
The Main Tasks Of Farms And Dekhkan Farms In Ensuring Productive Security In Uzbekistan

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Abstract. *This article talks about ensuring food security and what an important role farmers and dekhkan farms plays its. The problem of food security is exacerbated by the narrowing of the gap between the possibilities of agricultural production to meet the standards of human health per capita, and therefore it is necessary to study ways to solve the provision of food for humanity.*

Keywords. *Food security, malnutrition, forms of malnutrition, share of farms and dekhkan households.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, in the world, one of the most important issues is developing food strategies to increase global production and protection of the consumer market. So like, "... today there are more than 900 million people in the world and no more than 30 percent of the world's population is affected by the problem malnutrition [1] ". Thus, the problem of food security exacerbated by narrowing the gap between opportunities agricultural production to meet standards human health per capita. If we turn to statistics, every third person in the world suffers from malnutrition, 156.5 million children under the age of 5 years stunted, more than 52 million people suffer from exhaustion. Worst of all, malnutrition accounts for about 45% of deaths in children under the age of five, especially in low and middle income countries (LMIC).

In the last ten years, the diet of the world's population is changing rapidly. As a result of globalization, urbanization and growth income people get into a new food environment; range the food they consume is expanding, and their dietary patterns diversify, which has both negative and positive effects.

Crisis recurring constantly in four countries (Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen) is characterized by the threat of hunger, could undermine progress in food security. And if this dynamics continues, then by 2030 there will be every second a person who runs counter to the goal of eliminating all forms by this time malnutrition.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose of the article is systemization of international farmers and agricultural business and defining on this its theoretical context and importance in the socio-economic development.

In the investigation we used scientific methods of comparative and logical analysis, synthesis, grouping and scientific abstraction.

Researches of Uzbekistan, and foreign experts in field of agriculture, farmers and households, the Law of Uzbekistan “On Farmers” from 1998.

The research is conducted of the empirical and theoretical, induction and deduction, mental modeling methods.

Important are the results of works and research work on the development of small business and family entrepreneurship in agriculture, the development of dekhkan farms in its structure by such foreign scientists as M.Treysi, E.Xedi, D.Dillon, U.S.Balandin, A.V. Chayanov, G.I.Shmelev, A.I.Shapochnikov, S. A. Belozarov, E. Budko, A. Bobok, V. Zherebin, A. Romanov, I. G. Kopanev, G. V. Chubukov, A. Raskazov, Z. I. Kalugina, T. P. Antonova, Z. Temirova, P.N. Sizova, Yu.S. Balandin, O.S. Belokrylova, A. Oleinik, G.A. Kaliev, L. Abalkin, N. Utukin, S. Pirogov and others.

In the field of development and increasing the efficiency of the agrarian economy in Uzbekistan, research was carried out by such scientists as A. Ulmasov, B. B. Berkinov, A. M. Zhuraev, B. Salimov, R. Kh. Khusanov, O. Zokirov, S. Gafurov, U.P. Umurzokov, N.S.Khushmatov, K.A. Choriev, S.Khashimov, O. Makhmudov, N.M. Narzullaev, Kh.R. Yakubova, S.N. Usmonov, Yu.T. Dodobaev, R. Khakimov, M. Ch.Kosimov, R.Kh. Ergashev, Z.Sh. Shokhodzhaeva, B.F.Sultanov, A.A. Abdusamatov, U.K. Akhmedov and others.

In the context of modernization and diversification of the economy of the agrarian sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan due to the fact that the sustainable development of agriculture, the growing demand of the population for food in the future is all sided with the activities of dekhkan farms, landowners need to develop recommendations to increase the income of dekhkan farms further development of their activities.

3. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

In theory and practice, essentially different forms differ.

Malnutrition: malnutrition (too low weight body, stunting and wasting); nutritional deficiencies microelements; as well as overweight and obesity. These forms malnutrition occurs in all countries - both developed and and developing - and can be present at the same time at the country level, communities, families and individuals.

Sharp changes in the global climate, population growth and increased demand for agricultural products led to the need for consistent reforms in this area. As a result Climate Warming and Environmental Pollution World the health organization (WHO) said there is a need to increase consumption of fruits and vegetables daily up to 400-500 grams, but, to Unfortunately, this standard is around 150-200 grams worldwide. According to the recommendation of international nutritionists, at least 50% human food should be fruits and vegetables [2].

It should be noted that the above figures speak for themselves, and this means that the countries of the world and states must ensure food security, since food security, it is an element of the national security of the state. Humanity, every moment is faced with a situation in which they have or do not have physical and economic access to adequate quantitatively safe food required to maintain active and healthy life. The state of the economy in which, despite on fluctuations in world markets, on the one hand, in quantities, corresponding to scientifically sound indicators, on the other hand, at the level of medical standards with guaranteed stable supply food and is called food security.

If current UN forecasts show continued growth population in the future, then food security should be provided in the best possible way. These projections are steadily declining population growth rates, for example, the world population is expected to will reach 9.8 billion people in 2050 and 11.2 billion people by 2100.

And these are huge numbers, which mean that it requires development agro-industrial sphere.

Especially, the pandemic crisis has shown that food security should always be an essential solution for all countries. A significant slowdown in economic growth in all countries, especially in countries where unemployment has risen and economic the effects of Covid-19 will be felt even more strongly, will put countries, especially those that depend on food imports, in a situation where they it will be difficult to find the necessary resources for the procurement food.

As food demand falls in 2020, prices too decreased, this had a negative effect, led to consequences with a minus for farmers and the agricultural sector. For example, based on preliminary findings of studies conducted in April 2020, the pandemic has had a negative impact on transport, storage, marketing, food finance and resource availability.

Most of all in the field of transportation, storage and distribution suffered the fishery value chain, followed by milk and dairy production and distribution chains follow, livestock, cereals and legumes. Due to the high share of dekhkan farms in maintaining stability of food supplies in our country are large-scale reforms for the development of these enterprises. But “There are a number of problems and shortcomings in the reliable protection of rights and the legitimate interests of dekhkan farms and landowners, the introduction market mechanisms into the system, sustainable development agricultural production and efficient use land ... ”[3].

Therefore, priority was given to “deepening the structural reforms and consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening food security countries, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, a significant increase in the export potential of the agricultural sector ”[4]. The implementation of these tasks indicates the need to develop agricultural production in dekhkan farms.

4. RESULTS

In Uzbekistan, in recent years, a number of measures have been taken to strengthening food security, in particular, January 16, 2018 year, the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan "On measures to further ensuring food security of the country ". This decree provides for the development of a draft law on food security setting measures to saturate market of high-quality, safe and affordable food products, timely elimination of threats to stability food market, flexible customs and tariff regulation of food imports.

FAO provides assistance to countries, and Uzbekistan on five priority areas: diversification of systems crop production and sustainable intensification of production; efficient agricultural production methods; production livestock products, the fight against animal diseases and beekeeping; development of aquaculture and fisheries in inland reservoirs; rational use of natural resources.

And there is a global FAO project - locust control methods, implemented in many countries of the world and in Uzbekistan in particular. At the end of 2019, in the structure of GDP (GVA), the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries amounted to 28.1%. As of January 1, 2020, the number of farms amounted to 92.6 thousand units, dehqan (personal subsidiary) farms - 5.0 million units, organizations engaged in agricultural activities - 27.6 thousands of units.

Of the total number of farms in the field of cotton growing and grain growing they amounted to 40 thousand units, gardening and engaged in the production of grapes - 31 thousand units, livestock - 14.8 thousand units, vegetable and melon growing - 5 thousand units, others directions - 1.8 thousand units (127.0%).

The volume of agricultural production in January-December 2019 amounted to 215.7 trillion. sum, or 102.7% to the corresponding period of 2018, including products crop production reached 108.3 trillion. soums (103.7%), livestock - 107.4 trillion sum (101.7%). The share of crop production is 50, 2% and animal husbandry 49.8% of the total volume of production enterprises agriculture.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is the largest in Central Asia producer of fruit and vegetable products. Provide farm, dehqan and personal subsidiary plots for the tutelage of the state. As well as measures taken at the level of practical decisions and legislation help to ensure that the spring sowing was successful, the new harvest of fruits and vegetables is free reached consumers, and industry workers could relatively easily get to their jobs.

This also applies to effective organizing transportation of seasonal workers between regions republics. For example, legislative documents allow engage in agribusiness, including multiplying greenhouses. In currently there are 8.5 thousand hectares of greenhouses in the country, from of which 40 hectares of greenhouses using hydroponics technology. In these greenhouses more than 500.0 thousand tons of vegetables and citrus fruits are grown, which delivered to the population in winter. And also in the Republic

Uzbekistan has introduced modern storage methods (control atmosphere, shock freezing), sorting, sizing and packaging fruit and vegetable products.

In the context of modernization and diversification of the agricultural economy sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan due to the fact that sustainable development agriculture, growing population demand for food in the future, everything is connected with the activities of dekhkan farms, landowners, it is urgent to develop recommendations for increasing the income of dekhkan farms based on further development their activities.

Measures taken by the government of Uzbekistan, based on which is the Resolution of the President adopted on May 1, 2020 of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure food safety, rational use of available resources and state support for agriculture during the period of coronavirus pandemics "are commendable. Since everything has been created for farmers and dehkans the necessary conditions for obtaining a bountiful harvest, in particular:

the system of state orders for cotton was simplified, which provides farmers with the opportunity to grow other, more profitable crops;

the tax rate for the use of water resources by volumes used for irrigation agricultural land;

the deadlines for the payment of property tax and land tax have been extended individuals by October 15, 2020;

all costs associated with the implementation of irrigation and reclamation activities are fully covered by the state budget;

horticulture and viticulture funds allocated 300 billion soums for the development of free and dry lands. At the same time, it is planned to sell reclaimed land on a lease basis for a period of five to ten years with the condition procurement of a certain type of food products;

in 55 districts of the republic it is planned to open this year specialized shops for the sale of fertilizers;

introduced a subsidy mechanism for the cultivation of pedigree cattle in the amount of up to two million soums and 400 thousand sums - purebred sheep and goats;

a mechanism for providing at the expense of the State Entrepreneurship Support Fund guarantees in the amount of 50 percent of the amount of loans up to 20 billion soums allocated commercial banks for the implementation of projects in animal husbandry, poultry farming, fish farming and rabbit farming.

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