

THE INFLUENCE OF LAND REFORM ON THE PROCESS OF TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

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Abstract: *Analyzing the evolution of the territorial organization process in the Republic of Moldova, we can mention that in a short period of time, land reforms have greatly influenced the sustainable use of land resources. The reason being the transfer of state-owned agricultural land to private property or rather, the division of land into small plots, which led to the impossibility of sustainable use of land resources. This reform has been inevitable and economically and socially justified and has led to a number of problems with the sustainable use of land resources, such as the disappearance of crop rotations, the maintenance and / or improvement of soil fertility, and the lack of an institutional system and the normative framework for the sustainable organization of land resources.*

Keywords: *Land reform, sustainable use, land resources, land organization*

1. Introduction

Land reform in the Republic of Moldova, being a country based on agriculture, has been carried out since 1992 and has negatively influenced the sustainability of agricultural land use.

This reform has created new specifications in the field of land use planning, such as: ownership, land size, the decision-making role belongs largely to the landowner, crop rotation is no longer applied, inefficient use of irrigation and irrigation system. land drainage, etc.

Sustainable use of agricultural land requires the urgent relaunch of the territorial organization process, the application of the methodological process, regarding the protection of land resources, including soil.

1.1 The topicality and importance of the approached topic

Regardless of the social and economic situation, the fate of Moldova, traditions, respectful behavior towards agricultural land or preserved. It is hard to imagine a different path for the Republic of Moldova than the agricultural field. Agriculture in Moldova, both now and in the future, will leave its mark in all fields: industry, science, culture etc.

Proper hanging on agricultural land is an important issue in the protection and rational (sustainable) use of limited natural resources, as a whole, where agricultural land, forests, water, air are the main elements of life.

Sustainable use of land resources is a problem that bothers the world as a whole. This issue is discussed very often at UN meetings.

Increasing population size, food policy requirements, declining potential land resources are a major current social, economic and environmental problem. The objective

need, which obliges us to initiate a new process of organizing the territory appropriate to the situation, is based on these social, economic and ecological factors.

Compared to the practice of other countries, the situation in the Republic of Moldova is critical, the main problem is the Territorial Organization System, which is currently lacking. At present, this problem remains a no-brainer. There is no organizational structure responsible for regulating land relations, for the sustainable organization of the territory, for developing methodologies for the sustainable use of land resources, for relaunching the process of organizing the territory, the initiation of which is inevitable.

1.2 The topic and object of the study

The reforms implemented after 1992, ie based on state ownership, the state monopoly on land ownership, the abolition of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the transfer of ownership of agricultural land led to the disappearance of a real system that would establish certain methodologies, principles of sustainable organization of land resources.

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Sustainable use of land resources is a problem that bothers the world as a whole. For the development of this subject, as research object are the land resources, namely the agricultural lands, which were examined in terms of their sustainable use, and the subject of the study being the institutional system and legal forms of property organization in terms of their development in space and time.

1.3. Purpose of the study, materials and methods applied.

Studying the process of organizing the territory in the Republic of Moldova during 1949 and until now, is an interest both now and in the future. Recognizing the process means, first of all, recognizing its integrity over time, past, present and future, which does not currently exist.

The content of the process of organizing the territory, in the Republic of Moldova, during the years 1949 - 1992 demonstrates the activity of an organizational structure for the implementation of the mentioned process. Particular attention was paid during the specified period to the application of the methodology of the land use planning project, compared to the current situation, ie after 1992 and until now, it can be characterized as the period of land reform.

Based on the above, the proposed purpose of the study is to identify the influence of land reform on the sustainable organization of the territory, by deducing major issues regarding the protection of limited land resources.

The research was based on:

- legislative and normative acts both at republican level and at international level, regarding the sustainable development of land resources;
- scientific articles on the researched issue;
- materials prepared following extensive analyzes by international experts and / or groups of experts on the issues of land regulation and the sustainability of land resources.

The scientific methods of study used, including by authors, national and international experts, are:

- the management planning method regarding the solution of the natural resources problems;
- analysis and synthesis in the field of land use;
- analysis of the institutional system of sustainability of land resources,
- questioning the specialists for the regulation of land ownership.

2. Carrying out the analysis of the process of organizing the territory

2.1 The development stages of the territorial organization process

Analyzing the studied materials, regarding the development of the territorial organization process, it can be divided into two stages, the first being 1918 - 1992 and the second stage 1992 and until now. In turn, the period 1918-1992 can be divided into two sub-stages, namely 1918 - 1949 and 1949 - 1992.

Stage one, the first sub-stage that refers to 1918 - 1949 can be called the organization of the territory of the peasant households (farmers) motivated by the implementation of the land reform that went down in history as the "Reform of King Ferdinand". The essence of this reform is the formation of land ownership rights.

Stage one, the second sub-stage, which refers to the years 1949-1992, can be considered the stage of expropriation of peasants and the creation of collective households based on the state monopoly on land ownership, which became known as the stage of "land collectivization".

In this state, the state monopoly on land ownership is characterized by the evidence and processing of agricultural land on large areas of 100-1500 ha, the application of crop rotation systems, irrigation and drainage systems, etc.



Figure 1. Examples of application of the organization of the territory by collective households based on the state monopoly on land ownership

The second stage, 1992 and until now, is a period in which the process of organizing the territory has left its mark on history and is characterized as a period of land reform. In reality, this reform has exceeded its land-economic content and has moved far into the social space. The result of the land reform has greatly influenced the demographic situation in rural areas.

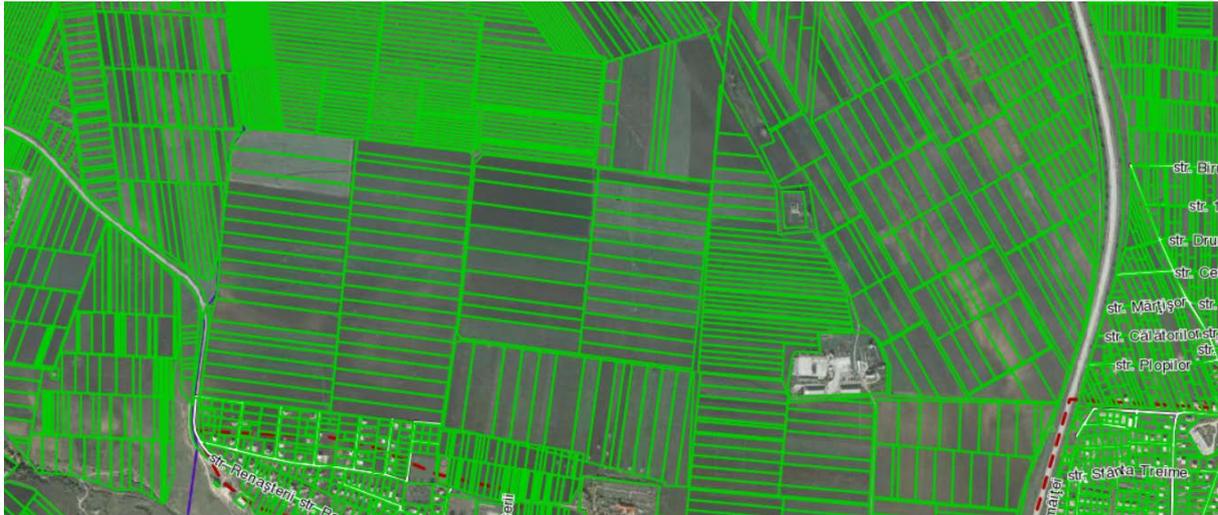


Figure 2 Dividing agricultural land into small plots

2.2 The peculiarities of the development of the process of organizing the territory in the stage 1918 - 1992

The implementation of the land reform that went down in history as the "Reformation of King Ferdinand" consists mainly in the formation of property rights over land. The aspect of organizing the territory, during this period, was manifested by the formation of law, the identification of borders in nature, the creation of spatial conditions of farmers' enterprises, etc. The respective stage was completed in the years 1935-1937, after a short period of time followed another period (1940 - 1949) characterized by war, exile, expropriation, etc. And the stage 1949 - 1992 can be considered the stage of expropriation of peasants and the creation of collective households based on the state monopoly on land ownership.

It is true that the content of the process of organizing the territory, on the territory of the country, during the years 1949 - 1992, compared to the current situation, has its peculiarities which are manifested by:

- large areas of agricultural land for the use of enterprises;
- a high level of subjectivism, of influence of the public authorities (party bodies) in the process of organizing the territory and also the direct use of the lands;
- concentration and specialization of the production process in agriculture;
- spatial possibility in the implementation of crop rotations as a methodology in sustainable land use;
- applying only the administrative methods of protection of land resources;
- the priority of the raw material production plan (economic factor) compared to the sustainability factor, ecological;
- the possibility of building effective irrigation systems, land drainage.

The analysis of the territorial organization process during this period also shows us the existence of an organizational structure for the implementation of the well-coordinated process. Special attention was paid during the mentioned period to the application of the methodology of the territorial organization project in all localities of the Republic of Moldova.

2.3 Peculiarities of the development of the territorial organization process in the 1992 stage and until now.

The land reform carried out in the period 1992 - 2021 has created new peculiarities in the field of territorial organization, which can be appreciated only in comparison with those of the stage 1949 - 1992. As an example:

- as a result of the formation of property rights over the land in the process of subdivision, the dimensions of a property have become very small;
- In the process of sustainable land use, the main, decisional role is played by the landowner but not by the public authorities. In turn, the owner is under the influence of the economic factor;
- the specialization of the enterprise is required by the market of agricultural products and the internal consumption requirements of the country;
- the application of crop rotations, the possibility of building effective irrigation systems, land drainage, as a methodology of sustainable use requires the association of small enterprises;
- In order to protect limited land resources, economic, legal and organizational methods are applied.

One of the most important features of the analyzed period is the lack of methodologies for organizing the territory. The reasons that led to this situation are difficult to explain, but the most common are the privatization of agricultural land, excessive subdivision, the division of orchards, vineyards, the destruction of irrigation systems and livestock farms. As a result, the process of organizing the territory has lost its relevance.

Unfortunately, such a concept still exists today, in line with world practice, and the international institutions demonstrate to us the objective need for the sustainable organization of limited natural land resources and their protection.

The current period, starting with 2022 and in the future, can be characterized as a relaunch of the process of organizing the territory, the initiation of which is inevitable.

2.4 The need to implement the process of organizing the territory

The need to implement the process of land use planning is inevitable, which is formed on the basis of trends in nature and society in the process of using land resources, to reduce natural capacities in terms of quantity and quality, in terms of increasing food quality requirements. population.

Both in the Republic of Moldova and abroad, the issue of sustainable use of limited land resources is given special attention. The reason is obvious.

At various conferences, the UN has addressed the issue of food shortages in underdeveloped countries, while increasing population numbers. In this context, large areas of land that were previously preserved have been reintroduced into the agricultural circuit in the EU.

The role of the planning process is to analyze the content of the problem and to determine the means necessary to solve it. The development of a balanced planning plan for the management and use of natural resources is increasingly required and applied in practice.

2.5 Description of the study

The study scenario is as follows:

- determining the stages of development of the territorial organization process;
- specifying the particularities of the development of the territorial organization process;
- establishing the causes of influence of land reform in the Republic of Moldova
- establishing principles for influencing land reform in the Republic of Moldova and abroad
- the need to implement the process of organizing the territory

3. Conclusions

Based on the results obtained, it has been found today that more and more attention is being paid to the protection of the environment, food, etc., but in order to improve the proposed ones, it would be better to start with the sustainable organization of the territory. , ie from the elaboration of methodologies for the sustainable use of land resources or the relaunch of the process of territorial organization, the initiation of which is inevitable.

The Republic of Moldova was greatly influenced by the land reform implemented between 1992 and 2000. Following the study conducted or found the need to address issues related to the process of land use planning, namely the sustainable use of limited land resources, such as:

- lack of an institutional system for sustainable organization of land resources;
- lack of the normative framework for sustainable organization of land resources;
- Intensive exploitation of land resources, reduces their productive capacity, which can lead to poverty of the population.
- Lack of methodologies to improve the process of territorial organization, namely the sustainability of land resources.

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