

## Ways to Develop the System of Services in Farms

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### Abstract

Today, the competitive environment in the world agricultural market is becoming stronger and stronger. This is especially the case in markets such as dairy and meat products, fruit and vegetable products, wet and dried fruits, canned and processed agricultural products. The size, quality, level of development of sales markets and other factors of agricultural products grown in such a situation have their impact. This requires the provision of the population with food products and industry with raw materials through the development of an efficient land management system in agriculture.

The level of development of farms, their role and importance in the agricultural economy is determined by the current state of the socio-industrial sphere of the village. Farms of the population play a role in ensuring stability in rural areas. In rural areas, low wages and real incomes are the basis for intensifying the development of farms. Motives for setting up and running farms on private land include earning additional income and providing the family with agricultural products, and as a result of their labor activities, these farms are formed and tend to develop as the main source of production.

The article scientifically describes the role and importance of raising the living standards of farmers through the sustainable development of their farms, the formation of the market of agricultural products, its peculiarities, ways of state support in increasing real incomes. In particular, attention is paid to the ways of innovative development of the system of services to the population, the widespread application of scientific achievements, increasing the export potential of the industry.

**Key words:** horticulture, field horticulture, residential horticulture, horticultural service, innovative technologies, science integration, food security, diversification, export.

### Introduction

According to FAO estimates, to meet the growing population's demand for food, it is necessary to increase agricultural production by 60% by 2050. This requires the development of property relations that specialize in the cultivation of agricultural products that adapt to the negative effects of global climate change on agricultural production in the efficient use of available land, water and other resources.

The formation and settlement of property relations is characterized, first of all, by the existence of economic structures in agriculture. For example, in agriculture, agro-clusters are the main producers of goods, large-scale producers of farms, small producers of farms and small farms. The overall goal of horticulture is to meet the needs of the agricultural product market, food security, and the population (G. Caneva et al. 2020, Timm Kroeger et al. 2007).

### Literature review

One of the most effective ways in the economy is to make small farms at the disposal of the population in Uzbekistan, where they work side by side with large producers. As a proof of this, foreign experience shows that even in countries where agriculture is developed at the expense of large farms, private farms, which are the property of the population, maintain their samapadop. For example, in Japan, the bulk of gupuch is grown on subsistence farms, in the United States more than 30% of apples are accounted for, in Hungary more than 60% of

exports are accounted for by subsistence farms, and in Bulgaria 55% of exports are by farms. At the same time, the country fully supplies the domestic market with agricultural products, so the importance of such farms in the country's economy is growing from year to year. In this regard, the relevance of the doctrine of small farms based on private property has been fully demonstrated in the globalization of agriculture, and as a result of the use of individual farms in the field of agriculture, promising areas of economic development are opening up.

### Methodology

The contribution of horticultural farms to the country's economy in terms of basic foodstuffs is significant, and the products grown on these farms play a crucial role in the development of the country's economic potential. It is observed to increase. For example, in 2019, 89.6% of potatoes, 80.0% of vegetables, 68.7% of melons, 94.1% of meat products and 96.2% of milk will be accounted for by farms. Therefore, horticulture is an important resource in meeting the food needs of the rural population, which is a large family. It also provides an opportunity to exchange and sell the surplus of consumption, thereby meeting the needs of the rural population for their own monetary income (Aliev Ya. 2020).

With the allocation of land to the people, their sense of dependence on the state was eliminated. The landlord began to make a profit, feeling free and independent as the owner of the property. As a result of the allocation of additional land for private use to the population, its total area has grown rapidly, and the majority of the rural population is engaged in additional labor there, which is also the main labor activity in some areas.

The average land area per household per household is 0.24 ha in rural areas and 0.11 ha in urban areas. Makes up Dehkan farms, which are the private property of the population, account for about 3% of fixed assets in agriculture (excluding domestic animals). 92% of the area under potatoes, 89% of vegetables and 58% of fruits and grapes are planted in the country.

Establishment of farms solves four socio-economic problems:

formation of property relations;

to awaken and strengthen the sense of ownership of farmers;

organization of economic activities in rural areas on a completely new basis through legislation and the transition to a time-consuming economic system;

Creating a solid foundation for the emergence of new property owners in Uzbekistan.

An analysis of agricultural potential suggests that given the role of horticulture in developing the economy and meeting the needs of the population, it is very difficult to increase the number of farms that are optimally affiliated with other types of farms. Because farming is a special labor activity for the rural population, it provides employment to the labor-intensive population, to the main job it is a source of additional work, dapomad (Bo Yan et al. 2020, ChenchenRen et al. 2019). Labor activity is based on the individual labor of the family member and is organized at the expense of material and moral support using the means of production available to him, as well as the means of production which are the property of the community. Therefore, the direct closure of the state, companies, collective farms in the use of the means of production is one of the most important issues, and reliance on the economy is one of the requirements of today.

It should be noted that due to the difficulties in the economy, it is not only the closure of the farm, but in some cases also the main means of labor, which also determines the components of economic development (Giacomo Zanello et al. 2019, John M. Polimeni et al. 2018, K. Williams-Guillén et al. 2014).

Nationwide, since the cultivation of plant products from agricultural products on farms is easy and does not require a lot of money in the process of work, the population has often focused on growing more types of agricultural products. It should be noted that no one plans

the development of the farm for each household, and what to produce depends on the will of those who run it. The production of the type of products sold by the population as a commodity in recent years stems from the current economic situation (AlievYa. 2020).

Farming is the labor activity of the population related to the free trade of agricultural products on their land plots and the cultivation of them for family needs.

The concepts of "dehkan farm" and "private landowners" used in practice today have the same meaning, they are engaged in the cultivation of agricultural products on land plots.

PP-4716 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 18, 2020 "On additional measures to support landowners and ensure employment"

## Data Analysis

Figure 1. A system of support and maintenance of landowners

There are a number of options to choose from when using the brakes:

- ☐ farming
- ☐ planting crops
- ☐ feeding animals or birds
- ☐ Establishment of small workshops

Land management activities can be carried out in the following places:

Field plots - plots of land allocated from the lands of settlements on the basis of inherited lifelong ownership for the purpose of growing agricultural products for family needs, as well as up to 0.06 hectares for agricultural purposes or inherited from the forest fund.

residential plot is a plot of land allocated on the basis of inherited lifelong possession right for individual housing construction and improvement of housing.

Farmers have the following rights:

- ☐ state registration of a person running a farm is not required
- ☐ a person engaged in gardening can register his activity as selfemployment
- ☐ the products grown and processed by the owner of the land plot on his land plot are his private property
- ☐ Landowners independently determine the price of their agricultural products, as well as independently manage their income
- ☐ freely sells grown or processed products in markets, trade outlets by themselves or their representatives without any obstacles;
- ☐ cooperates with fruit and vegetable clusters, as well as becomes a member of fruit and vegetable cooperatives
- ☐ enjoys soft loans, subsidies and other preferences
- ☐ Become a member of the Council of Farmers, Farms and Landowners of Uzbekistan without paying membership fees
- ☐ cooperates with "Personal Land Service" organizations in the cultivation and sale of agricultural products

Qurish Construction of light greenhouses on private plots of land, without the consent of government agencies, including architectural and construction, ecology, sanitation and hygiene, firefighting.

The stages of organization of service lines to the population's backyards are given (Figure 2).

There are a number of obligations of land users in the management of private land:

dataFigure 2. Stages of organization of maintenance of residential plots

Level	Responsible people	Actions
1-level	Head of the street, center for employment	Services for sector of public will be identified
2-level	Deputy Governor on agriculture and water, Chairman of the Citizens' Assembly	Public identifies organizations which give services for sectors of public
3-level	"Sketches of land" LLC, Commercial Banks	Concludes contracts for the type of services provided, depending on the needs of farm
4-level	Council of Farmers, Farms and Landowners	Organizing the cycle of keeping products, recycling and selling
5-level	Chairman of the Citizens' Assembly, District Statistics Departments, DSI	Monitoring the processes of Farming

Cooperation in the field of land management is carried out with the following organizations. Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Landowners. Provides comprehensive assistance to farmers, dehkan farms and landowners in the cultivation, processing, storage and sale of agricultural products, including the implementation of agro-technical measures and the conclusion of contracts, the export of products to foreign markets.

"TomorqaXizmat" Limited Liability Company. Supply of necessary material resources, including seeds, seedlings, containers, machinery and other means to farmers, dehkan farms and landowners on a contractual basis; land reclamation and planting of agricultural crops; creation and improvement of irrigation systems, installation of water pumps, digging of artesian wells and organization of drip irrigation; assists in the sale of manufactured products and agricultural crops in domestic and foreign markets.

Agricultural cooperatives. An agricultural cooperative is an economic entity based on the share method for the cultivation of agricultural products and mainly on a family contract and voluntary association of citizens. They are organized in fisheries, rabbit breeding, poultry farming, beekeeping, fruit and vegetable growing, viticulture, sewing, handicrafts and other advanced industries.

Commercial banks. Banks provide loans to improve the reclamation of farmland, processing, preparation, supply of products, strengthening the material and technical base of trade organizations and leasing companies, the purchase of agricultural machinery and transport, materials and components for the construction of greenhouses.

Employment Support Centers. The farm aims to increase the efficiency of land plots and provide subsidies to unemployed, low-income and poor families to pay for membership in agricultural cooperatives.

Subsidies are allocated from the State Fund for Employment on the basis of tripartite agreements between the Employment Promotion Center, suppliers and landowners in the following amounts:

- for installation of light greenhouses - up to 30 times the basic calculation amount (7385400 soums);
- for the purchase of irrigation equipment - up to 10 times the basic calculation amount (2461800 soums);
- for purchase of seeds and seedlings - up to 3 times the basic calculation amount (738540 soums);
- 100 thousand soums for each meter of well depth to cover the costs associated with drilling and commissioning of each vertical irrigation well with a depth of more than 10 meters for irrigation of arable land;
- 70% of the costs associated with drilling and operating vertical irrigation wells to irrigate at least 30 residential plots will be covered.

The following benefits are provided for the rational use of land:

tax incentives that reduce the rate of land tax are applied to the landowner who has a high yield at least two or three times a year, using the arable land purposefully and efficiently; Individuals engaged in not less than 4 hundred square meters of land or raising cattle or not less than 50 birds on this plot are included in the length of service if they pay insurance contributions to the Extrabudgetary Pension Fund under the Ministry of Finance in the amount of one minimum wage per year.

A number of governmental and non-governmental organizations also assist in the organization of land management. The chairman of the citizens' assembly of the mahalla keeps a list of such partners.

Citizens' self-government bodies provide assistance in the field of horticulture in the following areas:

- promotes the development of the activities of landowners;
- Carries out public control over the targeted and effective use of land plots;
- Introduction of mini-technologies (on the basis of loans) specializing in the cultivation of land in the mahallas and the provision of advice on the subjects of land management in the farms, the organization of paid services;
- Involves organizations that organize the sale of mineral fertilizers, quality seeds and seedlings, as well as feed for livestock and poultry, necessary for the cultivation of agricultural products by landowners on the ground (neighborhood) or mobile trade;
- Creates conditions for the involvement of experienced specialists in the field of timely planting, maintenance, control of pests, diseases and weeds, as well as vaccination of livestock and poultry on the plots of land;
- mahallas of procurement and processing organizations for the purpose of purchasing crops or products grown on land plots

Figure 3. Scheme of the system of monitoring the activities of farms

the number of boxes of farm animals, poultry and bees;  
number of agricultural machinery and vehicles;  
a set of statistics related to the sale and sale of products.

## Conclusion

Based on the above, we currently consider it expedient for government and non-government agencies to provide the following services for home farms in the form of easy and fast services. These are:

- Further simplification of the supply of land resources and livestock products for horticulture;
- Allocation of highly simplified and low-interest loans from commercial banks, if possible, interest-free loans for horticulture in order to provide financial resources;
- It is expedient to create a real cooperative organization that will help farms and be involved in the sale and sale of their products.

The development of a modern service system in the backyards will increase the income of the population and thus the growth of the agricultural economy of the country.

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