

SECTORS PRODUCING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND THEIR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Н. Нурхонов
ТМIIИ ўқитувчиси

Abstract

Currently, there are three types of producers in the market of agricultural products: agricultural enterprises, dehqan (personal assistant) farms and farms (Fig. 1.1). If the first two of these are operating in a traditional way, the last one is a relatively "new" production sector that started its activity after the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence.

Introduction

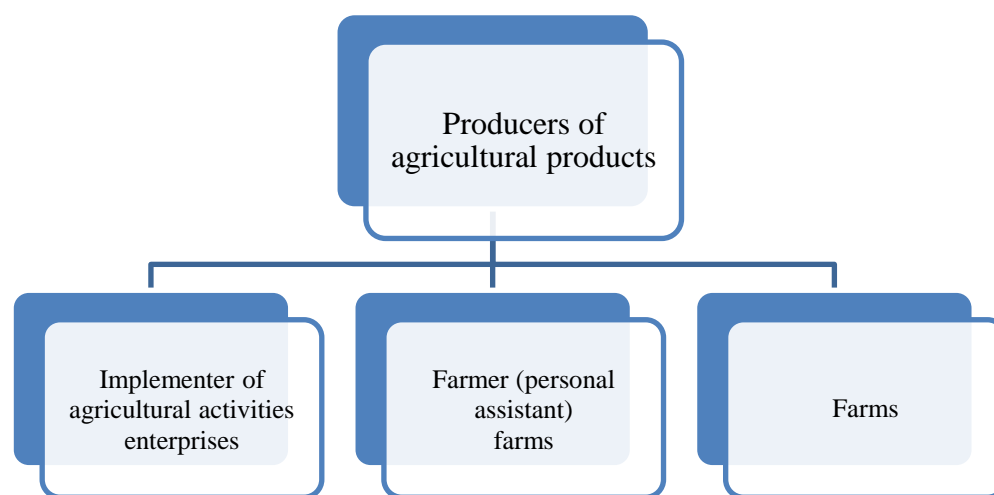


Figure 1.2. Types of producers of agricultural products

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Farming", adopted on April 30, 1998, [HYPERLINK "http://lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lact_id=30974"](http://lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lact_id=30974) was subsequently amended and supplemented, and its new version was approved.

This Law and other statutory documents are the normative-legal documents on the operation and conduct of the agricultural business.

If the international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates different rules than those stipulated in the agricultural legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the rules of the international agreement shall be applied.

The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations in the field of establishment, operation, reorganization and liquidation of farms. Currently, the farm is one of the main subjects of agricultural production in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

A farm is an independent economic entity engaged in the production of agricultural goods using leased land plots.

The head of the farm is the founder of this farm - the farmer. A citizen of the Republic of



Uzbekistan who has reached the age of eighteen and has the appropriate qualification or work experience in agriculture can be a farmer.

In relations with other legal entities and individuals, the head of the farm acts on behalf of the farm. It is forbidden to transfer the rights and obligations of the head of the farm to another person, except for cases provided by law.

Farming is organized on agricultural land and reserve land.

A farm specializing in the production of livestock products is established if there are at least 30 conditional heads of livestock. The minimum size of the plots of land to be leased to the farm is at least 0.3 hectares in the irrigated lands of Andijan, Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana and Khorezm regions, at least 0.45 hectares in the irrigated lands of other regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and non-irrigated (and in dry land) it is at least 2 hectares.

The minimum size of the plots of land to be leased to farms specializing in the cultivation of agricultural products is at least 30 hectares for cotton and grain cultivation, and at least 5 hectares for horticulture, viticulture, vegetable growing and other crops ¹.

When the land plots are given, the farm undertakes to ensure that the yield of agricultural crops (based on the average annual yield for three years) is not less than the cadastral value of the land. This obligation is confirmed in the land plot lease agreement.

A farmer (personal assistant) farm is a family small commodity farm, which is a subject of farm law that grows and sells agricultural products based on the personal labor of family members on a plot of land given to the head of the family for lifetime ownership. The activity of a farmer (**personal assistant**) farm is regulated by the Law "On Farming". A farmer (**personal assistant**) farm can be implemented with or without the establishment of a legal entity according to the wishes of the members of the farm. A farmer (**personal assistant**) farm is created on a voluntary basis and is considered established after it is registered with the state and given a plot of land in the prescribed manner. The application for the grant of a plot of land shall be submitted to the management of agriculture (to a community of citizens) or to the administration of another agricultural or forestry enterprise, institution and organization, indicating the location, area, composition of the agricultural holding, and the use of the plot for the specified purpose. A farmer (**personal assistant**) farm cannot use hired labor in its activities on a permanent basis. The head of the peasant (**personal assistant**) household is one of the family heads or family members who are entitled to inherit a land plot in accordance with the procedure established by law. State registration of a farmer (**personal assistant**) farm is carried out within three days from the moment of submission of the application together with the necessary documents stipulated by the law by the district administration of the permanent residence of the farmer (**personal assistant**) farm. A state document giving the right to lifetime ownership of a farm plot of land and a certificate of state registration of the specified model are issued.

Farming is different from farming. It is known that the role of farms in improving the economy of our country and providing the population with agricultural products is incomparable. Farms are the main subject of agricultural production in our country. Along

¹(The third part of Article 5 is amended by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ORQ-240 of December 25, 2009 — NGO of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2009, No. 52, Article 555)

with farms, peasant (**personal assistant**) farms have their place in the cultivation of agricultural products in our republic . In turn, there are different aspects of these two agricultural production entities. According to Article 3 of the Law "On Farming", a farm is an independent economic entity engaged in the production of agricultural goods using leased land. That is, a farm must be established and operate as a legal entity. , according to Article 1 of the Law "On Farming", it is a family small commodity farm, which, based on the personal labor of family members, grows and sells agricultural products on a plot of land given to the head of the family for lifetime ownership. The activity in the farm is included in the activities of the business and can be carried out with the establishment of a legal entity or without the establishment of a legal entity according to the wishes of the members of the farm .

It can be seen from the above legislation that land plots are leased for a long period of time to farmers . That is, land plots for their activities are leased on the basis of an open tender for a period of up to fifty years, but not less than thirty years.

A plot of land is given to a farmer for lifetime ownership. If a farmer farm operates as a legal entity, a dehkan farm can operate as a legal entity or without a legal entity.

the farmer (**personal assistant**) farm is specialized only in farming, then the specialization of the farm is wider and apart from farming, it can be organized in animal husbandry, poultry farming and other areas.

According to Article 8 of the Law "On Farming", citizens who have a family and have lived in rural areas for at least three years can inherit for life a plot of land for farming up to 0.35 hectares in irrigated lands and up to 0.5 hectares in non-irrigated (lalmikor) lands. provided in size.

Article 5 of the Law "On Farming" states that the minimum size of the plots of land to be leased to farms specializing in the cultivation of agricultural products is at least 30 hectares for cotton and grain growing, and at least 5 hectares for growing horticulture, viticulture, vegetables and other crops.

At this point, it is worth mentioning the similar aspects of land use of these two subjects. The plots of land allocated for farming and farming cannot be subject to privatization, sale, mortgage, gift, or exchange. They also cannot be sublet.

Only the right to lease farm land and the heritable lifetime ownership right of a farm can be pledged for loans from banks.

Crisis situations in animal husbandry cannot be eliminated without combining state management with market instruments at the optimal level. The managerial role of the state is especially important in the optimal combination of economic methods and legislative support for the formation of new economic structures. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the specific characteristics of the agrarian sector, that is, the seasonality of production, the slow turnover of capital, the risk of production associated with the possibility of high exposure to natural forces.

It is appropriate to use the economic methods of state support through the formation of a system of granting preferential loans, as well as tax management, budget financing, rural social development, state programs, orders, effective customs policy, and others.

Also, issues of agrarian protectionism (protection of the economy from foreign

competition) are undoubtedly important directions of the state policy in the field of agriculture.

Regular and careful implementation of the above-mentioned measures will not only support the producer of agricultural products of the country, but also allow to bring the country's agriculture to the international market.

Today, we will consider the statistical analysis of the products produced in these areas of agricultural production, that is, farms, d ehkan (personal assistant) farms, and q agricultural enterprises. The analysis is based mainly on the 1-FX form (2 times a year) "Report on the activities of the farm ", the 1-DX form (2 times a year) "Report on the activities of farmers (personal assistant) farms", the 1-QX form (quarterly) "Agriculture activity report" we use information from state statistical reports. In the category of organizations performing agricultural activities, data on micro-firms and small enterprises were also taken into account by evaluation. That is, information on agricultural products produced in agriculture is presented by regions and categories of farms (Table 1).

Table 1. Cereal and legume crops grown in the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2020), total

	All category farms		including					
	tons	growth rate %	Farms		Farmer (personal assistant) farms		Organizations performing agricultural activities	
	tons	growth rate %	tons	growth rate %	tons	growth rate %	tons	growth rate %
Republic of Uzbekistan	7566613	101.7	6208329	99.2	831449	94.5	526835	175.3
Republic of Karakalpakstan	277685	94.7	219,916	92.1	42 872	100.1	14,897	126.5
regions:								
Andijan	652036	105.2	561 005	104.8	53 491	90.2	37 540	148.1
Bukhara	546556	96.0	413 449	96.4	122 355	91.1	10 752	176.4
Jizzah	732628	103.0	635 967	94.7	17 337	90.8	79 324	384.3
Kashkadarya	885665	94.4	771 603	93.8	94 363	94.4	19 699	121.0
New	240942	101.4	200 473	102.0	33 747	96.7	6 722	108.4
Namangan	510735	102.9	418 823	101.7	72 180	93.3	19 732	275.9
Samarkand	813057	107.5	723 107	110.0	80 114	91.4	9 836	91.4
Surkhandarya	678347	110.2	528 856	111.6	85 925	94.6	63 566	124.2
Syr Darya	467173	90.0	370 798	84.3	28 483	101.9	67 892	132.0
Tashkent	566973	99.3	381 526	79.7	22 935	90.1	162512	242.9
Ferghana	759262	112.5	707 232	113.8	28 683	90.8	23 347	107.0
Khorazm	435546	100.3	275574	98.1	148,956	100.2	11,016	224.4
Toshkent highway	8	100.0	-	-	8	100.0	-	-

As can be seen from the table, in 2020, grain and leguminous crops grown in all categories of farms in the republic amounted to 7,566,613 tons, of which 6,208,329 tons (82.0%) were in farms, 831,449 tons (11.0%) in peasant (personal assistant) farms, and 831,449 tons (11.0%) in rural Organizations carrying out economic activities accounted for 526,835 tons (6.9%). According to regions, the largest number of grain and leguminous crops grown on farms of all categories are Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Fergana and Jizzakh, respectively.



885665 tons, 813057 tons, 759262 tons and 732628 tons organized, and the least produced in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi, Khorezm and Syrdarya regions were 277,685 tons, 240,942 tons, 435,546 tons, and 467,173 tons, respectively. When looking at grain and leguminous crops grown in Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Fergana and Jizzakh regions by farm categories, 87.1%, 10.6% and 2.2% in agricultural holdings, peasant (personal assistant) holdings, and agricultural organizations, respectively. %; 88.9%, 9.8% and 1.2%; 93.1%, 3.8% and 3.1%; It was 86.8%, 2.4% and 10.8%. For these products, we can see that the share of farms in the rest of the regions is also high. For example, the share of farms in the cultivation of grain crops grown in the republic, including wheat, rice and leguminous crops, and raw cotton is 85.4%, 86.6%, 70.8%, 79.9% and 86.4%, respectively. organized the According to the data of the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, potatoes, vegetables, sugarcane, fruits and berries and grapes are grown, and especially livestock products, including large horned cattle, including cows, milk, sheep and goats, leather, sheared wool, horses, poultry. , obtained eggs, cattle and poultry raised for slaughter, and in the production of obtained honey, peasant (personal assistant) farms 92.8%, 93.2%, 94.3%, 81.4%, 83.9%, 85, It has a high share with 8%, 76.3%, 58.9%, 58.2%, 90.1% and 82.7%. Organizations carrying out agricultural activities on caught fish have a high rate of 48.8%.

Thus, the agricultural crisis that has occurred in our country in recent years requires the development of a clear state policy to support the supplier of agricultural products and bring the industry out of the situation.

In our opinion, the main tasks of the statistical study of the livestock industry in the current conditions are as follows: development of a program for statistical monitoring of the activity of the industry; determining the system of indicators describing the results of animal husbandry; to analyze the absolute speed and intensity of changes in production volumes of the main types of livestock products; analysis of structures and structural shifts in production volumes of the main types of agricultural products; conducting regional comparisons on the main indicators of agricultural production volumes; modeling and forecasting of one-dimensional series of dynamics describing the results of animal husbandry activity; analysis of various factors affecting the results of animal husbandry; modeling and forecasting of multidimensional series of dynamics.

References

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of the Seven Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2026".
2. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis.
3. Data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Department of Statistics of Agriculture and Ecology". January-December 2021. Source: stat.uz.
4. Afanasyev V.N., Agricultural statistics. Moscow 2003
5. Bashkatov B.I. Agricultural statistics. C is the basic general theory of statistics. - M.:2001.-87 p.
6. Berkinov B.B. Directions of development of infrastructures providing services to farms



in Uzbekistan. - T.: TDIU, 2007, p. -23;

7. Saidova D.N., etc. Agrarian policy and food security. Study guide. T.: Main Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2016. - 56 p. ,

8. Salimov B.T., Economics of agricultural infrastructure. Study guide. - T.: TDIU, 2004. p. 22-23,

9. Farmonov T.Kh. Prospects for the development of farms. - T.: New generation, 2004. - 30 p;

10. www.stat.uz

11. <http://kun.uz/9264573>

12. <http://mcx.ru>