosion, flood, soil salinization , drawing up projects on protection from flooding, swamping, drying, densification, production waste, radioactive and chemical poisoning; registration of all lands and identification of unused, inefficiently used or inappropriately used lands; preparation of land structuring documents for evaluation of land resources, use of land and their protection; conduct of activities on evaluation of land (determination of creditworthiness). Inter-farm land formation is carried out step by step. First, preparatory work is carried out, that is, all information is collected and studied about the legal status of the land plot, its natural characteristics, and the subjects who want to own or use it. At the next stage, the relevant project is drawn up, reviewed and approved. Finally, the last step is to transfer the approved project to the place (in kind) and prepare land documents. Legal basis of domestic land structuring: type of domestic land structuring agricultural premises, institutions and to determine the territory of the organizations on the basis of domestic economy, to introduce scientifically based crop rotation, to develop all agricultural lands (hayfields, pastures, gardens, vineyards, etc.), to develop measures to combat soil erosion, as well as irrigated lands including full reconstruction. Inter-farm and intra-farm land formation cannot be contrasted with each other, on the contrary, in some cases they complement each other. In particular, inter-farm land preparation can also be carried out while intra-farm land preparation works are being carried out. Such situations may arise when reorganizing agricultural enterprises, establishing new farms, using adjacent land and regulating their land relations. documents, study documents on geobotany, hydrology, land reclamation and other issues of soil science, information on the price and quality of the land, as well as predictions and projects of the previous land development are carried out. It is carried out in the same way as inter-farm land preparation. Intra-farm land preparation is carried out according to the future development plan of the farm and the task given on the implementation of the project work. Domestic land management consists of two parts, which are related to the organization of a complex and built-up land area, that is, solving general and then specific problems. The project takes into account the characteristics of different forms of economic management in the ownership or use of land plots, in full connection with the requirements of the Land Code, to justify the economic justification of land plot annexation and production units within the farm. Intercropping, anti-erosion control, land reclamation measures, as well as fodder crops, in the placement of villages, production centers, agricultural and forestry enterprises and other agricultural land in domestic land development. The measures to improve the area are carried out at the project level. Domestic land surveying consists of two parts of a drawing and a written project. In the drawing part, the plan of the project and land use or land ownership, field inspection drawing, the type of previous agricultural crops, map and other documents, and in the written part of the project, the assignment on the creation of the project, information based on economic issues, reports. It will consist of reports on planning, table review, approval, etc. Internal land development projects drawn up for agricultural and forestry enterprises are approved by the district administration. Amendments to the project are carried out based on the approval of the body that approved the project.

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