

The Evolution of the Role of Surveyor in Agriculture

Giovanni CAVALIERE, Italy

Key words:

SUMMARY

The National Council of Geodetic Surveyors thinks it would be better individualize both technical and juridical systems of definition and attribution of properties, and growing system that meet the principles of participated comprehension and of trust in the technical operator by the interested population, in order to obtain positive and lasting results in agricultural and poor or isolated realities which are naturally and obligatory traditionalist.

In this kind of reality, a local polyvalency inspired to the Italian surveyor's one could be the key to accelerate, without trauma, a consciousness and a different way of using the territory system.

The Evolution of the Role of Surveyor in Agriculture

Giovanni CAVALIERE, Italy

The term "agriculture" with the meaning of territory and environment, is the key word of our theme. It recalls and evokes the old origin of our profession, from field to surveyor, to expert surveyor, in order to arrive, during the centuries, to the current surveyor (literally measurer or surveyor of the ground).

The renovation of the tradition, which we wish, of this professional figure from the origins that lost in time, happened with balance, wisdom, far-sightedness, making valuable the contents with a professional, cultural, educational, experienced and progressive growth, to the advantage of the whole society.

The presence of the surveyor in the agricultural field still finds its natural space and its professional practice following the dynamics and the economical evolution in deep transformation to develop the agricultural firms, both individual and associated ones. Several colleagues, and in particular the oldest among them, are professionally interested in this specific sector and at the same time they carry on very remarkable activities from a social and economical point of view.

The treated work is not known enough and propagandized as it ought to get, both for the natural individuality and reluctance of the professional man generally – more marked and more evident in this particular context – and for the activity that carries out far from the residential areas and in a social context and reality among the most reluctant ones.

This society asks and deserves more today:

- it asks more knowledge, more efficiency, more results, more incisiveness, more guarantees;
- it asks a professional role that, from an ethical, cultural and technical point of view, is practised in order to assure and guarantee to anyone who used it, some positive and valid results and services in both economical and qualitative interiors.

What do they have to do?

In important moments in the life of collective bodies, when they are in comparison with difficult passages, it is opportune "to come back to the origins", to go back to the based presupposition, to the inspiration from which they started and on the basis of which they have built, in time, their identity.

We can not forget the high and valid technical contribution that a large number of surveyors has given and is still given in the works of environmental safeguard, in plain, in the hills and in the mountains for the putting in a steady state of irrigated waters and not, for canalizations, for land reclamations, for exploitation of sources, for rural and municipal road condition, for electrification of dispersed houses, for land improvements, for farm holidays, levelling of

grounds, reafforestations, technical aid to towns, provinces, regions, mountain community, planning, works management in the rural, civil, industrial, craftmade building; projects and aid in building groups, of agricultural firms, of urban areas, of stacks, valuations, estimates, valuation of damages provoked by hail, topographical works, divisions.

Concerning the valuation of the damages provoked by the atmospheric adversities, which have still interested not only Italy but also several other States, the surveyors are the professional men who have contributed, in a decisive way, to the birth and application of the most modern and advanced culture and evaluative methodology used in the determination of indemnities and compensations for damage to agricultural cultivation.

During the "Agriculture session" of the National Congress of Surveyors held at the end of September 2002 in Venice, Mr Paul Munro Faure of the FAO presented a statement to explain the Land Tenure Service activated by his Organization.

It is an operating procedure of FAO's politics that has identified in the Sustainable Agriculture and in the attribution of the Land Tenure Service into the rural context, a key system for the access to means of production and of reduction of poverty, supporting the States in the developing of the juridical systems, of technical assistance for property rights, for the fair distribution of natural resources, for the fulfilment of a territory system that consents both security of tenure with the consequent use of the mortgage credit, and the valorization of growing systems which are compatible from a social, economical and environmental point of view.

The C.N.G., as member belonging to FIG and signer of the memorandum of collaboration with the FAO, supports this kind of land policy because finds in it the past Italian experience when Italy managed to gain, after the Risorgimento Unification of a plurality of different States according to the standards of living, laws and administrative systems and after the destruction suffered during the Second World War, a leading position from an economical point of view within the meeting of the great of the world.

Our Nation has focused, in time, on the entrepreneurial abilities of its citizens, it was linked to a strong sense of possession and it strengthened also thanks to the economical base provided by the strong push to the distribution of material properties and by the awareness of the value of them.

All this allowed the State to have an advanced development in less time than the necessary for the other States with an older constitution.

The fulfilment of what is saying above was possible and effective thanks also to the professional characteristics of the Italian surveyor, traditionally linked for his technical service and his concrete experience to the small/medium territorial reality, rich of strong local diversity linked to specific usages and customs.

In fact the "Technical Surveyor" seen as a participating figure of the community life, without that "aura of reverent fear" that the technical graduates strike into an agricultural society

which was not highly educated, can be defined as the person who allowed and supported the evolution and the transition from an agricultural society of an arcaic level to the industrial society of the fifties and to the current and complex society of the advanced tertiary, and of an agricultural system technologically advanced, but at the same time always linked to the principles of quality of the product and to the respect of the bio-diversity.

This professional modality still present and necessary in the current Italian reality, finds introduction, appreciation and partnership in that States with more evolved economical systems, and works with effective results also in the Third World Countries.

The C.N.G. thinks it would be better individualize both technical and juridical systems of definition and attribution of properties, and growing system that meet the principles of participated comprehension and of trust in the technical operator by the interested population, in order to obtain positive and lasting results in agricultural and poor or isolated realities which are naturally and obligatory traditionalist.

In this kind of reality, a local polyvalency inspired to the Italian sureveyor's one could be the key to accelerate, without trauma, a consciousness and a different way of using the territory system.

The phisical Italian closeness to the Central and Eastern European States, the common belonging of entire Italian Regions to the Hasburg Empire in the past, the permanence in some of these boundary realities of systems – as the probatory cadastre – used by those States, increase the flexibility of the Italian surveyor and the possibility to use the specific technical figure as an element of facilitation to the fast homologation of the territorial system of those States with that ones of the United Europe.

As the effectiveness of the Land Tenure Service of the FAO is based on the decentralization and on the local involvement of technical services in the developing regions, the C.N.G., following a tradition that has seen it involved in experimental and instructive activities within the Mediterranean basin for so long, is studying the forms and the methods of a cooperation based on the characteristics illustrated above and which have to be presented to the Land Tenure Service of the FAO, and to the authorities and colleagues of the States that demonstrate some interest in this peculiar form of activity.

CONTACTS

Giovanni Cavaliere
Consiglio Nazionale Geometri
Via Barberini 68
I-00187 Rome
ITALY
Tel. + 39 6 420 31 61
Fax + 39 6 489 12 336
E-mail: cng@cng.it