



Improving the use of Agricultural Land in Kashkadarya Region

Ochilova N. A.

Karshi Engineering and Economics Institute basic doctoral student of the Department of Innovative Economics

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the land using of farms and the population of Kashkadarya region, the types of crops grown, their level of productivity, changes in gross yield, the factors influencing their impact on the proposed and analytical factors.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 22 Jan 2022

Received in revised form

22 Feb 2022

Accepted 22 Mar 2022

Keywords: agriculture, dekhkan farms, arable land, land use, agricultural production, efficiency.

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INTRODUCTION

At present, the role of agriculture in the socio-economic development of the country is invaluable. At present, the issues of further deepening the organizational and economic mechanisms of targeted use of land in agriculture and horticulture in our country are of particular importance due to their content and essence. Today, New Uzbekistan is being built on the important idea of "a society based on human dignity and a people's state". On the basis of this noble goal set by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the people of our country are becoming the real authors of the new reforms. Because "the development of the national economy, ensuring its growth at the level of modern requirements, the implementation of a fair social policy, the development of human capital"¹ are among the planned tasks.

¹Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", 28.01.2022

In this regard, the lands of farms and the population have a significant place. According to statistics, “as of January 1, 2022, there are a total of 18,783 farms in Kashkadarya region, of which 5,706 are legal entities. Currently, more than 600,000 landowners in the region are using the land efficiently and growing agricultural products. At present, the average land area per farm in the region is 0.34 hectares”².

It is well-known that one of the basic human needs is food. Today, there are only a handful of hardworking farmers in the countryside who earn a living from a piece of land, cultivate their fields without leaving a single inch of land, and bring blessings to their families. With their hard work and efforts, they not only make a living, but also enrich the country's domestic market and contribute to the further improvement of the socio-economic situation in society. To date, the country has created great benefits and privileges for farmers, heads of farms and landowners. The legal framework, organizational measures and financial support created by the state are a clear proof of our opinion.

In particular, in order to radically reform the agricultural sector, improve the regulatory framework for the introduction of market mechanisms, modern innovative technologies in agriculture, a total of 63 documents, including 6 laws of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 26 laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 42 court decisions have been made and the legal framework for the reforms has been further improved”³.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Scientific research of foreign and domestic scientists comments are given in this field, abstracts, dissertations, monographs and scientific articles. However, it would be expedient to study and analyze more the factors influencing the purposeful use of land by farmers and the population, increasing the efficiency of production.

Analysis of scientific works and articles of leading scientists I.Minakov, O.Nazarenko, V.I.Nalsov, P.A.Plashinskiy, M.P.Tushkanov, S.S.Gulomov, K.Kh. Abdurakhmanov, B.T.Salimov, N.S.Khushmatov, F.Jurayev, R.Kh.Ergashev, S.N.Khamrayeva, G.T.Samiyeva and the experience gained in this field in Uzbekistan show that in many foreign countries, including our country, and there are a number of challenges related to the development of the population's arable land, the improvement of management strategies, the improvement of mechanisms for the use of land and water resources, and the consequent increase in labor productivity and profitability. In particular, we can cite to study the demand of the population for agricultural products, to organize regular agro-technical measures to increase productivity, to expand the number of skilled workers with scientific and practical knowledge, to organize training and retraining of products.

Research methodology. Research methods such as observation, comparison, interview, and questionnaires were used to conduct research on the topic.

RESULTS

In recent years, legal, socio-economic measures have been taken in Kashkadarya region to develop the agricultural sector. In particular, in April 2021, the new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Dekhkan Farms" was adopted. This law is a combination of the following: On Dekhkan Farms, the law is the only one that has a total of 1 hectare of land, and the dekhkans is the

²Data of the Statistics Department of Kashkadarya region

³Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 205 "On measures to organize the efficient use of land plots in dekhkan farms." March 18, 2018. Source: lex.uz

only one that has the right to be considered as an asset, The following are the main reasons for the lack of information on the situation in the region: the lack of information on the situation in the region, the lack of information on the situation in the region, the lack of information on the situation in the region, and the lack of information on the situation in the region.

There are no restrictions on the size of land plots, and the newly established farms will be leased land only for a certain period of time.

As of January 1, 2022, the region's farms are growing grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables, potatoes and melons from the main food products.

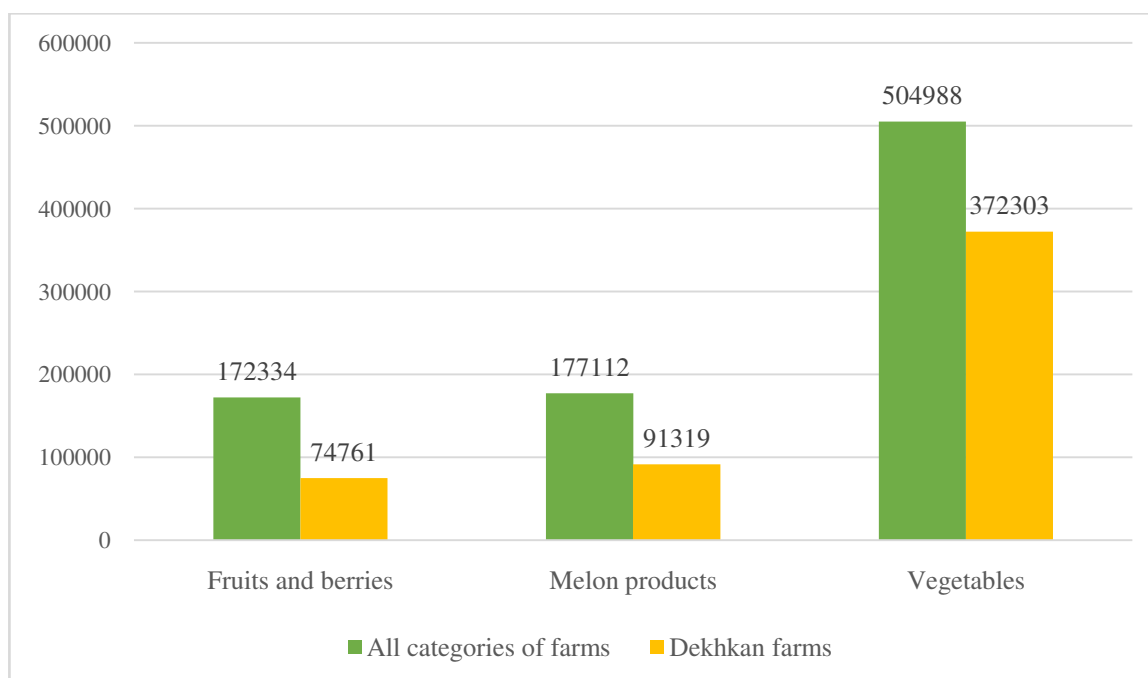


Figure 1. The share of dekhkanfarms in the production of Kashkadarya region in 2021.

If we look at the figures, last year in Kashkadarya region 504988 tons of vegetables were grown in all categories of farms, of which 372303 tons fell to the share of dekhkan farms.

We can see an increase of 102% compared to last year. The total production of melons and gourds in the region amounted to 177,112 tons, of which 91,319 tons were produced on farms, which is 104% more than in the same period last year. Fruits and berries produced a total of 172,334 tons, while farms produced 74,761 tons of fruits and berries, compared to last year's harvest, we can see an increase of 102% (Figure 1).

If we analyze the level of productivity, in 2021 it was 89.6 c / ha in farms, while in dekhkan farms it was 139.7 c / ha, an increase of 114% over the previous year. In terms of production, it is clear that farms have a much higher rate than farms. The following are the growth rates of agricultural production in Kashkadarya region in 2010-2021 (Figure 2).

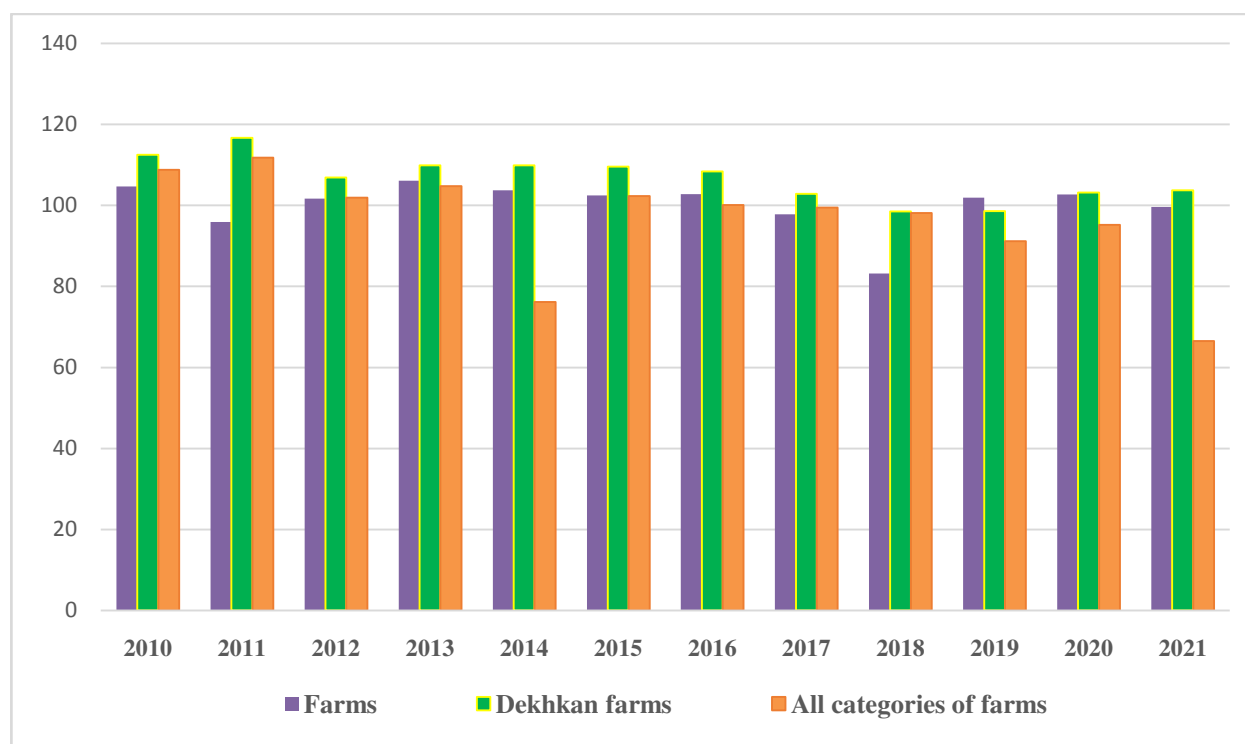


Figure 2. Growth rates of agricultural production in Kashkadarya region (%).

DISCUSSION

It can be seen that the economic performance of dekhkan farms is higher than that of farms and other organizations engaged in agricultural activities. When we analyze the growth rate of each year compared to the previous year, if we look at the positive results from 2010 to 2017, there is a relative decline in 2018-2019. We connect the reasons for this with the production process and try to analyze them with the example of direct influencing factors.

Natural, scientific, technical and economic factors play an important role in the production of crops and increase the level of productivity in farms.

Natural factors:

- location and natural climate of the farm;
- level of fertility of the land allocated for cultivation;
- the level of water supply of the farm;
- the effect of sunlight on the field;
- access to groundwater;
- conditions for the development of plants and various insects;
- change of precipitation days.

Scientific and technical factors:

- the level of mechanization and electrification of production on the farm;
- development of tactical and strategic management skills;

- the characteristics of the crop, the availability of sufficient knowledge and skills to create new varieties;
- proper organization and control of agro-technical measures;
- opportunities for the proper use of social infrastructure;
- relations with industrial enterprises and customers.

Economic factors:

- the level of use of banking services by farmers to cover the costs associated with the production of crops;
- the level of labor resources of dekhkan farms and economic evaluation of their labor;
- availability of material and technical resources and their repair and renewal;
- expenditures on training for the application of foreign experience and innovative methods;
- transport costs associated with the production process, changes in prices for services in the infrastructure;
- the role of investment in the development process;
- changes in supply and demand, etc.

Taking into account these factors, the implementation of production activities on farms is an important tool for increasing efficiency, increasing the level of profitability, the development of the agricultural sector in Kashkadarya region.

CONCLUSION

From the above, it can be concluded that the increase in economic indicators such as efficient land use, productivity, gross yield, income, profitability and profitability in farming are the main factors influencing them.

We believe that the following should be taken into account when organizing the activities of dekhkan farms and achieving high economic indicators:

- defining clear goals and objectives by product type;
- take measures to increase the quality of land for dekhkan (land) use;
- applying mineral and organic fertilizers instead to increase and maintain productivity;
- introduce ways to use foreign experience;
- establishing contacts with banks and launching credit lines;
- use of innovative methods of production process;
- involvement of specialists with scientific and practical knowledge and appropriate assessment of their work;
- in-depth study of the marketing system, such as the rational distribution of income.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

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