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## PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION OF PERSONAL SUBSIDIARY PLOTS OF CITIZENS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the need to study theoretical and practical problems of legal regulation of activities of personal subsidiary plot (hereinafter referred to as PSP) of citizens, sustainable development of agrarian production in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The nonappearance of uncommon authoritative direction of their exercises and expound framework of state control has made numerous issues of socio economic, environmental, sanitary-epizootic and other negative issues in and around settlements. In this respect, comprehensive investigation is fundamental to recognize the place and role of PSP within the agricultural generation framework within the nation. Sustainable development of the state, its food security implies effective state regulation of PSP. It is necessary to regulate relations arising under its management at the legal level, to ensure rational use of land and other natural resources involved in their activities, to solve problems of access to state support measures, new technologies of agricultural production, to develop agricultural cooperation, to involve rural residents in modern technologies. Conceptually new model of agrarian policy needs a comprehensive study of legal problems of PSP, development of theoretical and practical proposals, recommendations for solving legal problems of the sphere of public relations under consideration.

**Key words:** personal subsidiary plot, legislation, law, agriculture, agricultural products, farming, family farm.

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### Қазақстан Республикасындағы азаматтардың жеке қосалқы шаруашылықтарын құқықтық реттеу мәселелері

Қарастырылып отырған тақырыптың өзектілігі азаматтардың жеке қосалқы шаруашылықтарының (бұдан әрі – ЖҚШ) қызметін құқықтық реттеудің теориялық және практикалық мәселелерін, Қазақстан Республикасындағы ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің тұрақты дамуын зерттеу қажеттілігімен түсіндіріледі. Олардың қызметін арнайы заңнамалық реттеудің және осы қатынас саласын мемлекеттік реттеудің ғылыми ойластырылған жүйесінің болмауы елді мекендерде және оның маңайында әлеуметтік-экономикалық, экологиялық, санитарлық-эпизоотиялық және басқа да келеңсіз сипаттағы көптеген мәселелерді туғызды. Осыған орай елдегі аграрлық өндірісі жүйесіндегі ЖҚШ-ның орны мен рөліне жан-жақты талдау жасау керек. Мемлекеттің тұрақты дамуын, оның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету шаруашылық учаскелерін тиімді мемлекеттік реттеусіз мүмкін емес. Оны жүргізу барысында туындайтын қатынастарды құқықтық деңгейде реттеу, олардың қызметіне тартылған жерді және басқа да табиғи ресурстарды ұтымды пайдалануды қамтамасыз ету, мемлекеттік қолдау, ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің жаңа технологияларына қол жеткізу мәселелерін шешу, ауыл шаруашылығын дамытуға қажетті ынтымақтастық, ауыл тұрғындарына заманауи технологияларын тарту керек. Аграрлық саясаттың тұжырымдамалық жаңа моделі жеке қосалқы шаруашылықтардың құқықтық мәселелерін жан-жақты зерделеуді, қарастырылып отырған қоғамдық қатынастар саласының құқықтық мәселелерін шешу бойынша теориялық және практикалық ұсыныстарды әзірлеуді қажет етеді.

**Түйін сөздер:** жеке қосалқы шаруашылық, заңнама, заң, ауыл шаруашылығы, ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдері, фермерлік шаруашылық, отбасылық шаруашылық.

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### **Проблемы правового регулирования личного подсобного хозяйства граждан в Республике Казахстан**

Актуальность выбранной темы обусловлена необходимостью исследования теоретических и практических проблем правового регулирования деятельности личного подсобного хозяйства (далее – ЛПХ) граждан, устойчивого развития аграрного производства в стране. Отсутствие специального законодательного регулирования их деятельности и научно продуманной системы государственного регулирования данной сферы отношений создало множество проблем социально-экономического, экологического, санитарно-эпизоотического и иного негативного характера в населенных пунктах и вокруг них. В этой связи необходим комплексный анализ места и роли ЛПХ в системе аграрного производства в стране. Обеспечение устойчивого развития государства, его продовольственной безопасности, невозможно без эффективного государственного регулирования ЛПХ. Необходимо урегулировать на правовом уровне отношения, возникающие при его ведении, обеспечить рациональное использование земельных и иных природных ресурсов, задействованных в их деятельности, решить проблемы доступа к мерам господдержки, новым технологиям аграрного производства, развивать сельскохозяйственную кооперацию, вовлекать сельских жителей в современные технологии. Концептуально новая модель аграрной политики нуждается в комплексном исследовании правовых проблем ЛПХ, разработки теоретических и практических предложений, рекомендаций для решения правовых проблем рассматриваемой сферы общественных отношений.

**Ключевые слова:** личное подсобное хозяйство, законодательство, право, сельское хозяйство, сельхозпродукция, фермерское хозяйство, семейная ферма

#### **Introduction**

Currently, the bulk of agricultural products is known to be produced by small agricultural formations and personal subsidiary plots.

Citizens who run a private subsidiary farm are often forced to sell their products to intermediaries at low prices. After all, they cannot transfer their products to organized farms and processing enterprises. All this has a negative impact on the financial situation of rural residents. They do not allow them to turn into farms and, in general, to reach their potential. This is due to the fact this is type of economy is not regulated by a separate legislative act. Their status is not legally defined. As a result, such issues as shortage of pasture and hay lands, food shortage, sale of products at fair prices, provision of material and technical resources of subsidiary plots remain unnoticed.

The Address of the President «Unity of the People and Systemic Reforms are a Strong Foundation for National Prosperity» was accompanied by instructions to enact the Law on Personal subsidiary plots. In this document, the President K. Tokayev instructed the Government to determine law status of PSP, establish specific forms of state support for

them, develop their potential by involving them in creating regional food hubs, and ensure that farms have access to markets for agricultural products and pasture resources (Tokayev 2021).

It was noted that the Parliament of the RK has received draft Laws of the RK «On personal subsidiary plots» and «On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the RK on the activities of personal subsidiary plots» (<https://eldala.kz/novosti/kazakhstan/11637-iz-mazhilisatozvan-zakonoproekt-o-lph>). The draft laws were developed in order to implement the National Action Plan of the Address of the Head of State to the People of Kazakhstan dated September 1, 2021 «Unity of the People and Systemic Reforms are a Strong Foundation for National Prosperity» (Tokayev 2021).

While PSP account for the vast majority of the gross value of all agricultural production, unlike agricultural undertakings and legal entities involved in agricultural production, they receive no state aid.

They also have no direct access to the sales markets and have to rely on intermediaries. They also have to buy raw materials needed for production (e.g. seeds, fertilizer, etc.) from the retail market at high prices.

The new law focuses on supporting PSP, and its main task is to stimulate cooperation.

After completing this task, a draft law «On personal subsidiary plot» was considered by legislators of the Parliament Majilis. Unfortunately, this law was rejected by legislators of the Majilis (<https://eldala.kz/novosti/kazakhstan/11637-iz-mazhilisa-otozvan-zakonoproekt-o-lph>).

The Government decided to withdraw the draft law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the activities of personal subsidiary plots», introduced by the Decree of the Government of the RK dated December 31, 2021 No. 986 from the Majilis of the Parliament of the RK.

Let us remind you that Kazakhstan has proposed the law “On Personal Subsidiary Plot”, which outlines the legal, organizational and economic basis of personal subsidiary plots, as well as mechanisms for state regulation of their activities. The strategy for supporting PSP has been characterized. The authorized body has been reported to monitor progress of farms and their cooperatives, and also progress a list of services provided free of charge.

The above-mentioned clearly shows the low level of research of scientific and legal works on PSP. Taking into account the above-mentioned problems in their activities, we draw attention to the inability of agrarian and legal science to solve them and offer correct solutions.

### **Materials and methods**

The methodological foundation is research methods of general scientific and concrete scientific cognition (formal-logical, system-structural, historical-legal, technical-legal, comparative-legal, etc.), which are specific for legal science. This will allow us to solve the tasks set in this project. Thus, the formal-logical method will contribute to developing the PSP concept, analysis of existing legal acts regulating relations arising in the field of PSP activities. The system-structural method will be used to study PSP system and structure. Using the historical and legal approach, it is possible to analyse the creation and stages of PSP development in sovereign Kazakhstan. The comparative legal method will provide with comparative analysis of international and national legal experience and practice of its enforcement. At the same time, research is conducted using actual sociological (surveys) and other methods. The use of the above

scientific methods makes it possible to create an integrated approach to project research.

In our country there are researchers' works in the field of agrarian law and land law, agrarian and legal relations, agriculture. L.K. Yerkinbayeva in her research revealed the peculiarities of legal status of individual subjects of agrarian legal relations (Yerkinbayeva, 2008). There are no special domestic studies on the issue of PSP legal regulation. Although, there are separate studies from foreign countries. For example, R.T. Bakirova in 2006 submitted a dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Legal Sciences on the topic: «Legal regulation of the activities of personal subsidiary plots» (Bakirova, 2006). The researcher examined the concept, principles and general characteristics of legal regulation of PSP activities in the Russian. I.P. Kuzmich investigated the problems of legal regulation of PSP activities based on analyzing norms of the Law of the Republic of Belarus of November 11, 2002 «On personal subsidiary plots of citizens» and other legislation on PSP (Kuzmich, 2009).

### **Results and discussion**

Despite a recent surge in the country's interest in personal PSP development, there's still not enough research to identify the characteristics and challenges of building and developing personal subsidiary plots of citizens.

Since independence, domestic legislation has not regulated the activities of personal subsidiary plots and has not been fully reflected in other legal norms. That there is no one strategy that works for everyone to legislation on property rights and that there is no legislation on personal subsidiary plots leads to a lot of disputes and inconsistencies in the regulation of these relationships. It was not possible to form effective state support, since the concept of this type of activity has not been defined. In truth, the only legal support for the PSP phenomenon is provided by property legislation, which specifies that a citizen may purchase a land plot for their own independent usage in order to create personal subsidiary plots.

According to the National Statistical Bureau of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the RK, there are 1636.2 thousand people. Agricultural enterprises that, as a result of 2020, produced agrarian products in the total amount of 2.6 trillion KZT and made significant contributions to ensuring agricultural and the state's ability

to provide adequate food security. To date, 41.5% of the total gross production of the industry is made up of agricultural enterprises, which employ more than 3.5 million residents of rural areas (<https://alau.kz/regulirovat-dejatelnost-lichnyh-podsobnyh-hozhajstv-namereny-v-kazahstane/>)

The fact that small agrarian enterprises and individual subsidiary plots still produce the majority of agricultural goods today and account for about 75% of the GDP of agriculture is not a secret. Simultaneously the time, large agricultural producers receive the majority of state assistance and preferential lending. As such, there are no state support measures for citizens leading PSPs.

Currently, the country needs a scientifically justified and legislatively fixed policy in relation to PSP of citizens, which will create favorable conditions for them to access state support measures, modern methods of agricultural production, and protect rights and interests of citizens working in these farms legally in social and economic terms, define their legal status. On behalf of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Tokayev K.K. a special law “On personal subsidiary plots” was prepared (Tokayev 2021), the draft of which was designed, but did not receive approval from the public of the country. The draft law “On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the activities of personal subsidiary plots” has been withdrawn from the Majilis of the Parliament.

New laws “On agricultural cooperatives” and “On pasture” were adopted. In addition, on October 29, 2015, Kazakhstan introduced the Entrepreneurial Code with the goal of developing and improving the law governing interactions between business entities and the state, encouraging entrepreneurship, and removing inconsistencies and gaps in the legal framework governing business transactions.

In addition, inability to legalize the issue of subsidiary farming is seen as the reason that the Law “On pasture lands” does not work to the fullest.

All these adopted regulations focused on solving problems of increasing the competitiveness of farmers and producers of agricultural products. However, unfortunately, we see no legal acts regulating personal subsidiary farming, and other legal acts that do not properly regulate this issue, including lack of legal regulation of land plots for personal subsidiary farming of citizens.

Today 3.5 million people earn their living by subsistence farming. If they united into a cooperative and collect a tax of 10 percent from each, the

treasury would receive 200 billion KZT annually. Experts discussed the problem of expanding small farms in the village. They are more accommodating. For example, there are at least 200 individual farms in each village. It is impossible to provide each of them with a separate veterinary clinic, a veterinarian and an agronomist. Therefore, it is better to enlarge and enlarge small farms, meaning that 201 farms out of 200 yards in the village will be opened, and the rest will participate in it with a share, based on the number of animals they have. Experts explain why this proposal does not suit peasants in rural areas as follows: products of 1 million 700 thousand individual subsidiary plots in Kazakhstan are not officially purchased by commercial facilities and processing enterprises. According to sales representatives, these products do not meet the requirements. Because sole proprietors do not have the opportunity to hire special specialists. As mentioned above, we can solve this problem only through the mechanism of opening 201 farms and participation of others in terms of the number of animals they have. Externally, this system resembles a private apartment cooperative in the city. Only this system will we be able to attract specialists to the village and improve rural ecology. The system will help to easily solve the problem of channeling funds allocated for rural development to small farmers. The villagers must understand that they cannot solve problems of cattle and people alone. This year’s drought has shown that it is necessary to prevent all problems (<https://alau.kz/regulirovat-dejatelnost-lichnyh-podsobnyh-hozhajstv-namereny-v-kazahstane/>)

The land legislation of Kazakhstan specifies that all citizens of the RK and young people of working age have the right to a land plot for growing necessary types of agricultural products for their own needs, for conducting personal subsidiary farming.

This is well known that numerous terms with a direct connection to the creation and growth of PSP can be found in scientific literature, such as «household farm», «personal farm», «peasant farm», «farm economy». For example, in the Russian, farms are considered to be an integral part of agriculture, as well as economy (Zhichkin et al. 2021). A part of the peasant economy was allocated, which remained outside joint ownership of collective farmers (household plot, part of livestock and poultry, etc.)

Personal subsidiary farming is done in addition to one’s primary job, or in one’s spare time. Accordingly, private sub-farms are comparable to dacha and garden farms. Private sub-farms have historically relied on the labor of persons who are employed

or jobless, including schoolchildren, retirees, people with disabilities, and several other groups of citizens (such as moms of large families and the unemployed). The majority of villagers' primary source of employment became work on family plots after numerous agricultural groups in the community ceased operations.

The allocation of land plots for the subsidiary farm's upkeep reflects the attitude toward the subsidiary farm as well. The size of land plots (allocation rates) for farms takes into account the ability of citizens to use the plots by their own labor in their free time.

Citizens who own land plots of agriculture, settlements and spare lands on the basis of the right of ownership or the right of land use (lease) have the right to conduct personal subsidiary plots. Any citizen who has state documentation for a land plot has the right to conduct a personal subsidiary plot.

F.A. Brokgauz and I.A. Efron's encyclopedic dictionary defines: «An agricultural business known as a «personal subsidiary plot» produces modest goods using the labor of the family head and other family members» (Brokgauz and Efron, 1890-1907). Personal subsidiary plots, according to another encyclopedia, are a type of agricultural production based primarily on cooperative work of family members on land that is either inherited for life or leased for long-term use. Agricultural goods are also produced on individual subsidiary plots, which are a part of the home and rely on a family's collective effort. As a result, the demands of the population and families for agricultural products will be met.

To address the dietary needs of people living in rural and small-town areas, the personal subsidiary plot (PSP) is an established, historically established kind of private (family) agricultural output.

The rights and obligations of citizens engaged in private subsidiary plots are determined in accordance with these types of employment. They depend on the use of land plots, housing and barns in their ownership (Bakirova, 2006).

The active role of PSPs in ensuring the livelihoods of rural population and the development of rural areas is one of the key elements of encouraging the development of agricultural production in Kazakhstan. The main source of income for the budget of rural families who do not work in collective farms is income from PSP activities. At the same time, it is necessary not to underestimate or overestimate this type of private economic activity of citizens (Laipanova, 2020). In contemporary circumstances, the primary socio-economic significance of PSP is

not only in the increased production of agricultural goods but also in raising the population's standard of living through higher incomes, improved material consumption, and improved nutrition (Laipanova, 2019).

The FAO estimates that family farms produce about 80% of the food consumed worldwide. The legal system of Kazakhstan does not recognize the concept of a family farm. But in our situation, this definition covers individual subsidiary farms and small farms that operate without hiring labor, i.e., those that produce agricultural products with the assistance of other family members. A total of about 70–80% of Kazakhstan's small farms and personal subsidiaries produce the majority of the country's food. For example, they generate 90% of all types of milk, 84% of all outdoor vegetables, 83% of all potatoes, and 70% of all varieties of meat as determined by carcass weight.

Improving the legal status of PSP and lives of citizens of Kazakhstan will significantly affect the state of the economy of our Republic, because private households are crucial for enhancing quality of life. It is hard to estimate the large-scale role of the project in the international arena, but increasing productivity of agricultural products will significantly strengthen the role of Kazakhstan on the world stage.

Growing public support and scholarly interest are being given to the crop research and economic analysis of the "family farm" in the international agricultural community. A thorough examination of the legal problems today's farm operators face is still lacking, especially given the postmodern agricultural industry's increasingly complex nature (Bryan Endres et al. 2010).

Only Kazakhstan has a specific legislation governing PSP operations among the post-Soviet governments (Russian Federation, Republic of Belarus, and Republic of Uzbekistan). In Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine, the legal status of subsidiary farms was controlled in the early 2000s.

The Law of the Russian Federation dated June 21, 2003 "On personal subsidiary plot" contains a special article "State support of personal subsidiary farming" ([http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons\\_doc\\_LAW\\_43127](http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_43127)). It states that public funds should be provided on a returnable basis to create organizational, legal, environmental and social conditions for managing personal subsidiary plots, including personal subsidiary plots serving agricultural cooperatives and other organizations. In 2016, this law was amended, and the amount of land

provided to farmers who wanted to expand their subsidiary plot increased from 0.25 to 1 ha.

According to the Federal Law “On personal subsidiary plot” dated 07.07.2003 No. 112-FZ, activities carried out by such a farm for production and processing of agricultural products are not entrepreneurial, that is, they should not be aimed at systematic profit-making ([http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons\\_doc\\_LAW\\_43127](http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_43127)). Personal subsidiary plots cannot use hired employees, there is a restriction on the area of land plots used for carrying out activities. A fair measure of support is that households can sell their surplus product without paying taxes. However, it is the taxation of income from the sale of goods, produced by a personal subsidiary plot, that is often the foundation for illegal business activities. This contributes to the fact that there are no restrictions in the law on the volume of production of personal subsidiary farm products (Kudryavtsev and Ilyasova, 2021).

In the practice of other countries, households that sell their products actually belong to small farms, which eliminates the ambiguity of determining their status.

American farming (either large enterprises or a small farm) still mostly bear the proud name “family farm”, besides the fact that the new typology categorizes them as large (with a size of production and sales of products exceeding \$250 000) and small (with a sales amount of less than \$250 000 per year). Only 160 thousand large farms, or slightly more than 8% of all farms, account for about 80% of the produced and sold goods. In excess of \$324 billion in merchandise was sold in the US agricultural sector in 2008.

Nearly 90% of farms in the United States are owned by individuals or families, according to the 2002 Agricultural Census. However, legal ownership of agricultural land does not necessarily make a farm a “family farm” ([www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/farmstructure/Questions/familyfarms.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/farmstructure/Questions/familyfarms.htm)).

When classifying a farm as a family farm, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and some states take into account a number of factors. Common contributing characteristics include farm size, organizational structure, total farm sales, the location of the landowner’s principal house, family management and labor contributions, and land ownership. As a result, the selection and weighting of various criteria might result in very different findings from studies about the overall number of “family farms” (Lemons, 1986).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service (ERS) defines family farms as “enterprises structured as property, partnerships, or family businesses with no hired management”. According to another definition, a family farm is one that is operated by no more than three extended families, where agricultural production is the operator’s major employment (or significantly contributes to the family’s income), and where at least one operator, family member, or employee has a part-time work. Unbeknownst to the public, the Congress defined a family farm as any farm that is not a large, non-family organization. According to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, a family farm is “the principal agricultural enterprise in which an operator is a risk-taking manager who, together with his family, conducts most of the farming and ranching labor” (Daniel, 1985).

When examining the growth of agriculture in Canada, one can observe the ongoing process of concentration and deepening product specialization, which is manifested in a reduction in the overall number of farms, an increase in the land area of each one, and outpacing growth of the largest farms. As the second-largest exporter of food, Canada’s agriculture has advanced. High levels of mechanization, marketability, and product specialization define it (<https://vanierinstitute.ca/infographic-canadas-families-on-the-farm/>).

Farms, which are 98% family businesses, are where agricultural products are produced. Following is a breakdown of how state aid to agricultural producers is distributed: 87% of all farm production and 75% of payments made under agricultural programs come from the third of large farms, defined as those with annual sales of over \$100,000 CAD. A further third of all farms are small and medium-sized, but they only produce 12% of the total; they receive 25% of support from agricultural programs.

The evolution of farming families in Canada reflects some of the broader trends that are shaping “family landscape” across the country, such as an aging population, shrinking family size, growing proportion of women in the workforce, and increased use of technology at work, diversification of family income sources. Canadian farms come in all types and sizes, from small orchards and vineyards to large grain farms and livestock farms, varying in their ability to produce food. 97 percent of farms in Canada are owned and operated by families. The majority of the farmland is farmed by the farmers and their families. Family farms can be as small as 32 hectares or as large as 103 hectares. Large

families and extensive mechanization of agricultural labor have made this possible. The harvest is when wage labor is most prevalent. Special assembly expeditions are currently traveling the nation and bringing seasonal workers to different agricultural regions. Students make up a sizable portion of seasonal workers. Family farms' experiences in Canada demonstrate that it is possible to cultivate agricultural goods on privately owned subsidiary plots using hired labor, particularly during harvest. (Nurimbetov, 2017).

According to the Canadian National Agricultural Census, family farms continue to play a significant role in Canada, at least in structuring the material landscape. The 2016 Census counted a little less than 200,000 farms in Canada, three-quarters of which were identified in this survey as "family farms" (<https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance.html>). The dominant concept of a family farm in Canadian political discourse is a food production operation that is not run by a commune, cooperative, or non-family. This political classification can include a variety of agricultural activities, which are better characterized by what they are not rather than what they are: from small plots to thousands of acres, from revenues of less than \$10,000 to more than \$200,000, from monoculture to mixed farming operations. Interestingly, despite the large number of family farms across Canada, the Canadian agri-food sector as a whole is full of powerful producers of food, processing and retail, which contrast sharply with small family units that reside firmly in our national imagination. In Canada, the "agri-food" sector includes production, collection, processing and distribution of food; this sector accounts for 6.6% of Canada's gross domestic product (mainly due to food exports) and provides 5.7% of employment nationwide (Agriculture of Canada, 2016). Only 7.6% of farms produce more than 60% of agricultural income, which indicates that dominant players in the Canadian agri-food sector (due to their huge size) rely on non-family labor and are often registered (although sometimes as family corporations) as capitalization structures (Bronson et al. 2019).

In Germany, personal subsidiary plots of the population are represented as commodity farms. The agricultural industry in Germany is built on small and medium-sized commercial peasant family businesses. In 2018, there were 280,800 farms. Among these, 20 hectares or less, 20 to 50, 50 to 100, and above 100 hectares account for 45.3%, 12.9%, and 12.9% of the farms, respectively. Government

help is essential to their success. For every hectare of land used for agriculture, they receive 300 euros annually. Farm managers submit their applications in May, and state assistance payments are credited to their accounts in December. This is the sole form of state assistance available right now. It provides 70% of the revenue for peasants. Its credit system is an important part of successful development of peasant economy. This gives them loans up to 50 years at 1% rate.

Individual houses among the population are known as "dwarf-type farms" in Japan. Even if its percentage of the GDP has been dropping recently, agriculture is still a significant component of the Japanese economy. 6.6% of all employed persons in the nation, or 4.1 million people, work in agriculture. Small farmers hold a disproportionate amount of land. The majority of allotments in the country are less than 0.5 hectares in size, despite the country's dominance of dwarf-type farms. Only minimal mechanization is feasible in these circumstances. The mechanization on large farms is more potent. Small farms are characterized by their dispersion over a number of tiny plots and extensive use of small-scale mechanization.

The Uzbek Republic is an industrialized and agricultural nation. The population of rural areas is 51%. Farms, individual subsidiary plots, and companies involved in agricultural operations are the three categories into which the state's farms that produce agronomy goods are broken down. Farms are legally recognized legal entities by the state. The rural population is made up of no more than 0.5 hectares of personal subsidiary holdings. Many agricultural businesses are included in the third category of farms. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Dehkan farms" was adopted in 1998 after a thorough examination of the history of the growth and formation of personal subsidiary plots in the country. Agriculture on a block of land that has been given to the family's head for hereditary life-long ownership is referred to as "Dekhan farming" (Jiemuratov & Baijanov, 2020).

Agriculture is practiced on 3309.4 thousand hectares of land in the country; of this total, farms occupy 2623.2 thousand hectares (79.3%), individual subsidiary plots occupy 472.9 thousand hectares (14.3%), and agricultural organizations occupy 213.3 thousand hectares (6.4%). Personal subsidiary farms contribute nearly 70% of total agricultural output despite having limited landholdings. Cotton and grain crops are the principal crops grown on farms. 75% of the agricultural land in the nation is used for

the production of cotton and grains. The majority of animal products are farmed on individual subsidiary plots (more than 90%) (Yakupov, 2021).

The details of PSP's work and contribution to the social and economic development of various nations are the result of the establishment of a unique mechanism to aid in their growth and development.

### Conclusion

After examining the experiences of other nations, particularly the operations of personal subsidiary plots, we have come to the conclusion that some aspects of their growth may be applied to Kazakhstan. These include:

- state support for family farms, state support helps to obtain loans and subsidies.
- development of PSP multifunctional potential.
- Owners that efficiently use their land and have personal subsidiary plots with strong economic performance will be offered the chance to allot more space.

Based on the findings of the aforementioned study, the country's laws ought to address the issue of residents' private subsidiary plots. To begin

completing a number of tasks, a draft Concept for individual, private subsidiary plots in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030 must be prepared. The ability to evaluate the potential and current state of output in a personal subsidiary farm is made possible by this notion. It gives state entities a solid informational base and aids in locating the most problematic regions that need to be addressed first in the event that state support measures for private subsidiary plots are expanded.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On personal subsidiary plots of citizens" must be adopted in order to encourage private subsidiary plots and boost the earnings of rural inhabitants who operate private subsidiary farms.

### Gratitude, conflict of interest

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