

The Essence and Features of Functioning of Household Lands of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The socio-economic role of household land plots and personal subsidiary farms is studied, the definitions of their terms are given, and the role of the household land plot in ensuring food security of the country and increasing the export potential of fruits and vegetables is considered. The reasons of higher efficiency of cultivation of agricultural production in personal subsidiary farms in comparison with other forms of managing in agriculture, and also features of use of household land plots are studied.

Keywords: Land plots, household plot, subsidiary, dekhkan farm, possession, inheritable, lifelong, efficiency, land use.

Situational analysis. The land area of the household fund of the republic is 697.3 thousand hectare, including 453.7 thousand hectare of sown area, of which 422.9 thousand hectare of irrigated land, which is a significant part of the irrigated sowing area of their total area the republic - 12.96% [1]. The lands of household plots are intended for placement of residential and household buildings of citizens living in rural areas, as well as for gardening in order to meet the needs of the family in crop and livestock production based on the use of personal labor of family members. Surplus products at the discretion of the family can be sold on the market. At present, there are 4,596,415 million rural families in the republic with private household lands and personal subsidiary plot (PSP). Private plots of land are granted to the head of the family on the basis of inheritable tenure for life, their sizes vary in the irrigated area of agriculture from 0.06 to 0.25 hectare, in the rainfed zone from 0.25 to 0.25 hectare, in the desert zone - from 0.50 to 1.0 hectare.

Despite the relatively small share of irrigated lands of the reserve Fund, their contribution to ensuring food security of the country is quite large: on January 1, 2001, the share of dekhkan (personal subsidiary) farms in all categories of cattle farms was 86.2 percent, on January 1, 2017, 94.1 percent. In the analyzed period also, an increase in the above shares for the following types: cows with 89.9 to 94.5 per cent, sheep and goats – from 67.4 to 83.8%, pigs – from 44.3 percent to 78.7 percent, horses – from 70.2 percent to 85.0 percent, camels – from 33.1 percent to 62.4 percent, bee – from 50.0 per cent to 74.1 per cent.

The share of dekhkan (personal subsidiary) farms in all categories of farms in the production of meat in 2000 and 2016 amounted to 91.1 and 94.4 percent, respectively, milk-93.7 and 95.6 percent, eggs-59.9 and 57.3 percent, wool-74.3 and 85.4 percent, Karakul skins-32.1 and 83.7 percent, honey-55.3 and 79.2 percent. [1].

The share of these farms in the export of agricultural products is increasing every year. However, practice shows that the productive potential of the land of the household plots in a market economy is not fully used. Not all homesteads are re-seeded (second), only a small proportion of homesteads receive three crops a year (mainly in Surkhandarya region). Qualitative assessment of these lands is not carried out, when calculating the value of land tax from household plot lands, the average score of the soil bonus of the administrative district is used, which to a certain extent distorts the value of payments.

The lands of the household plot, which play a significant role in the socio-economic development of the Republic, are not allocated to an independent category, the nature and



features of their use are not studied, any programs for the development of this land fund at the state or local level are not developed and implemented, the effectiveness of their use is not controlled. A significant part of the land of the household plot for various reasons is used inefficiently, from these lands, with their rational use; it is possible to obtain significantly large volumes of agricultural products. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan have taken appropriate measures to improve the efficiency of the use of the land fund of the country [2, 3].

Questions of use of lands of a household Fund were studied by many domestic scientists (for example, [4]), as well as foreign [5,6]. However, at present there are no uniform clear definitions of the terms "household land", "personal subsidiary farm" of a rural family, and there is no clear distinction in the terms "personal subsidiary farm" and "dekhkan farm". The Land code of the Republic of Uzbekistan also does not define "personal land plot" and "personal subsidiary farm". Taking into account the above, consider the essence and features of the use of the land of the household plot in general and in particular household plot.

Methodology. Household land plots are plots at houses (estates) of rural families. They are given to the head of the rural family for life inheritable possession for the construction of a house, outbuildings, farming and animal husbandry on the basis of the work of family members in order to meet the needs of the family in the necessary products. The terms "Household land plots" and "personal subsidiary farm", mainly characteristic of the CIS countries, including Uzbekistan, were introduced in the former Soviet Union in the adopted Model Charter of the agricultural artel in 1930 under conditions of continuous collectivization. In the new Approximate Charter of the agricultural artel, discussed and adopted by the II all-Union Congress of collective farmers, confirmed the assignment of household plots to the families of collective farmers. At the same time, "Personal subsidiary farming of collective farm yards on homesteads is an objective necessity".

The reason for the emergence of the concepts of "household land plot" and "personal subsidiary farm" is that all the land in the former Soviet Union was nationalized, in agriculture it was provided to collective farms-collective farms and state farms for the production of marketable agricultural products. In this regard, the modalities the collectivization of agriculture and lack of economic support by the state rural population, to guarantee personal socio-economic needs of rural families has been recognized the need for small personal services to meet family needs. Without the local economy, the rural population could not normally exist due to the lack of natural and monetary income from social production, especially during periods of economic crises. A new organizational and economic form of personal family economy (PFE) was created on the lands of a specially created household land plots, from which each family was provided with household land plots. In the Unified land fund of the former Union, as well as in the Land funds of the former Union republics, including the Republic of Uzbekistan for the purpose of state registration of lands of the household land plot, the column "household lands" reflecting the area of household land plots was introduced. Currently, in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the land fund, this column, reflecting the quantitative measure of the household land fund, is preserved.

Thus, the household land plot (HLP) is the land plot at the house (estate) intended for conducting personal subsidiary household on the basis of application of personal work of family members. Personal subsidiary plot (PSP) rural families is the economic use of plots of land based on family labor to ensure the provision of housing, the necessary production of crops and livestock. At the same time, in cases of growing surplus agricultural products, the family has the right to sell them in the market at its discretion. However, it cannot be treated as a commodity. Therefore, the personal subsidiary economy of a rural family is based on the use of the household land plot and the work of the family itself; it is not a commodity economy. In scientific sources, the term "personal subsidiary farm" is used to refer to the activities of households in the field of crop production and animal husbandry. "Household" is a form of economic activity covering economic objects and processes occurring where a person, a family, permanently resides [7]. The concept of "dekhkan farm" is formulated in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On dekhkan



economy" [8], which in contrast to personal subsidiary farm is treated as a small-scale economy, since along with the very provision of the family with agricultural products, dekhkan economy produces marketable products. Activity in the dekhkan farm refers to entrepreneurial activity and can be carried out at the request of members of the dekhkan farm both with education and without the formation of a legal entity. "Dekhan farm - the family small-scale economy which is carrying out production and realization of agricultural production on the basis of personal work of family members on the personal land plot and on the additional sites outside the settlement provided to the head of a family in lifelong inherited possession" [8]. Activity in the dekhkan farm refers to entrepreneurial activity and can be carried out at the request of members of the dekhkan farm both with education and without the formation of a legal entity. The dekhkan farm cannot use wage labor on a permanent basis in its activities. Members of the dekhkan household are the head of the family, his spouse, children, including adopted children, foster children, parents, other relatives who have reached working age, living together and leading the dekhkan household. It should be borne in mind that the dekhkan farm is based on the use of household land.

The lands of the household plot of the Republic have a deep socio-economic essence, it should be noted that the importance of these lands is constantly increasing. The social importance of land increases with increasing demands for increased investment in human potential. Economic importance increases in the conditions of development of market and innovative economy, which require a significant increase in the efficiency of use of agricultural land, especially irrigated. The area of household plot in rural settlements over the past 28 years (from 1990 to 2018 and as of January 1, 2019 is 697.3 hectares, and the number of farms has reached 4,596 million. the Size of household land plots range from 0.08 to 0.35 hectares in the irrigated zone of agriculture, up to 0.5 hectares-in the rainforest and up to 1.0 hectares-in the desert. The average size of the farm is 0.15 hectares, and in the irrigated area is 0.12 hectares. they are Provided on the right of lifelong inherited ownership to the head of the family.

It should be borne in mind that the dekhkan economy, which is a small commodity economy and high-commodity farms, at the same time also use the household land plots provided for their family needs. At the same time, land plots provided for individual housing construction (IHC) cannot be considered as household land plots, as they do not have the purpose of providing the family with the necessary agricultural products. In view of the above, it should be recognized that the concept of household land plot (HLP) and personal subsidiary farm (PSF) of a rural family is exclusively applicable to the CIS countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Currently, household lands are in several categories of lands of the Unified state fund (SSF), mainly in the category of agricultural land. This indicates that household lands do not have their status in the SSF structure and are not systematized within one land category. We believe that PSF lands are strictly the lands of rural settlements and should be taken into account in the category of lands of settlements; they do not have a target agricultural commodity function.

Household land plots and rural families land plots based on them have played and continue to play an important role in the social support and material support of the rural family since obtaining their official status in accordance with their original purpose. Their importance especially increases in the conditions of development of market relations in land use and innovative economy. A significant role in this regard is given to the lands of the household land plot in the concept of land and water resources in agriculture [9] and in the Draft Strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 [8].

The functioning of household lands has the following features in their use:

- the concept of household land plot (HLP) and personal subsidiary farm of a rural family, their presence and functioning is characteristic exclusively for the CIS countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan, since their concept and terms originated in the former Soviet Union;
- Household land plots are granted on the right of lifelong inherited ownership only to



families permanently residing in rural areas, while they are provided not only to families engaged in agricultural production, but also to citizens of other professions permanently working in this rural locality (teachers, doctors, mechanics, electricians, etc.);

- in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the absence of a land market, household land plots are not subject to sale on the land market, when selling a residential structure on a household plot, the right of lifelong inherited ownership of the plot passes to the new owner of the house;
- the owner of the household land plot has the right to transfer the land plot by inheritance to a family member or a close relative, he has no right to dispose of the land plot - sale, exchange, donation;
- household land plots are allocated within the boundaries of rural settlements in accordance with their general development plan or reconstruction, since there is no farm settlement system in the Republic;
- for many rural families, income from household land is either the only or the priority source, which dictates the need for efficient use of land;
- the area of land of the household land plot of the Republic is a significant percentage of the total area of irrigated land, which requires a comprehensive increase in the efficiency of land use in market conditions and water scarcity;
- in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the coefficient of use of agricultural land on homesteads is higher than on public acreage and is approximately equal to $K=2$; in the conditions of the southern regions of the Republic, it may well be increased to $K=3$;
- in areas of irrigated agriculture of the Republic of household land plots for their full use must be provided with irrigation water, which is provided by the Land code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- since household land plots are provided to all families permanently residing in rural areas, the heads of farms and dekhan farms, in addition to plots for commodity production, also have household plots, which simultaneously conduct personal subsidiary farming;

The quality of land (productivity) of household plots of rural settlements, as a rule, is higher than the quality of public field lands. Owners of small-sized homesteads pay much more attention to the reproduction of soil fertility: the introduction of organic fertilizers in much larger quantities per unit area, timely prevention of salinization and waterlogging of the land, do not allow soil erosion, as a rule, produce high-quality and timely pre-sowing activities for soil treatment, much more invest quality manual labor to care for crops.

Results. The household land plot was established to provide social and material support to rural families in the formative years of agriculture as an industry in the former Soviet Union. And now household land plots and personal subsidiary farms have not lost their socio-economic essence. The use of household land has a number of features caused by their intended purpose.

Conclusion. The country's household land plot has played and continues to play an important socio-economic role in the development of society since its formation. household land plots and personal subsidiary farms, not being objects of entrepreneurship, nevertheless make a huge contribution to ensuring food security of the country, to the continuous growth of agricultural exports. In the conditions of further development of market relations in land use and agriculture in general and innovative economy, their importance in the country is even more enhanced, which determines the need for all-round increase in the efficiency of land use of the household land plot, based on the introduction of innovative solutions and resource-saving technologies for the use of land and water resources.

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