

THE ROLE OF FARMERS IN THE ECONOMY AND PROSPECTS FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

Narinbayeva Gulnora Karimovna

Associate Professor of Tashkent State Agrarian University

Jalilov Shoxjahon Kholbozor Ogli

Senior Lecturer at Tashkent State Agrarian University

E-mail: shoxjahon.jalilov@mail.ru, Tel: +998942919339

Mirzaev Musurmon Umidullayevich

Assistant of Tashkent State Agrarian University

Khaitbayeva Dilobar Zahidovna

Assistant of Tashkent State Agrarian University

Annotation

The article covers the role of peasant farms in the economy and prospects of their development in Uzbekistan. Peasant farms play an important role in solving the food problem.

Keywords: peasant farms, food industry, product, product cost, gross income, net income, sales volume, revenue.

Introduction

The main goal of the agrarian sector reform of each country is to achieve the independence of food supply, which is of great socio - economic importance. The need to provide self-sufficient food is one of the conditions for maintaining independence, economic security and social stability in the country. Food security represents the provision of the population of the country with basic food products, taking advantage of sufficient domestic opportunities, reaching a minimum level of dependence on imports.

Everything in our country serves for a person, for his comfortable life. One of the main conditions for people to live a healthy life is to provide them with quality food products. Today, as the population on Earth increases, the demand for food also increases. This in itself causes an increase in the number of food-producing enterprises.

Peasant farms play an important role in solving the food problem. Peasant farms are one of the forms of Economic Conduct, in which one has the right to obtain legal status, engaged in farming and livestock in personal farms. Peasant farms were established

on the basis of previous individual farmland farms, and their status was determined by the “On The Peasant farm”, which was adopted on 30 April 1998.

Peasant farms play an important role in the formation of a class of owners in the village, in the economic development of the country, in particular, in solving the problem of food.

Literature View

Theoretical and methodological basis of the role of dexkan farms in the national economy and prospects for their development Abdurakhmonov Q.X, Yusupov .E.D, Umurzaqav A.P.,Tashbayev A.C, Tashbayev A.A, Abdug'aniyev.A, Samatov. G'. A, I.B.It is based on the scientific work of such scientists as Rustamova.

Materials and Methods

As a result of the economic reforms carried out in the agrarian sector of the Republic in the years of independence, farmer and peasant farms of agricultural activity based on various ownership are formed and functioning.

Now peasant farms actively participate in the socio-economic life of the country and play an important role not only in providing themselves with products, but also in ensuring the food security of the country, saving land and water resources, improving the peasant culture, bringing it from generation to generation, organizing new jobs in the village and educating the younger generation in the

Currently, there are 5 million peasant farms in the Republic. In 2020, the share of peasant farms has grown to 13 percent of the total crop area, about 14 percent of those employed in the economy, or about 49 percent of those working in the agricultural sector, 68.3 percent of the gross agricultural product of the Republic falls on them.

Table 1 lists the dynamics of changes in the crop area and land area of peasant farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 1 Dynamics of changes in crop and land area of peasant farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan

| Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Crop area, thousand hectares, Including: | 480,2 | 472,5 | 472,9 | 472,9 |
| Grain crops | 210,6 | 201,7 | 178,4 | 162,2 |
| Technical crops | 6,1 | 5,4 | 5,1 | 5,5 |
| Potatoes | 65,7 | 68,1 | 73,1 | 76,5 |
| Vegetables | 127,4 | 129,8 | 150,5 | 158,0 |
| Palace | 25,9 | 26,4 | 26,7 | 27,0 |
| Feed crops | 44,3 | 40,7 | 38,1 | 43,6 |

As can be seen from Table 1, the number of peasant farms in the Republic amounted to 480,2 thousand hectares in 2017, while in 2020 it amounted to 472.9 thousand hectares.

Today, as the peasant farms perform important social and economic functions such as the cultivation of food products in the country, the provision of the rural population with additional income, the creation of additional working places, further improvement of the existing organizational and legal conditions for their development is of paramount importance. Kuchay the comprehensive support of the state. 2.- table is presented the main number of cattle and the dynamics of production of basic agricultural products in peasant farms.

Table 2 The main number of cattle in peasant farms and the dynamics of production of basic agricultural products

| Indicators | 2017 yil | 2018 yil | 2019 yil | 2020 yil |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Cattle head number, cattle with large horns, thousand, head | 11461,2 | 11675,4 | 11983,3 | 12071,7 |
| Including: | | | | |
| Cows | 3983,5 | 4085,0 | 4351,2 | 4366,4 |
| Sheep and goats | 16516,5 | 17369,9 | 18034,7 | 18064,1 |
| Production of basic agricultural products, thousand tons | | | | |
| Potatoes | 2232,2 | 2347,6 | 2464,3 | 2539,8 |
| Vegetable | 6790,9 | 7090,9 | 6931,7 | 6815,4 |
| Palace | 99,3 | 1059,1 | 1147,6 | 1153,7 |
| Meat (in living weight) | 2051,9 | 2145,9 | 2236,5 | 2230,9 |
| Milk | 9278,8 | 9641,8 | 9995,8 | 10156,5 |
| Eggs, a thousand pieces | 3528,2 | 4020,8 | 4335,1 | 4491,6 |

Source: Sorry State Statistics Committee data

According to Table 2 it is known that in the case of the number of cattle heads in peasant farms and the dynamics of the production of basic agricultural products, we can see that in 2020, cattle with horns grew by 6105 thousand heads compared to 2017 year, cows by 3829 thousand heads, sheep and goats by 15476 thousand heads. When we make an analysis on the production of basic agricultural products, we can see that the production on each product is increased.

In order to further develop peasant farms in the future, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- in order to coordinate the activities of peasant farms on the Republican and regional scale, the organization of the association in a non-state form, which has its own division in each region and district, to develop ways of development for their districts;
- to improve the order of calculating the products grown in peasant farms, that is, to increase the level of accuracy of information;
- to encourage the establishment of private branch offices specializing in the provision of services and provision to peasant farms in rural areas (seedling, planting, agrotechnics of crops, selection, livestock, breeding, etc.);
- establishment of enterprises specializing in the purchase, storage, preparation and processing of livestock products grown in peasant farms on the basis of cooperation;

-development and implementation of procurement system of material and technical means (small technology, minitractor, equipment, etc.) on the basis of leasing, including provision of material and technical resources for the activities of peasant farms;

-farmer farms should be improved methodologies to take into account the formation of income and expenses.

-expansion of scientific practical and fundamental research work aimed at improving the development of peasant farms, including the norms for assessing their activities and the system of indicators.

The solution of these problems creates an opportunity for farmers to use their potential in the development of the agrarian sector more widely.

It should be noted that in the years of independence, a number of activities were carried out in order to create the necessary conditions for the further development of the activities of peasant farms. The adoption of specific legislative and legislative documents regulating the activities of peasant farms, the granting of opportunities for peasant farms to operate as a legal entity or without the establishment of a legal entity, the addition of workers working in peasant farms to the work-time labor experience are among the main sentences. As a result of the measures carried out, the land area of peasant farms and, accordingly, the amount of agricultural products produced in them has increased steadily. At the same time, in order for the peasant farms to operate more efficiently, generate more income, it will be necessary to carry out a number of other organizational work, improve the existing legal framework.

In the conditions where today's farmer farms are mainly engaged in the cultivation of cotton raw materials and grain growing, which has a strategic importance for the state, peasant farms occupy an important place in satisfying the population of the country with their exteriors to fruits and vegetables, livestock and other types of food. This is an important strategic task in its place. Because, today, the importance of dekhkan farms in ensuring food security of the country is incomparable, and in the near future their importance is preserved. The research shows that at the same time, there is a sufficient utilization of the available capacity in the peasant farms. There are a number of objective and subjective reasons for this, and the lack of improvement in the economic environment necessary for the development of peasant farms is one of the most fundamental of them.

At present, the economic sustainable development of peasant farms is caused by factors such as the lack of necessary technical means, the violation of mutual cooperative relations with other economic entities, the permeability of the system of procurement of grown products, the transformation into a more commodity-growing farms.

The fact that the integration of peasant farms with other sectors of Agriculture is not at the required level is one of the important factors hindering the activity of peasant farms.

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Conclusion

In conclusion, I would like to say that day is a system aimed at solving all problems aimed at the restoration of peasant farms in a way that is to carry out the work of everyone, in the process of comprehensive execution by the state- in the future, the further development of support will be a solid basis for increasing the effectiveness of the activities of agricultural enterprises, the study of additional workers in agriculture, the study of the socio-economic lifestyle of the rural population, the further development of the system for the improvement of work and social activities in agriculture.

In cases where peasant farms are of great importance in the economy and social life of the country, it is necessary to regulate them in a special way, coordinating their activity, providing them with all-round practical assistance, introducing them with material and technical resources.

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