

# THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF DEHKAN FARMS AND HOUSEHOLD PLOTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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## Abstract

*In the article, the role and importance of dehqan farms and household plots in the cultivation of agricultural products is presented in the scientific point of view.*

**Keywords:** *Agriculture, peasant farm, the specific importance of peasant and farmland in agriculture.*

**I**ntroduction: It is known that the main link in the reforms carried out in the agricultural sector is property relations. Property law, on the other hand, is a socio-economic basis for the development of society, through which material interest is formed, and as a result, mechanisms that develop all branches are formed naturally. On the basis of the economic reforms carried out by the Republic of Uzbekistan since its independence to the present day, the correct Organization of these property relations is to create healthy competition by creating various forms of ownership. As of January 1, 2021, the total land in the use of enterprises, organizations, institutions, farms and citizens on the administrative border of the Republic of Uzbekistan is 44,892.4 thousand hectares, of which the number of agricultural enterprises and organizations, together with farms, is 25,777. 2 thousand hectares, or 57.4% of the total land area, of which 3,731. 5 thousand hectares are irrigated lands. One of the largest sectors of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is agriculture. Agriculture performs two main historical functions, firstly, to meet the demand of the population for food; secondly, to fully satisfy the demand of industry for raw materials. In our republic, 25 million hectares of land serve directly for the cultivation of agricultural products from which the total area of land at the disposal of Agriculture was equal to 445 thousand hectares. And this means that it is necessary to develop a peasant economy.

According to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 1, 2021 № 680 “On peasant farming”, farming is a small family commodity farm, which, on the basis of personal labor of family members, produces and realizes agricultural products on a land plot assigned to the head of the family for life-long ownership, which is inherited. Activities in the peasant economy are included in the sentence of entrepreneurial activity and can be carried out according to the wishes of the members of the peasant economy with the establishment of a legal entity and without the establishment of a legal entity.

Agriculture is a labor activity related to the cultivation (processing) of agricultural products both for free trade and for family needs in private farmland plots.

Agriculture is not considered an entrepreneurial activity and does not require state registration of the farm.

A person who independently carries out activities based on participation in agriculture by personal labor for the cultivation (processing) of agricultural products can receive the status of a self-employed person in accordance with the procedure established by the employment legislation of the population.

Materials and analysis. As defined in the decree of the president of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 “Strategy of Actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021” PR-4947 “Deepening structural changes in the field of modernization and rapid

development of Agriculture” and consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening the country’s food security, expanding the production; further optimization of crop areas due to the reduction of areas where cotton and Spike grains are planted, planting potatoes, vegetables, feed and oil-bearing crops on the vacated land, as well as the placement of new intensive orchards and vineyards...” [8] remains an important task.

Resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 10, 2022 PP-373 on additional measures to increase the income of the population by supporting the creation of peasant farms, at the same time, in the reliable protection of the rights and legitimate interests of farmers, peasant farms and landowners, in the introduction of market mechanisms in the system, a number of problems and shortcomings are observed in the stable increase in the production volumes of agricultural products and the effective use of land areas [9].

At present, more than 4.9 million peasant farms and farmland owners work in our country on more than 524.7 thousand hectares of crop areas [10]. This indicates that peasant farms occupy a significant place in the production of agricultural products (Table 1).

**Table 1.**

**The number of peasant farms of the Republic of Uzbekistan, crop area [11].**

Indicators	Years				2021 to 2018, in %
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
In The Republic of Uzbekistan					
Number of peasant farms (thousand)	4548	4773	4712	4963	9,1
Crop area of peasant farms (thousand ha)	500,5	500,8	500,9	524,7	4,8

According to the table, we can see that the policy of our country over the past years, precisely measures to develop peasant farms and farmland owners, has affected the increase in the number of peasant farms by 9.1% compared to 2018 in 2021, by 4.8% of the cultivated area. And the change in the composition of arable land in peasant farms is given in the table below (Table 2).

In recent years, especially since 2018, the reason for the increase the role of peasant farms in the cultivation of agricultural gross products is the implementation of additional measures by the government of our country in the field of fruit and vegetable growing, horticulture and intensive gardening.

Analysis by categories of farms shows that 70.1% of the total volume of agricultural products corresponds to peasant (personal assistant) farms, 19.7% – to farms, 10.2%

– to organizations carrying out agricultural activities.

**Table 2.**

**Dynamics of changes in the composition of crop areas in peasant farms of the Republic of Uzbekistan (in the account of one thousand ha) [11]**

Indicators	Years			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total crop areas, including:	480,2	472,9	472,9	472,9
Spike crops	210,6	201,7	179,4	162,2
Potatoes	65,7	68,1	73,1	76,5
Carrots	127,4	129,8	150,5	158,0
Melon crops	25,9	26,4	26,7	27,0
Technical crops	6,1	5,4	5,1	5,5
Food crops	44,3	40,7	38,1	43,6

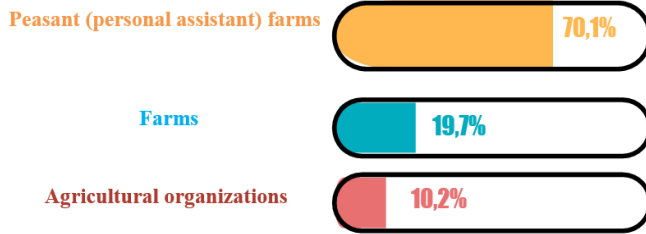


Figure 1. Distribution of agricultural products produced by categories of farms [11].

In the context of the global financial and economic crisis, in 2008-2009, explanatory work was carried out among the population, and peasant farms achieved high results in the cultivation of more fruits, vegetables, tomatoes, cucumbers, strawberries.

Also, The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev comprehensively studied the reforms carried out in agriculture throughout the territory of our republic, deeply studied the recommendations given by our government on the development of Agriculture and peasant farms, issued a number of decisions and decrees, contributing to the prosperity of our country. In particular, the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 4, 2017 № 119 “On the effective use of farmland and farmland of the population, additional measures for the development of water-resistant, export tree plantations”, PD-3025 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 1, 2017 “On the creation of the Association of nut producers and exporters”. This decision was the same term for peasant farms. It would be appropriate way if peasant farms use credit opportunities in the organization of Walnut plantations. To grow nuts, almonds, all the possibilities are enough to increase the

activities of peasant farms.

**Village of peasant farms of the Republic of Uzbekistan indicators of production of agricultural products (on account of a thousand tons)**

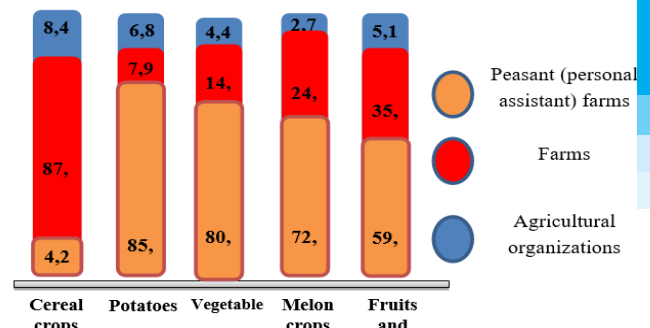


Figure 2. Village of peasant farms of the Republic of Uzbekistan indicators of production of agricultural products (on account of a thousand tons) [11].

Studies show that by 2020, grain crops accounted for 4.2%, potato production 85.3%, vegetable 80.7%, melons 72.5%, fruits and berries 59.8% were contributed by peasant farms.

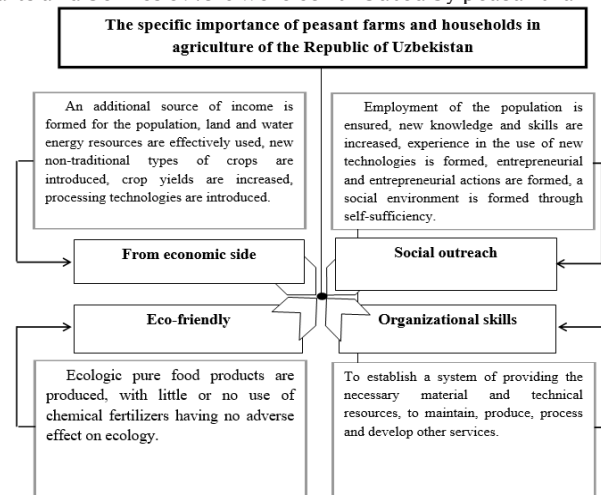


Figure 3. The specific importance of peasant farms and households in agriculture. \* compiled by the author.

Conclusion. To increase agricultural productivity in peasant farms, it is necessary to carry out:

- Introduction of types of crops with high yields to land areas;
- it is advisable to cooperate with organizations providing comprehensive services on the ground. These organizations should be directly close to peasant farms, and peasant farms will have the opportunity to solve all their problems through these organizations;
- for peasant farms, it is advisable to self-occupy the population by allocating land on a rental basis.

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