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DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING AND HOUSEHOLDS

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Abstract
The article highlights issues related to the development of dekhkan and subsidiary farms in the field of agriculture and ways to effectively organize their activities, as well as an innovative approach to the production of agricultural products, factors affecting the strengthening of the export potential of the sector.

Keywords: Agriculture, farming, horticulture, productivity, efficiency, agricultural products, innovative agricultural technologies.

Introduction

Today, there are a number of regulatory economic measures in the agricultural sector that are necessary for the economic development of agricultural enterprises, especially dehkan and subsidiary farms. That is, in April 2021, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Dehkan Farming" and "On Subsidiary Farming" were adopted. Other laws and regulations aimed at further improving the work of dehkan and subsidiary farms serve as an important program. Another important document, the “Strategy for the Development of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026,” set 100 goals for human value. For example, in the 30th goal “Intensive development of agriculture on a scientific basis will reduce farmers’ incomes by 2 times, and increase agricultural productivity by 5 years” [1]. It is noted that much attention is paid to the development of 464 thousand hectares of unused land, the long-term lease of 200 thousand hectares of land to the population for growing cotton and grain, growing export products that meet international standards, and the development of fruit and vegetable farming. In addition, increasing soil fertility and improving the agricultural service system based on science and innovation will lead to an increase in the level of efficiency in agriculture. That is why, as stated in the strategy, it was planned to establish an International Agricultural University together with higher education institutions to improve the integration of science and technology into our country's network, and conditions were created for the effective use of subsidiary farms.

As is known, one of the pressing problems in the world is the problem of food security of the population. Each country approaches the search for a reasonable solution to this problem in its own way. For example, the high economic growth of China, the development of which began with agriculture, began with the dehkan farm. Initially, in the early 20th century, unused land was taken from wealthy landowners and distributed to 300 million peasants. On this land, they grew food, met their family needs, and achieved economic stability through free sale. For many years, the Chinese government claimed that the distribution of land among families worked well and was an efficient system. This principle is still followed.

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Review of literature on the topic

In the scientific research of the Russian economist E.V. Tsaregorodtsev, for the management of personal subsidiary farming and its development, first of all, it is necessary to study the factors of development of farms from the organizational, economic and social points of view, as well as how to generalize and supplement the existing theoretical rules. In his opinion, it would be advisable to develop an algorithm for managing the development of private subsidiary farms [2].

O.A. Sapova proceeded from the fact that the development of private subsidiary farms can be achieved by giving them legal status in state administration, by developing directions and mechanisms that create a system of social support for their economic growth [3].

In the research of B.B. Berkinov it was emphasized that “the creation of additional jobs and sources of income for the population by providing empty land in villages and towns to newly created family businesses” [4] is an important tool for achieving economic stability in each family.

Y. Usmanov and A. Pardaboev express the opinion that the creation of scientific and practical conceptual foundations and further strengthening of their support is the most important issue of increasing the economic efficiency of farms and household plots [5].

According to A. Altiev and a group of researchers, “the relations of ownership and use of peasant farms and household lands, in their role and significance, require reform in accordance with the needs and requirements of society and the economy, and also require the application of its formation of a clear and understandable organizational and legal mechanism and its effective implementation” [6].

In the studies of R.Kh. Ergashev and S.N. Khamraeva, "farming is characterized as a form of economy that economically uses resources in production in the national economy. This will reduce the financial expenses of the family and thereby strengthen the family budget. Agriculture, as a simple link in the national economy, consists mainly of the material and service sectors, and today production activities are concentrated in households due to the status of the informal economy” [7].

According to G.T. Samyeva, a dekhkan farm is a family farm specializing in the production of agricultural products, which ensures the joint labor of family members and satisfies the population’s need for agricultural products. A subsidiary farm is a purposeful activity aimed at growing agricultural products for future sale as a commodity or for personal consumption on a plot of land considered to belong to the household [8].

Analysis and Results

In the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan, agricultural products, in particular, grain products, potatoes, vegetables, leguminous crops, growing fruits and grapes, their preservation in quality and volume, ensuring their sale, The establishment of cooperative relations between processing enterprises and farms, a partial increase in export indicators in the form of finished products, as well as the widespread attraction of investments in the agricultural sector are some of the pressing tasks of today.

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In growing these products, the role of agricultural lands, along with farms, is incomparable. According to the current law, a wide path has been opened for further improvement of gardening activities. If the products grown in the households' backyards primarily satisfy the needs of the family, then the surplus can be freely sold without any mandatory restrictions. According to data received from the statistics department of the Kashkadarya region, in particular, the number of agricultural enterprises currently operating in the Kashkadarya region has significantly decreased compared to previous years (Fig. 1).

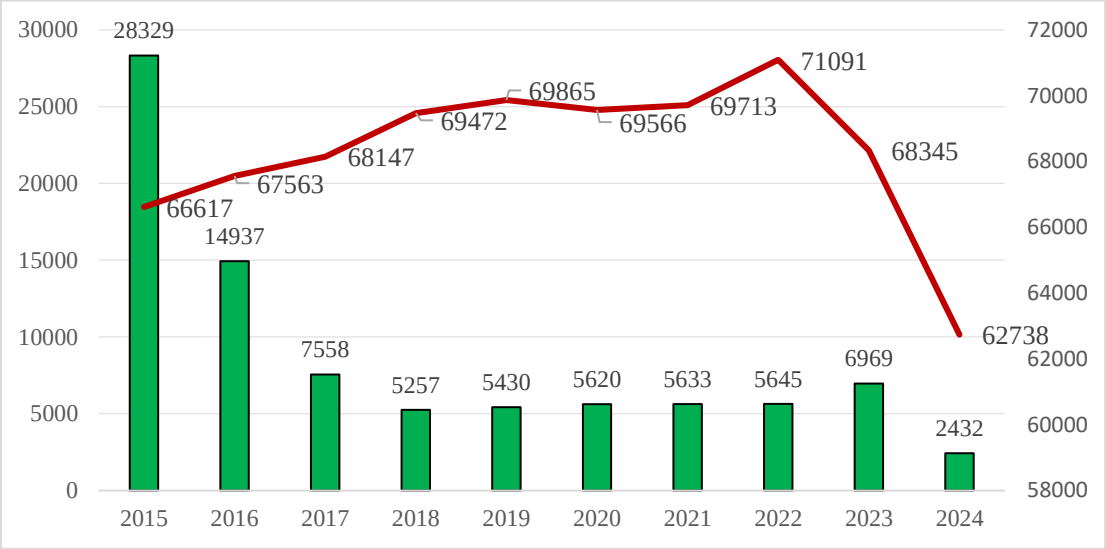

Figure 1. The number of dekhkan and subsidiary farms operating in the Kashkadarya region and the land plots allocated to them [9]

The figure shows that in 2015-2024, sharp changes were observed in the number of operating agricultural enterprises in the Kashkadarya region. For example, in 2015, there were 28,329 agricultural enterprises in the region, and in 2016 this number decreased to 14,937. The sharp decrease occurred due to the cessation of activities of low-profit, unprofitable small farms. In 2017, compared to the previous year, the number of farms decreased by almost 50%, i.e. reached 7,558. There was a significant change from 2021 to 2022, and by 2023, this figure was 6,969. If you look at the figures at the end of 2024, there were only 2,432 people. Thus, as of January 1, 2025, 2,432 farms are operating and growing food.

The area of cultivated land was 66,617 hectares in 2015 and reached 71,091 hectares in 2019, with a significant increase over the years. By 2024, 62,738 hectares of land will be sown with agricultural products. The sharp decline in the number of farms can be attributed to the fact that the level of economic efficiency has decreased and the costs have exceeded the income. So, there are several factors that can affect this.

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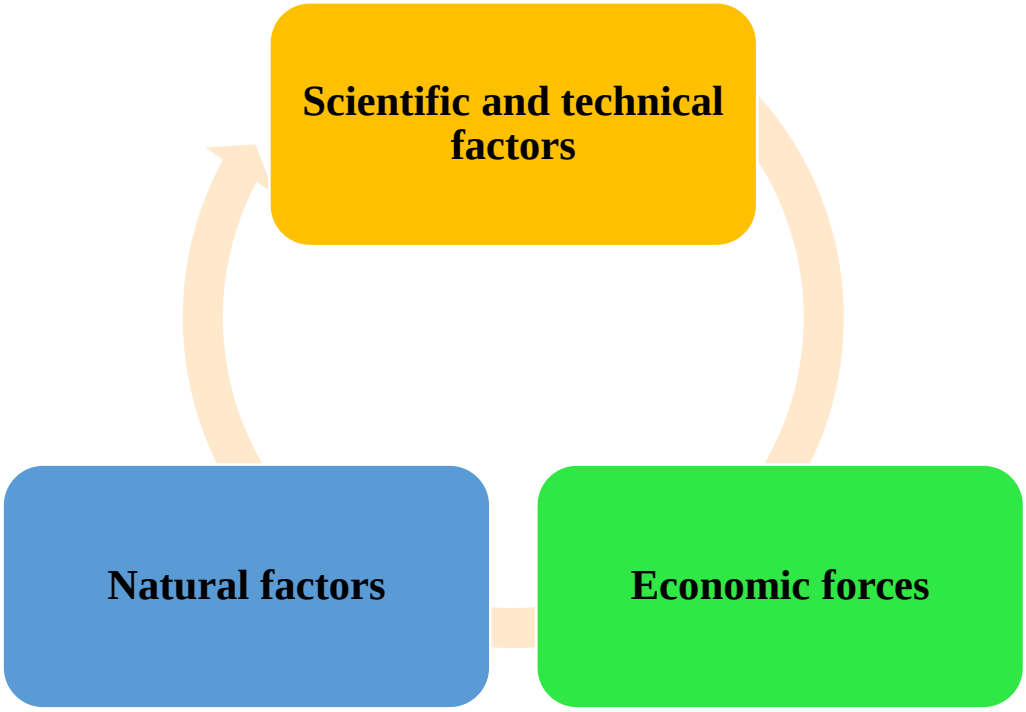

Figure 2. Factors influencing production in dehkan and subsidiary farms [10]

Figure 2 shows that several factors influence agricultural production. Natural factors include the location of farms and farmsteads, the level of productivity of land allocated for crops, the level of water supply to farms and farmsteads, the possibility of using groundwater, the conditions for the development of plants and various insects, and changes in the number of days with precipitation. Scientific and technical factors include scientific and technical achievements and new practical innovative production methods, while economic factors include the level of use of banking services, the level of labor resources of farmers and households, the cost of training in the use of foreign experience and innovative methods, and the production process includes transportation costs, changes in prices for infrastructure services, etc. Since agricultural production is largely seasonal, the level of use of natural solar energy affects the quality of the product. This aspect is reflected in the indicators of gross product and productivity. The negative aspects of the natural climate are manifested in strong wind erosion, hail, and a sharp drop in temperature. In this case, it is advisable to use means to protect crops from adverse weather conditions of nature. The progress of science and technology has a direct impact on each area. It is the development of the agricultural sector that leads to an increase in the level of profitability, the targeted use of innovative technologies in agriculture. In recent years, various training and qualification seminars have been held to familiarize agricultural workers with innovative agricultural technologies and their practical application. In particular, economic efficiency will increase due to the improvement of "Smart agriculture" technologies in the agriculture of our country. According to statistics, there are currently about 5 million dehkan and subsidiary farms in the republic. Providing the country's population with quality food products is the task of agricultural enterprises. Today, all problems arising during the

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implementation of the "Smart agriculture" project are gradually being eliminated, and the large-scale application of this technology is being improved. After all, this process serves to introduce digital technologies into the efficient use of land and water intended for sowing agricultural crops in agriculture. Economic factors influencing agricultural production include all financial costs, including initial costs for raw materials and means of production. It is recommended to use banking services and attract investors.

Conclusion

As can be seen from the information provided, the role of farm and household plots of the population in the production of agricultural products is incomparable. We believe that in order to ensure the growth of agricultural production in quality and volume, attention should be paid to the following:

- study supply and demand when determining the type of products produced in dehkan and subsidiary farms, and on this basis improve the cultivation of productive varieties; - develop an action plan to increase the level of productivity of agricultural land and study the factors influencing economic efficiency;
- distribution of irrigated lands by crop types based on the elimination of water management problems, improvement of the targeted use of economical and innovative technology; - comprehensive use of data from regional statistics committees, including on land quality, final annual performance indicators for recent years, crop yields and other data, creation of directions for regular use;
- Expanding the use of innovative agricultural technologies, such as "Smart agriculture".

Implementation of these recommendations will reduce costs in agriculture, achieve economic stability, and most importantly, ensure food security for the population.

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