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WHILE LAND MONITORING IN IRRIGATED LANDS STUDYING THE EXPERIENCES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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One of the main factors in the economic development of many countries is the rational use of natural resources available in them. Land is the main such resource. Using land information can help you plan to increase its productivity and then prevent land degradation.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the use of land resources, it is appropriate to note the following information about it. First of all, the right to own land, the existence of the right to use it, the price of land and other immovable property, the amount of tax collected from them, and even the development plan of the region where the land and immovable property are located are among these.

A land or real estate cadastre system is created in order to collect a lot of information about land and other immovable properties in one place, to solve the problems of their processing, storage and, if necessary, their use. The current cadastral system has its own characteristics in each foreign country.

Currently, in almost all developed countries, monitoring of agricultural land is carried out in several ways. We will consider how foreign countries (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and others) conduct land monitoring.

State monitoring of agricultural land **in the Russian Federation is carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Federal State Budgetary Institutions.**

of the Ministry of Agriculture of Russia dated December 24, 2015 "On approval of the procedure for state monitoring of agricultural land" came into force.

This procedure determines the mechanism of state monitoring of agricultural lands.

State monitoring of agricultural land is divided into land use monitoring and land condition monitoring.

As part of land use monitoring, the use of land and land plots is monitored in accordance with the established purpose. Data obtained from land use monitoring is used to provide information about land use to state authorities and management bodies, organizations and citizens in the implementation of state land control.

Soil fertility of agricultural lands is monitored and soil fertility indicators are recorded as part of land condition monitoring. Quantitative characteristics of land and land plots, the amount of land intended for agriculture are determined during the monitoring of land condition.

In the Russian Federation, the necessary information for state monitoring of land is obtained using:

a) remote sensing (using spacecraft, aircraft, small aircraft and other aircraft);

b) a network of permanent landfills, reference stationary and other departments;

c) underground studies, observations and studies (permanent and selective);

g) information available in the state real estate cadastre;

d) land acquisition documents;

e) land inventory and photographic materials approved in the prescribed manner;

j) information on the amount of land and the composition of the land contained in the documents of state bodies and local government bodies;

z) information provided by state authorities and local authorities;

i) cartographic base update results (orthophoto plans or topographical maps and of plans information comment results);

k) state the forest from the registry received information as well the forest farm (forest gardens) for the forest rules of economy [13].

Bel a ru s iya In the Republic agricultural land monitoring

386 of the Council of Ministers of March 28, 2007 (introduced on June 10, 2008) "On approval of the regulation on land monitoring in Belarus and the use of its data as a component of the national environmental monitoring system" It is carried out on the basis of decision No. 68 of December 22, 2009 of the State Property Committee of Belarus "On approval of the guidelines for the organization of work on land monitoring".

In accordance with the decision, the collection, storage, processing and analysis of the data obtained as a result of land monitoring is provided by the organizations implementing it by the information and analysis center for land monitoring of the national system of environmental monitoring in the Republic of Belarus.

The information and analysis center for land monitoring transmits the summarized environmental data obtained as a result of land monitoring to the main information and analysis center of the National Environmental Monitoring System in the Republic of Belarus, as well as exchanges information with other information and analysis centers.

Presentation of environmental information obtained as a result of land monitoring to state bodies, other state organizations, other legal entities and citizens, as well as its distribution in accordance with the legislation on environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, on information and informatization is carried out in accordance with the law.

Environmental information obtained as a result of land monitoring is submitted to republican state bodies, local executive and administrative bodies, and legal entities in accordance with the procedure established by the State Property Committee, and rational use of natural resources and environmental protection should be taken into account when preparing drafts of state programs. Land resources, socio-economic development forecasts and programs, complex regional schemes of rational use of natural resources and environmental protection, land zoning schemes of administrative-territorial units, regional planning, land zoning urban development projects, as well as informing citizens about the state of land Used to inform about i

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the rules of land monitoring and the use of its data, approved by the order of the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 159 of December 23, 2014, on conducting agricultural land monitoring clearly and in detail in the statute.

Based on this regulation, the rules of land monitoring and the use of its data in the Republic of Kazakhstan determine the content, structure, and procedure of land monitoring and their use in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Earth monitoring about information get for the following of materials used :

- from a distance probe (space from ships , above height from airplanes , small from airplanes used without studies and observations);
- the soil inspection (soil , geobotanical , reclamation condition , soil erosion) and regional-zonal network points observations ;
- land cadastre , land cadastre documents ;
- fund information (maps , cartograms , diagrams , tables and another materials).

Earth monitoring results are presented in reports, tables, maps and cartograms on paper, as well as using electronic systems for data collection, processing and storage .

In the Kyrgyz Republic, the government's decision No. 115 of March 1, 1999 "On the monitoring of agricultural land" was approved.

In accordance with this decision and the Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Land Reform", the republican monitoring of agricultural lands is to identify land changes in a timely manner, assess them, and prevention of processes and elimination of consequences.

Monitoring of agricultural land is divided into:

- monitoring of agricultural soils;
- monitoring of natural fodder lands.

In short, ground monitoring , ground contained changes , that is from lands purposeful use , soil productivity , salinity , erosion encountered , swamped , polluted , excess moistened or dry the rest is arbitrary with take over taken , nature protection reach requirements that he didn't do it watching to go is considered In the course of the research, it became clear that land monitoring mainly involves the identification of degraded land areas, development of measures for their restoration, and implementation of proposals and recommendations for their implementation. . Therefore, it is natural to conduct land monitoring objects complex respectively without loss transfer through done is increased .

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