

Current State and Development Trends In the Activities of Peasant Farms

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Abstract

In this article, the analysis of the current state of peasant farm lands covered the last five years with accurate figures. It is also covered about how much peasant farm land has the agility for the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article presents analyze information on the distribution of peasant farms by land types, growth of agricultural products by land, changes in agricultural products in all also categories of farms. At the end of the article, a land normative was developed by the author, which will be necessary for the medical norms of food consumption of the population.

Keywords: What are peasant farm lands, what are tomato farm lands, the current state of peasant farm lands, the number of farms of all categories, the types of land of peasant farms, farming and livestock on agricultural land, the change in the volume of cultivated agricultural products, land area normative.

Introduction. One of the main leading places in the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is agriculture. In this regard, the state focused on improving agricultural relations and the development of the use of agricultural land. As a result, in the short term, necessary legislative documents were adopted. Farms, farms, agricultural farms and agricultural enterprises have been operating in our country.

According to January 1, 2023 in our republic, agricultural land is 27,148.5 million hectares of which irrigated land is 4,220. 5 million hectares. 60.5 percent of the territory of the Republic is occupied by agricultural land, which serves as the main tool in agricultural production. The highest indicator when looking at the cross section of farms of agricultural products is that in all gods there is a shortage of attention to peasant farms, but the need for further development of peasant farming is necessary.

According to the decree of the president of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "strategy of action on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" PF-4947, in the field

of" modernization and rapid development of Agriculture", deepening structural changes and consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening the country's food security, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, significantly increasing the export potential of the agrarian sector; further optimization of arable land due to the reduction of areas where cotton and cob grain are planted, the planting of potatoes, vegetables, feed and oil-producing crops on vacated lands, as well as the placement of a new intensive garden and vineyards..."[1] remains an important task.

"At the same time, in the reliable protection of the rights and legitimate interests of farmers, farmers and landlords, in the introduction of market mechanisms in the system,...a number of problems and disadvantages are observed in the stable increase in the production volumes of agricultural products and in the effective use of land areas.."[2]

Articles 24 and 242 of the Land Code of Uzbekistan on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on approval of regulatory legal documents on the procedure for renting land plots for agriculture" dated November 24, 2021 No. 709, paragraph 14 of the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on ensuring equality and transparency in land relations,, Resolution of PQ-20 of November 23, 2021" on measures to develop family entrepreneurship in fruit and viticulture, increase the share of peasant households in agricultural production".."[3]

According to the Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 10, 2022 PD-373 "on additional measures to increase the income of the population by supporting the organization of peasant farms", "to ensure food security and price stability in domestic markets in the country and increase their income by supporting the initiatives of the population in the agrarian sector, as well as — one product"on the principle of expanding agricultural production as well as increasing export potential" [4] implies that agricultural land should be used effectively.

According to statistics, the total land area of our Republic is 44,892.4 thousand hectares, as of January 1, 2023, of which the irrigated land area is 4,336. 1 thousand hectares. The Land Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan has its own characteristics according to the purpose and procedure for the use of land, which are divided into 8 categories according to Article 8 of the Land Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 1

Distribution of land stock by Category (thousand acres in size)

T/p	Categories of land fund	Total land area	Irrigated lands
1.	Agricultural lands	26 232,3	4 220,0
2.	Lands of settlements	225,8	50,7
3.	Land intended for industry, transport, communications, defense and other purposes	767,7	12,5
4.	Land intended for nature protection, health and recreation purposes	3 222,7	0,6
5.	Lands of historical and cultural importance	14,8	
6.	Forest fund lands	11 738,1	45,6
7.	Water fund lands	827,2	4,8
8.	Reserve lands	1 863,8	1,9
	Total lands:	44892,4	4336,1

As of January 1, 2023, the land assigned for individual housing and agricultural maintenance has a total of 741.1 thousand hectares and the number of farms (families) is 4,978,164 of which 19.7% of

personal subsidiary farms, i.e. 984.5 thousand, are re-listed as agricultural.

Table 2.

Dynamics of change in the number of farms of all categories and the composition of land areas in Uzbekistan

Indicators			Years					The difference between 2023 and 2019 %
			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Number of farms of all categories								
Farms (thousand tons)			154,3	84,2	90,7	91,8	93,6	-39,4
Peasant farms (thousand tons)	Total		4596,4	4771,2	4894,7	4969,2	4978,2	+8,3
	This from	p/a	456,9	501,7	845,7	976,4	984,5	+115
		h/f	4139,5	4269,5	4049,0	3992,8	3993,7	-0.4
Farmland of all categories								
Farms (thousand hectares)			6847,2	7331,0	5463,6	4791,1	4695,1	-31,5
Peasant farms (thousand hectares)	Total		697,4	726,0	732,3	738,9	741,1	+6,2
	This from	p/a	472,8	471,9	457,8	465,3	470,3	-0,1
		h/f	224,6	254,1	274,5	273,6	270,8	+20,5
Agricultural enterprises (thousand hectares)			213,3	378,5	442,5	451,0	451,5	+111

According to Table 2, in 2023, there were 93,644 farms in the Republic, which decreased to 60,687 compared to 2019, while in 2023 there were 4978,164 peasant and tomato farms in the Republic, of which 984,5 thousand make up peasants, while peasant and tomato farms increased to 381,749 compared to 2019.

It can be seen that the policy of our state, which has been conducted over the past years, namely measures for the development of peasant farms and landlords, has decreased by 0.1 percent in the number of peasant farms compared to 2019 in 2023 by our republic.

Table 3

Distribution of peasant farms in our republic by land types

Territories name	Total area (hec thousand)	Including			
		Irrigated lands	Dry lands	Meadow	Desert and semi-desert lands
Republic of Karakalpakstan	32 676	17318	8823	5228	1307
Andijan	28 995	15367	7829	4639	1160
Bukhara	42 997	22788	11609	6880	1720
Jizzakh	22 753	12059	6143	3641	910
Kashkadarya	64 011	33926	17283	10242	2560
Navoi	14 991	7945	4048	2398	600

Namangan	28 664	15192	7739	4586	1147
Samarkand	57 570	30512	15544	9211	2309
Surkhandarya	49 284	26120	13307	7885	1971
Sirdarya	12 071	6398	3259	1931	483
Tashkent	33 321	17660	8997	5331	1333
Ferghana	39 892	21143	10771	6383	1595
Khorezm	38 024	20153	10266	6084	1521

Looking at Table 3 we can see that in our Republic the distribution of peasant farms by land types was 53% in irrigated land, 27% in lalmi land, 16% in pastures and 4% in desert and semi-desert land.

Table 4

Farming and animal husbandry in the agricultural lands of our republic

Indicators	Years					The difference between 2023 and 2019
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Total area (thousand hectares)	697,4	726,0	732,3	738,9	741,1	+43,7
Farming (%)	69,7	69,5	70,1	72,1	72,3	+2,6
Animal husbandry (%)	30,3	30,5	29,9	27,9	27,7	-2.6

According to Table 4, if in 2023 the area of dechqan farms in our Republic amounted to 741.1 thousand, then we can see that 535,815 thousand were engaged in dechqan in the land area, and 205,285 thousand were engaged in livestock. In 2019, the agricultural area of dexqan amounted to 697.4 thousand, of which 486,088 thousand were engaged in dexkanization on land, while 211,312 thousand were engaged in livestock farming, the indicator is that in 2023 compared to 2019, agriculture increased by 43.7% by 2.6%, while livestock production decreased by 2.6%.

As of January 1, 2022, the volume of agricultural products produced is 347564.4 billion. souni. Of this, agricultural production was 179853.4 bn and livestock production was 167711.0 bn.

The highest volume of agricultural products in the regions of Samarkand (41833.9 billion soums), Andijan (35811.3 billion soums) and Bukhara(33255.9 billion soums). In contrast, low-volume areas can be cited as Sirdarya region (11465.3 mld), Republic of Karakalpakstan (13389.0 bn) and Navoi region (15266.7 bn).

When analyzing the growth rate of agricultural products produced in the cross section of Regions, high growth rates are in Namangan region (104,3), Samarkand region (103,9), Navoi region (103,9) and Tashkent region (103,8). In Surkhandarya province (102.5), Khorezm province(103.3), Jizzakh province (103.4) and Sirdarya province (103.4), there is a low percentage of opposite growth rates.

Analyzing agricultural and livestock products in the cross section of the regions, the regions with a high share of agricultural products include Andijan (63.3 %), Ferghana (59.8 %), Syrdarya (59.5 %), Namangan (58.3 %), Samarkand (54.3 %), Surkhandarya (53.4 %) and Bukhara (52.0%), on the contrary, Navoi (64.5%), Kashkadarya (59.3%), Jizzakh (59.1%), Khorezm (53.9 %). We can bring the regions of Tashkent (50.6 %) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (50.5%).

Table 5

Variation of agricultural products in all categories of farms, %

Indicators	Years				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Farms	26,9	27,8	29,2	31,4	8,1
Peasant farms	70,1	68,0	65,9	62,2	87,4
Agricultural enterprises	3,0	4,2	4,9	6,4	4,5

Analysis of all economic categories shows that 87.4% of the total volume of agricultural products corresponds to farmers and nurseries, 8.1% - to farms, 4.5% - to organizations carrying out agricultural activities,

When the distribution of the share of agricultural products by region in the cross section of economic categories was analyzed, it was observed that the highest indicators corresponded to peasant and tomato farms in all regions.

And the change in the composition of arable land in peasant farms is given in the table below (table 6).

Table 6

Dynamics of change in the volume of agricultural products grown on peasant farms, thousand tons

Indicators		Years				The difference between 2023 and 2019
		2019	2020	2021	2022	
Total produced farming products		12723,2	12218,0	12236,0	12541,8	-1,5
Of which						
Corn	Total	879,8	788,4	747,9	777,7	-12
	peasant farms in percentage	11,8	10,3	9,8	9,7	-2,1
Potato	Total	2539,7	2438,8	2462,2	2483,5	-2,2
	peasant farms in percentage	82,2	77,6	75	72,2	-10
Vegetable	Total	6814,9	6506,8	6568,8	6766,0	-0,8
	peasant farms in percentage	66,7	62,4	60,5	60,6	-6,1
Fruit	Total	1602,0	1578,1	1560,4	1594,6	-0,5
	peasant farms in percentage	58,2	56,1	54,7	53,4	-4,8
Vintage	Total	886,8	905,9	896,7	920,0	+3,7
	peasant farms in percentage	55,3	56,4	52,9	52,3	-3

According to the report of January 1, 2022, analyzing the data on grain crops grown by economic categories, it should be noted that 78.8% of the production of grain crops corresponds to the contribution of farms, 9.7% to farmers and tomorkas, 11.5% to organizations carrying out agricultural activities, respectively, 36.4% of the production of vegetables corresponds to farms, 60.6% to farmers and tomorkas, 3.0% 25.9% of potatoes to farms, 72.2% corresponded to farmers and nurseries, 1.9% to organizations carrying out agricultural activities, 53.3% of polyz crops to farms, 42.9% to farmers and tomorkas, 3.8% to organizations carrying out agricultural activities, 43.3% of fruits and berries to farms, 53.5% to farmers and tomorkas, 3.2% to organizations carrying out agricultural activities, 45.2% of grapes to farms to the farms, 52.3% to the peasant and tomato farms, 2.5% fell to organizations carrying out agricultural activities.

Table 7

Permanent population of Tashkent region

Permanent population	Years					The difference between 2023 and 2019 (+;-)
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Total population thousand people	2898,5	2941,9	2975,9	2939,7	2993,4	+ 94,9
Including						
The population of the city is one thousand people	1427,50	1446,7	1469,9	1476,5	1499,5	+ 72
The population of the village is one thousand people	1471,00	1495,2	1506,0	1463,2	1493,9	+ 22,9
Number of births	64086	65954	72659	73555		+ 9469
Death toll	16035	18400	18121	14801		-1234

Looking at Table 7, we can see that until 1 October 2023, the permanent population was 2,993.4 thousand people. If we analyze the last 5 years, we can see that this indicator increased by 94.4 thousand by 2023 compared to 2019. This indicator is increasing from year to year, and it is clear that the demand for food in itself will increase. In the modern region of vaqta Tashkent, the land area of peasant farms is 33,321 thousand hectares, which corresponds to 0.01 hectares per capita. In keeping with the medical norms of food consumption of the population, we have developed a land area narmativ that will be necessary for the production of food products that will be needed for one person (Table 8).

Table 8

Land area narmativ, which will be necessary for the medical norms of food consumption of the population

№	Basic food products	Food intake per 1 person	1 land area corresponding to human - made food products
		In 1 year	In 1 year
1.	Textured products	17,2 kg	0,03 ha
2.	Potato	54,82 kg	0,002 ha
3.	Vegetables	34,63 kg	0,0003 ha
4.	Poly products	19,61 kg	0.02 ha
5.	Fruit	65,31 kg	0.008 ha
6.	Vintage	13,92 kg	0.003 ha
Total		155,49 kg	0.062 ha

Conclusion. From the table above, we can see that in 1 year, the main food intake per 1 person is 155.49 kg, while the land area corresponding to the food production produced for 1 person is 0.062 hectares. Analyzing the indicators on the example of the Tashkent region, we can see that 0.01 hectares of land per capita are suitable, and 0.052 hectares of land on narmativ are scarce. In conclusion, the

demand for peasant farm land and shows that we need to use these lands more efficiently. As a result of the studies, it is required to carry out the following in order to increase agricultural productivity in peasant farms:

- introduction of varieties and quality seeds of crop species with high yield to land areas;
- formation of a ridge of comprehensive advice on solving the problems of peasant households with the cultivation of products on the basis of the organization of structures providing integrated service services in places;
- it is advisable to self-occupy the population by allocating land on the basis of rent for peasant farms.

LITERATURE

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