THE STATE OF FORMATION OF AUTOMATION IN THE CADASTRE SERVICE IN UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION:

The main purpose of creating an automated registration system is to provide reliable and comprehensive information to various levels of administrative and economic services dealing with the territory and real estate, as well as solving various issues in the management, planning and control of these areas.

Keywords: Automation, model, geoinformation, graphics.

INTRODUCTION

Many countries are creating or rebuilding information systems of automated registration and processing of land and real estate, which are of national importance. The main purpose of the implementation of such large-scale projects is to simplify and accelerate the registration system, increase their reliability, adapt to the issues of planning and management in the field of land use and real estate economy; is to create a multi-purpose cadastral system.

THE MAIN PART

At present, the Republic of Uzbekistan has launched special scientific work on the transition to an automated system of registration of rights to land plots. In this regard, an automated registration program is being created for all organizations involved in the registration of various rights to land. This work will be the first steps in creating an automated database on land and real estate in the country.

The organizational structure determines the list of works carried out by the city, district land management and land relations department, the structure of the system of administrative relations with other governing bodies and organizations of the city. It is expedient to separate the following functions from the general list of automation: primary registration of rights to land plots; reservation of land plots determination of rights to land plots; land allocation; maintaining the cadastre of residential areas; land loading; economic evaluation of land plots; monitoring of lands of settlements; state control over land use.

An automated information system designed to automate functions should provide the following:

- input, storage and processing of parametric information on the status of land use;
- storage and processing of information on legal entities, legal relations;
- storage and processing of graphic information on the land plot;
- maintenance of automated state land cadastre;
- control over the receipt of payments for land;
- control over the use of land resources within the boundaries of settlements;

An automated information system should consist of a number of functional and service subsystems.

Such subsystems may include: references and classification categories; data archiving; protection of information and restriction of access to this information; system administration.

It is known that the cadastre of lands of settlements is the legal regime of land plots in settlements, their distribution among landowners, land users, landowners and tenants; quality (technical) description and point is the point of information and documents on the value of lands.

One of the main issues in the creation of AAT is to provide the system with information, data.

1. The concept of geoinformation system is adopted as a basic approach in the development of automated information systems. It keeps track of the latitudinal location of the objects being recorded and linking their coordinates in place in the fall.

2. The use of geographic information system in the implementation of an automated information system is determined by the requirements that it must meet, that is, the land resource must be in the form of a graph that contains textual information. Graphical representation can be applied in plane and latitude model views, with the ability to determine the coordinates of this model, indicating any point on the screen.

• The structure of the model includes the following elements:

• Horizontal lines that illustrate how far away the burn is;

• Contours of land plots (the top of the land), buildings and structures (including linear) on the basis of the generally accepted symbols in alphabetical form within the region;

• Accepted alphabet - the contours of underground objects and structures (including linear) on the basis of indication of numerical symbols in a limited contour, within the region;

• Contours of landscaping elements or their symbols;

• Roads, narrow roads, corridor boundaries;

• Non-scale symbols of other objects;

• According to the model, the following requirements are set: any point of the model illuminated on the screen must be connected to the coordinates; let it be possible to relate numerical data on various information to any given point.

Today, there is no single rule of geographic information systems, because they have a wide range of functional applications. However, in any codification, the term is an information system for the collection, storage, processing, retrieval, and illumination of broadly defined data.

The basis for the creation of a geographic information system is classified according to the characteristics:

- with territorial coverage (global, regional, national, local);

- depending on the purpose (for multi-purpose, specialized, including information-reference, inventory, planning, management needs);

- Thematic orientation (general geographical, sectoral, including water resources, land use, forest use, recreational, etc.).

In recent years, the geographic information system in Uzbekistan will be widely used for cadastre of settlements. Creating a geo-information system in the city requires large material and labor costs. To create a geographic information system, the following is required:

- Computer technology (purchase, commissioning and maintenance);

- software (purchase, creation of special programs, installation and maintenance);

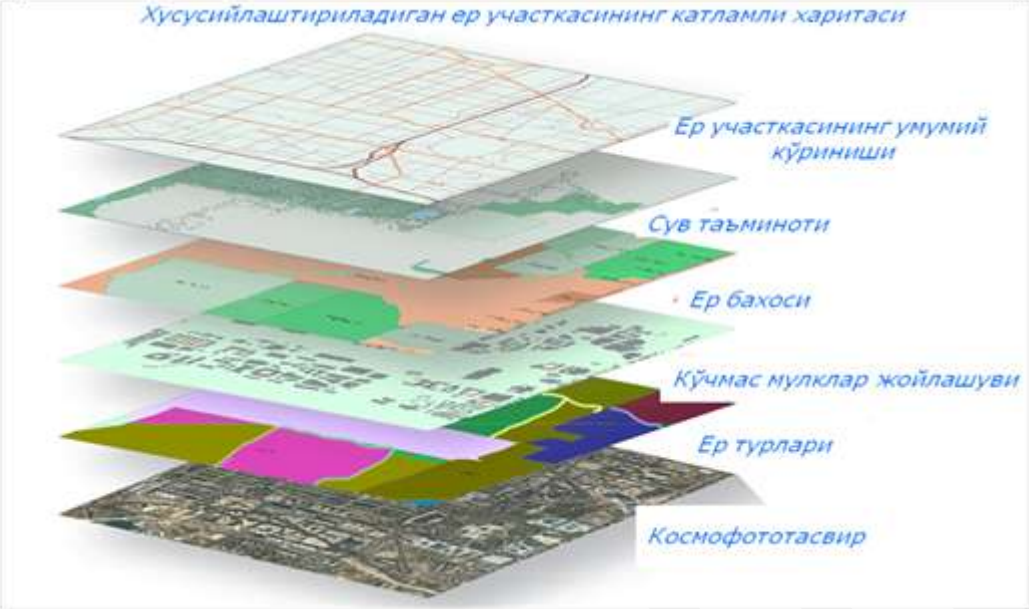
- specialists (training, retraining);

- data (creation and maintenance).

The process of launching a city geographic information system at full information capacity can take 10 years.

Other information can be linked to the city cadastre materials, ie the following: (Figure 1)

Fig. 1



The technology of the geographic information system allows you to collect this separate data and store it in a single view, update, analyze, perform any operations, track all changes, obtain various district maps, plans, tables.

It should be noted that the result of obtaining a series of maps of any selected scale using primary data or a combination of them is not so important, but it is also important to obtain analytical maps, video images, data arrays.

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