

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ROLE OF JUDICIAL LAND FUND IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The socio-economic role of private land plots and private farms was studied, definitions of them are given, the role of a private land fund in ensuring the country's food security and increasing the export potential of fruit and vegetables is given. The reasons for the higher efficiency of growing agricultural products in private farms compared with other forms of farming in agriculture, as the features of the use of personal land plot are studied.

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

Introduction. The land area of the household fund of the republic is 697.3 thousand ha, including 453.7 thousand ha of sown area, of which 422.9 thousand ha 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 private household plots (LPH). 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 ha, in the rain-fed zone from 0.25 to 0.25 ha, in the desert zone - from 0, 50 to 1.0 ha [2].

Despite the relatively small proportion of irrigated lands of the Prius-Debt Fund, their contribution to ensuring the food security of the country is quite large: as of January 1, 2001, the share of dekhkan (personal subsidiary) farms in all categories of cattle farms was 86.2 percent, January 1, 2017, 94.1 percent. In the analyzed period, there is also an increase in the above share for the following species: cows - from 89.9 to 94.5 percent, sheep and goats - from 67.4 to 83.8 percent, 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 families - from 50.0 percent to 74.1 percent.

The share of dekhkan (personal subsidiary) farms in all categories of farms in meat production 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 [3].

With each year, the share of these farms in the export of agricultural products increases. However, practice shows that the productive potential of the lands of a household fund in a market economy is not fully utilized. Not all household plots re-sow (second) sowing; only a small fraction of household plots receive three crops a year (mainly in the Surkhandarya region). A qualitative assessment of these lands is not carried out; when calculating the amount of land tax from homestead lands, the average score of the soil bonus of the administrative region is used, which to a certain extent distorts the value of payments [4]. The lands of the private land fund, which play a significant role in the socio-economic development of the republic, are not allocated as an independent category, the nature and features of their use are not studied, any development programs of this land fund at the state or local level are

not developed and are not implemented, the effectiveness of their use is not controlled. For a variety of reasons, a significant part of the lands of the homestead fund is used inefficiently; from these lands, when used rationally, significantly larger volumes of agricultural products can be obtained. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan took appropriate measures to increase the efficiency of land use of the country [5,6,7,8,9 and others].

Materials and analysis. The issues of using the land of the homestead fund have been studied by many domestic scientists (for example, [10, 11, 12, 13.14, etc.], as well as foreign ones [15.16, 17, etc.]). However, at present the republic does not have unified clear concepts and definitions of the terms "private land plot", "personal subsidiary farming" of a rural family, and there is no clear difference in the terms "personal subsidiary farming" and "dekhkan farm". The Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan also does not define "private land" and "personal under own economy" Given the above, we consider the nature and characteristics of the use of land of the household fund in general and private land, in particular.

Methodology. Homestead plots - these are plots of residential houses (estates) of rural families. They are granted for life to the head of the rural family for the construction of a house, farm buildings, farming and livestock farming based on the labor of family members in order to meet the needs of the family in the necessary products. The terms "homestead land" and "personal subsidiary plots", which are mainly characteristic for the CIS countries, including Uzbekistan, were introduced in the former Union in the adopted Model Statute of the agricultural cooperative in 1930 under conditions of complete collectivization [18]. In the new Model Statute of the agricultural cooperative, discussed and adopted by the II All-Union Congress of Collective Farmers, confirmed the affixing of household plots to the families of collective farmers. At the same time, "Personal subsidiary farming of collective farm yards on personal plots seems to be an objective necessity" [18].

The reason for the appearance of the terms "homestead land" and "personal subsidiary plots" is that all land in the former Union was nationalized, in agriculture it was allocated to collective farms - collective farms and state farms for the production of commodity agricultural products. In this regard, in the context of the ongoing collectivization of agriculture and insufficient state economic support of the rural population, in order to guarantee the personal socio-economic needs of the rural family, the need to maintain a small personal farm to meet family needs was recognized. Without a household economy, the rural population could not live normally

due to the lack of in-kind and cash income from social production, especially during times of economic crisis. A new organizational and economic form of personal family farming (LPH) was created on the lands of a specially created personal fund, from which household plots were provided to each family. 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, with the purpose of state registration of the lands of the household fund, the column "personal lands" was introduced reflecting the area of personal land plots. At present, in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Land Fund, this column, reflecting the quantitative measure of the Private Land Fund, has been pre-served. In the official language, it is called "Household plot".

Thus, a private land plot (PZU) is a land plot at a house (manor) intended for conducting personal subsidiary farming based on the use of personal labor of family members. Personal sub-sidiary farming (LPH) of a rural family is the economic use of a personal plot of land on the basis of the labor of family members with the goal of guaranteed self-supply in housing, the necessary crop and livestock products. Moreover, in cases of growing surplus agricultural products, the family has the right to sell them on the market at its discretion. However, it cannot be interpreted as a commodity economy. Consequently, the personal subsidiary farming of a rural family is based on the use of a personal land plot and the labor of the family itself; it is not a commodity economy. In scientific sources, the term "personal subsidiary plots" 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 that encompasses economic objects and processes occurring where a person and family live permanently [19].

Discussion. The concept of "dekhkan economy" is formulated in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On dekhkan economy" [20], which, in contrast to private farming, is treated as a small-scale economy, since, along with providing the family with agricultural products, dekhkan farm produces marketable products. Activities in the dekhkan farm relate to entrepreneurial activity and can be carried out at the request of members of the dekhkan farm both with or without a legal entity. "Dekhkan farm is a family small-scale farm engaged in the production and sale of agricultural products based on the personal labor of family members on a personal plot of land and on additional plots outside the community provided to the head of the family for lifetime inheritable possession" [20]. Activities in the dekhkan farm relate to entrepreneurial activity and can be carried out at the request of members of the dekhkan farm both with or without a legal entity. Dekhkan farm cannot use hired labor on a permanent basis in its activities. Members of a dekhkan farm are the head of the family, his spouse, children, including adopted children, adoptive children, parents, other relatives who have reached working age, who live together and have dekhkan farm. It should be borne in mind that the dekhkan farm is based on the use of a private land plot.

The lands of the republican household fund have a deep socio-economic essence, and it should be noted that the importance of these lands is constantly growing. The social importance of land increases with increasing demands for increased investment in human potential. Economic importance is growing in the conditions of the development of a market and innovative economy, which require a significant increase in the efficiency of use of agricultural land, especially irrigated. The area of household plots in rural settlements over the past 28 years (from 1990 to 2018) increased by 341.7 thousand hectares. and as of January 1, 2019 is 697.3 ha. and the number of farms reached 4.596 million. The sizes of personal land

plots range from 0.08 to 0.35 hectares in the irrigated area of agriculture, up to 0.5 hectares in dry land and up to 1.0 hectares in desert. The average size of LPH is 0.15 ha, and in the irrigated zone 0.12 ha. They are granted on the right of inherited possession to the head of the family [2].

It must be borne in mind that the dekhkan farm, which is a small commodity.

Highly productive farms, at the same time, also use personal plots of land provided for their family needs. At the same time, land plots provided for individual housing construction (IZHS) cannot be considered as personal plots of land, since they do not aim at providing the family with the necessary agricultural products. In view of the foregoing, it should be recognized that the concept of a personal land plot (ROM) and personal subsidiary farming of a rural family (LPH) is exclusively applicable to the CIS countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. Currently, the lands of the household fund are located in several categories of lands of the Unified State Fund (EGF), mainly in the category of agricultural lands. This indicates that the lands of the household fund do not have their status in the EHF structure and are not systematized within the framework of one category of lands. We believe that the land of private household plots in the strict sense is the land of rural settlements and should be taken into account in the category of land of settlements, they do not have a targeted agricultural commodity function.

The personal plots and the private household plots based on them of rural families from the time of obtaining their official status have played and continue to play in accordance with their original purpose, an important role in social support and material support of the rural family. Their significance especially grows in the conditions of development of market relations in land use and the innovation economy. A significant role in this regard is given to the lands of the household fund in the Concept for the use of land and water resources in agriculture [21] and in the Draft Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 [22]. The functioning of personal land has the following features in their use:

- the concept of a personal plot of land (ROM) and the personal subsidiary plots of a rural family (LPH), their presence and functioning is characteristic only for the CIS countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan, since their concept and terms arose in the former Union;
- personal plots of land are granted on the right of inheritable tenure 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 who are constantly working in this rural locality (teachers, doctors, mechanics, electricians, etc.);
- in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the absence of a land market, personal plots of land are not subject to sale on the land market, when selling a residential building on a personal plot, the right of inherited lifetime possession of the plot passes to the new owner of the house;
- the owner of a personal land plot has the right to transfer the land plot to a family member or close relative, the right to dispose of the land plot - sale, barter, gift - he does not have;
- personal plots of land 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 personal land plots is either the only or priority source, which dictates the need for efficient use of land;
- the land area of the republic's personal fund makes up 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 a shortage of water resources;

- in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the utilization rate of agricultural land on personal plots is higher than on public sowing areas and is approximately equal to $K = 2$; at the same time, in the conditions of the southern regions of the republic, it may well be increased to $K = 3$;

- in the areas of irrigated agriculture of the republic, private land plots for their full use must be provided with irrigation water, which is provided for by the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- since personal plots of land are provided to all families permanently residing in rural areas, the heads of farms

and dekhkan farms, in addition to plots for commercial production, also have prius-plots of land, on which they also conduct personal subsidiary plots;

- land quality (productivity) of household plots of rural settlements, as a rule, is higher than the quality of public field lands. Owners of small garden plots pay much more attention to the reproduction of soil fertility: the introduction of organic fertilizers in a much larger amount per unit area, the timely prevention of salinization and waterlogging of the earth, do not allow soil erosion, as a rule, they carry out pre-sowing treatment in a high-quality and timely manner of soils, they invest significantly more in high-quality manual labor for caring for crops.

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