



MICRO-CREDENTIAL

LAND MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA

9.- Organizational and Economic Aspects of Land Management

Territorial Land Management

LM-W09-V60

Why does territorial land management matter?

Space matters

Land use decisions are not abstract. They affect boundaries, access, field layout, roads, irrigation, and the location of activities.

Coordination matters

Territory must be organized so that agricultural, urban, transport, environmental, and public needs do not conflict unnecessarily.

Efficiency matters

A good territorial structure reduces fragmentation, improves access, and supports more rational use of land resources.

Protection matters

Ecological balance, resource saving, and protection of valuable land depend on how territory is planned and managed.

Territorial land management matters because land use must work in real space, not only on paper.

Definition: territorial land management

Core meaning

The territorial organization of land holdings and land use so that land can serve social, economic, and environmental purposes more rationally.

In the course-book logic

It includes selecting land, allocating land, shaping boundaries, designing layouts, and creating land-management projects and schemes.

Practical meaning

It translates management goals into the physical arrangement of territory, infrastructure, and land-use units.

Territorial land management means organizing land in space so that policy goals can be implemented on the ground.



Course-book point

The book lists land-management work among the main mechanisms of land-resource management and links it with forecasting, regulation, control, protection, cadastre, and monitoring.

Territorial land management is one mechanism inside a wider land-resource management system.

Core tasks of territorial land management

Distribute land

Help solve how the land fund is distributed among sectors and uses.

Organize territory

Arrange land holdings and land use territorially on social and economic grounds.

Select and allocate land

Choose and assign land for sectoral needs and project implementation.

Support infrastructure

Assist design of irrigation networks, roads, and related territorial solutions.

Book-based explanation

The book defines land-management work as a major measure for rational and efficient use, aimed at distributing the land fund among sectors and solving issues of territorial organization.

Territorial land management does not only divide land; it creates a workable territorial structure for use and development.

Forecasting role

Forecasting identifies future land demand and supports annual as well as long-term planning of land resources.

General schemes

The book links forecasting to the general scheme of land use and to planning of land-management works.

Territorial consequence

Without a scheme, territorial organization becomes reactive and fragmented rather than strategic.

Territorial land management needs forecasting and schemes, because space must be organized for future needs, not only current needs.

Definition

Inter-farm land management is described in the book as one of the most important forms of state land management. It reconstructs existing land uses and forms new ones.

Role

It helps strengthen and regulate land relations, establish land purpose, redistribute land among and within sectors, and organize rational use of the unified land fund.

Inter-farm land management works at the larger territorial level where land uses are created, corrected, or redistributed.

Main tasks of inter-farm land management

New land development

Identify new land for use and support transformation of land holdings.

Agricultural units

Help organize collective, cooperative, or farm land uses.

Improve existing users

Bring existing agricultural land users into better size and location order.

Non-agricultural uses

Support allocation for industry, transport, and institutions.

Urban allocation

Allocate land for cities and settlements and support changes in settlement status.

Inter-farm land management solves territorial questions that involve allocation, redistribution, and formation of land uses at a broader scale.

Biological balance

The book states that inter-farm projects must fully consider the risk of disturbing biological balance.

Economic plus ecological basis

Projects should be economically justified, but ecological effectiveness must also be determined.

Protection goal

The system should save resources, protect productive land, and support ecological balance in territorial organization.

Territorial projects should be ecologically sound as well as economically rational.

Intra-farm land management: essence and purpose

Essence

The book explains that intra-farm land management is the organization of a farm territory for efficient, careful, and rational use of land as a means of production.

Purpose

It harmonizes the territory of the farm and links spatial structure with production, engineering, technology, and economic organization.

If inter-farm land management works at the larger allocation scale, intra-farm land management organizes the internal territory of the user.

Centers and units

Placement of farm centers and production subdivisions.

Roads and engineering

Layout of main roads, engineering works, and communications.

Crop rotation structure

Organization of crop rotations and their territorial structure.

Specialized areas

Arrangement of orchards, vineyards, fields, and grasslands.

Book lesson

An intra-farm land-management project is a linked package of engineering, technological, economic, and organizational decisions.

Intra-farm land management shapes the internal production territory, not just the legal boundary.

Project realization

The book says that working design is an important means for implementing the decisions of intra-farm land-management projects.

Independent significance

Working projects also serve as practical documents for new construction, land improvement, and resource-saving measures.

From scheme to action

This step translates the larger land-management project into implementable programs, drawings, and field works.

Territorial land management is complete only when projects are implemented through working design and field action.

Cadastre

Provides legal, quantity, quality, and valuation information about parcels and land units.

Monitoring

Shows change in land condition and supports management with updated observation.

Maps and plans

Projecting territory requires a cartographic and planning base.

Field evidence

Implementation needs real measurements, boundaries, and technical checks on the ground.

Practical lesson

Territorial organization is only as good as the information base behind it. Weak data produce weak layouts, weak projects, and weak control.

Strong territorial management depends on strong cadastral, monitoring, and cartographic information.

Fragmentation

Territory becomes broken, access worsens, and productive layout weakens.

Conflict

Sectoral and user interests collide more often.

Weak ecology

Protection goals may be ignored in layout decisions.

Poor implementation

Schemes stay on paper and do not guide practice.

Improve by

Better data, clearer projects, stronger coordination, and ecological review.

Main improvement direction

Good territorial land management combines planning, ecology, implementation, and information into one coherent spatial logic.

The system improves when territorial projects are better informed, more coordinated, and more implementable.

Key conclusion

Territorial land management is the spatial side of land management. It distributes land, organizes territory, supports projects, and connects land use with ecological and economic goals. In the course-book logic, it links forecasting, inter-farm planning, intra-farm design, and implementation into one territorial system.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Please review the differences between inter-farm and intra-farm land management before moving to the next topic.

Main source used for this lecture

ERB 2018 course book
Yer resurslarini boshqarish

This presentation especially follows the book's sections on land-management work, forecasting, inter-farm land management, and intra-farm land-management projects.

Territorial land management succeeds when land policy is translated into workable spatial organization.



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