

Aspects of rationalizing of agricultural land tenure

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Land resources – are one of unique natural resources, on which one agricultural activity of the person is based. Despite of high potential of land resources of Ukraine, social and economic, and environmental problems of rural territories remain sharp. One of controlling factor of such unsatisfactory situation is degradation the grounds that introduces a severe ecologo-economical problem of nation-wide weightiness. In particular it concerns conservation of fertility of soils and purities of waters quality, which substantially is influenced with aqueous erosion of a soil overlying strata. Erodibility of agricultural land has already reached 40 % in Ukraine.

Today there is a problem of rational land tenure, which would allow to satisfy needs of people in association with protection and procreation of natural fertility of soils, as if the soil forms as a base for reception of a crop of agricultural crops, that is the primary source of all material benefits.

The reason of quick paces of degradation of the grounds, including the accelerated erosion of soils that conducts to loss of their fertility, is irrational use of ground resources. The basic lacks of such use is: excessive land development, first of all inclined, which was tracked by unreasonable destruction of natural landscapes, uncontrolled cutting down of woods; wrong methods of agriculture, the wrong organization of territory of the agricultural grounds in erosive dangerous agro landscape; excessive grazing of cattle; omit of agroclimatic, soil and relief conditions of territory; non-observance of scientifically proved alternation of cultures, in particular absence of soil-protective crop rotations.

Impairment of ecological situation in modern land tenure makes the full account of ecological requirements of progressing of the agricultural production at the state level, namely: development and realization of a complex of actions on optimization of pattern of land tenure and creation of effective system of use and protection of the grounds, which would be based on the generalized results of scientific studies in the field of economy, law and land management.

Theoretical paths of ecologization of land tenure point directions, for which it should be realised. Ecologization of agricultural productions with its economic benefit - the uneasy task, the decision of which in land surveyor projects may be resolved in proved scientific and methodical developments.

Ecologization of land tenure has a number of aspects, which assist this process: optimization of pattern of land and forming high capacity ecologically balanced landscapes with a following proportion: arable lands up to 50 %, natural feed land up to 30 %, covered by forest to 20 %; complex of actions on prevention and the termination of a soil erosion, including the contour-meliorative organization of territory, implementation of actions of constant meliorative operating, field-protecting of forestation, the minimal treating of soil; conservation of humus in soil due to use of mass of the nutritious and vegetative rests and green manure crop, applying of the crop rotations adapted to conditions of economy, depositing of organic fertilizers; applying of mineral fertilizers with severe observance of scientifically proved norms; control for withdraw of the agricultural grounds for not agricultural purposes.

With the purpose of encouraging proprietors of the ground and land users to carry out an agricultural production with observance of nature protection and soil-protective requirements, to improve state regulation of ground relations, namely: to carry out monitoring behind use of land resources; to design in boundaries of rural councils plans of territorial landscape planning of using of the grounds; to implant tax privileges for realization of ecologically focused kinds of activity (the antierosion organization of territory of landscapes, ecological advancing of pattern of landscapes, work on support of biological variety of territory), on production of non-polluting agricultural commodity, on the investment of ecological assigning; to carry out penal sanctions for non-observance of the ecological legislation in the country; to give grants for realization of nature protection programs, which have nation-wide value (rational use, conservation and the expanded procreation of land resources, gardening of territory, conservation of natural objects); to conduct compensation of losses at withdrawal from agricultural use degradative and unproductive grounds.