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**LEGAL REGULATIONS FOR LAND SURVEYOR'S CAPITAL IN  
THE CONDITIONS OF CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC**

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**Abstract**

The author outlines the concept of human capital serving the purpose of the paper. Agricultural products grown on farmlands poisoned with agrochemicals and pesticides harmful for human immune system resisting COVID-19 is a red hot issue that has been updated here and squared with a land surveyor's responsibilities. The definition of artificial food is provided. It is argued that even slight attempts from humans to meddle in organic growth of agricultural produce, even partial participation of some artificial factors in its production, prevents agricultural food from being referred to as organic. Men can only accompany, help nature in the cultivation of organics. A land surveyor's capital in farmland supervision should be understood as the stock of professional knowledge and skills embodied in a specific social profit yielded for the state and society and expressed in those goals and objectives to be achieved for the public service in the field of use and protection of farmlands. A relationship between greater investments in land surveyor's expertise and competence and increased profit from their professional activity, otherwise known as multiplier effect, generates a high level of competition among single-profile land surveyors. The paper presents the concept of surveyor's capital that is established based on a life-long vocational guidance, since preschool age. It delineates the imperfections in the public land supervision as a factor reducing the effectiveness of state land supervision.

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## 1. Introduction

The COVID-19 outbreak has nearly heaped huge streams of conflicting information on people today. On February 21, 2021 alone, i.e. almost a year and a half after we first heard of the coronavirus, researchers were able to provide convincing evidence that people who have had coronavirus are immune to COVID-19 for a relatively long time (Austrian scientists, 2021). This information contained a great deal of reports on health benefits from certain agricultural or medicinal plants, pharmaceutical preparations for combating coronavirus. There was almost no information on whether artificial agricultural food overflowing global food markets is harmful to immunity.

Artificial food is thought as a totality of foods, both grown on “dead land” with agrobiodiversity destroyed by a widespread use of chemicals (insecticides, fungicides, acaricides, herbicides and other “-ides”, growth regulators, etc.), GMOs, etc. and synthetically fabricated at manufacturing plants adding some part of an organic product or avoiding it. A common feature of organic food that distinguishes it from artificial food is that it is produced uniquely by natural factors, including soil fertility, natural water, sunlight, naturally born plant varieties and animal breeds, clean air, agrobiodiversity and many other natural agents, processes and phenomena (Ibragimov, 2021).

Even a slight interference of humans in the organic growth of agricultural produce, even partial participation of artificial factors in its production, prevents agricultural food from being referred to as organics. Men can only accompany, help nature in the cultivation of organics. Man-made agricultural produce dominating food markets today has significantly increased social and political tensions and further dramatized ongoing troubled relationships between society and the state (Joshua et al., 2021). In this regard, it is difficult to disagree with the opinion of Ambrosi (2021): “The pandemic outcome is widely discussed within academic circles in terms of health, medicine, biosecurity and economics. Yet, an aspect that is not being analyzed enough within scholarship are the social effects for consumption and labor” (p. 35).

## 2. Problem Statement

A failure to provide citizens with reliable information on the COVID-19 behavior and environmentally friendly food necessary to ensure immune resistance to the viral infection hampers citizens’ trust in the state, which, against the background of complex coronavirus challenges, can lead to non-compliance with both public policy, and vital anti-COVID standards. The coronavirus pandemic is arguably one of the last frontiers for humanity’s demise. The coronavirus pandemic fits perfectly with the warning cited in a UNDP (2016) press release: “The next frontier for human development is not so much to opt for humans or trees. It must be recognized today that the progress of humankind, driven by inequality and growth from the consumption of large amounts of carbon, has exhausted itself” (para. 5).

State land surveyors (hereinafter referred to as surveyors) should be made responsible for the quality of agricultural produce cultivated on farmlands, since their substantive responsibility – “land protection” – involves protecting the ground cover from any chemical, physical or biological pollution.

With this in view, in order to develop proposals to boost the national land management, it is important to identify the origin and prospects for improving the national supervision in the use and protection of farmland through a human development prism.

### **3. Research Questions**

In this regard, questions come up as to what man-made food implies and how it bears a relationship with the coronavirus pandemic.

Hence, a number of crucial questions arise as to what a surveyor responsible for the ecological purity of lands should do, given that man-made food suppresses human immunity, and as to what way their human capital is likely to develop.

### **4. Purpose of the Study**

The paper aims to develop some proposals to boost the national land management based on identifying the origin and prospects for improving the national supervision in the use and protection of farmland through a human development prism.

Given this, the object of study is the human capital in the field of training professional surveyors, while the subject of study is strong-willed administrative and legal relations that develop in the process of forging legal policy instruments towards land conservation, in line with the development of human capital of civil servants in the field of these relations. The quality and efficiency of national land management largely depend on the amount of human capital spent on its professional training and development.

### **5. Research Methods**

A methodological kit was based on the achievements of domestic and foreign researchers in the field of human capital development, as well as the legal acts of the Russian Federation regulating human development.

The author used the methods of formal and dialectical logic, historical-legal, comparative-legal, legal-dogmatic and others.

### **6. Findings**

Paragraphs **b** and **c** of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of June 24, 2019 No. 288 “On the Main Directions of Development of the State Civil Service of the Russian Federation for 2019–2021” in order to further develop the civil service of the Russian Federation) prescribe to stimulate civil servants to increase the efficiency of their professional service activities, ... to integrate new forms of professional development of civil servants, including those based on the use of information and communication technology. These directions from the Russian leader are something other than an instruction to the executive authorities of the Russian Federation on the need to trigger rapid and more effective development of the human capital of civil servants, including land surveyors.

Human capital in the field of national land management should be deemed as the stock of a land surveyor's professional knowledge and skills, embodied in a specific social profit yielded for the state and society and expressed in those goals and objectives to be achieved for the public service in the field of use and protection of farmlands. A relationship between greater investments in land surveyor's expertise and competence and increased profit from their professional activity, otherwise known as multiplier effect, generates a high level of competition among single-profile land surveyors.

This initiative can succeed provided that a land surveyor is trained since preschool age. Heckman (2011) recommends: "Unless we substantially improve the instruments promoting early-age learning, we should not expect a significant improvement in the qualifications of American workers ... We cannot afford to postpone investments in children until later, until they become adults or when they reach school age – it will be too late to intervene" (p. 78).

Since human capital is an output of joint efforts – on one side, a learner's (a future land surveyor) own commitment and investment of mental and physical abilities, on the other financial resources put by an organization sending an employee for training programmes, for example, Rosreestr – it is reasonable to expect profit for the organization from the knowledge acquired. Its size should pay off human capital. Accordingly, two agents, both a land surveyor and Rosreestr, can claim this profit. In science, there is no instruction distinguishing the size of shares in a given profit. Rosreestr seems to play a decisive role in determining surveyor's profit, since it is responsible for budget funds spent on training in the most effective and targeted way.

The effectiveness of state land supervision could be significantly increased if civil societal institutions and their most important function – public land supervision were properly developed. However, public land supervision is sketchy not only in the use and protection of available land. As many researchers note, "in modern Russian conditions, this institution of civil society is still underdeveloped. The effectiveness of public supervision is largely determined by the way it is scientifically conceived" (Miroshnichenko & Ivanov, 2016, p. 15). Entering into "scientific reasoning" about the legal framework geared for the use and protection of farmlands, leads to a striking conclusion that public supervision lacks some official formulations, particularly, a limited range of public entities likely to be subject to public supervision. It seems that it should influence not only state authorities and local self-government bodies, but also all other entities working the land, including agricultural cooperatives, peasant (farming) households, personal subsidiary plots, citizens engaged in gardening and horticulture, agricultural holdings, agricultural enterprises and organizations, agricultural scientific and educational organizations, etc.

## **7. Conclusion**

In light of COVID-19 progression, there is no more important task for the Russian state than creating favorable conditions for stable immune development against the viral infection. Since sustainable human immunity develops on the basis of environmentally friendly organics consumed, the state should build a strategy that would promote the human potential of a land surveyor responsible for the ecological safety of farmlands, and, consequently, for "healthy" agricultural food.

Encouraging a land surveyor for a sustainable orientation towards citizens' rights adhered to get environmentally friendly agricultural foods, through effective control over the quality of land, is impossible without the state-driven ideology of clean eating. The Russian state has all the required legal grounds to ensure the development of this ideology: it is required to put a partly declarative principle set out in Article 2 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation that “man, his rights and freedoms are the highest value. Recognition, observance and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms is the duty of the state” into actual social practice.

Encouraging land surveyors to effectively control the quality of farmlands, primarily, means that favourable conditions must be created for them both to promote broad career development and to put professional knowledge and skills into practice in the process of performing civil duties.

In connection with the challenges brought about by the negative coronavirus impacts growing like a snowball, the need to strengthen the regulatory function of the state in the production of environmentally friendly agricultural food, as the only source of human immunity resistant to viral infection, will unreasonably increase. Since one of the key instruments in achieving this goal for the state is the institution of state land control and supervision, there is no other alternative for it but to improve the tools for increasing the effectiveness of human capital in the person of a land surveyor. In this regard, one cannot but agree with the opinion: “Modern economic theory does not entirely address the role and significance of the most crucial components of human well-being, basically related to political freedoms and high-quality public administration, social well-being and health behaviors (Safiullin, 2016).

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