

Legal Framework for Raising Disabled Children and Scientific and Theoretical Issues

Furkat Radjabov

Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute of Tashkent region

Head of the Department of Geography, PhD.



Abstract – The essence, theoretical issues and peculiarities of private farms, which play a key role in agricultural production in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In addition, the role of private farms in the agricultural sector and the peculiarities of crop production are analyzed on the basis of statistical data.

Keywords – Private Household, Agriculture, Livestock, Agricultural Products, Farms.

I. INTRODUCTION

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan radical changes took place in agriculture. In order to ensure agricultural sustainability of the country, special attention was paid to the denationalization and privatization of property, namely the development of private farms and private farms. At the present time, a number of measures are being taken in the country to deepen and expand the reforms to improve the activities of these farms. It should be noted that private farms have become the main form of agricultural production, a leading force ensuring sustainable and effective development of the sector.

The first foundations for the creation and development of new forms of ownership in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan began in 1989, on the eve of the country's independence. During this time, there was a change in the activities of collective farms, and additional land was allocated from them for the creation of private farms. Such lands have increased from 250,000 hectares in 1989 to 400,000 in 1990 and 600,000 in 1991. During this period

collective and family contracting methods were also introduced, envisaging the leasing of land and other production facilities to working groups or individual families on large farms. These farms have created conditions for improving the socio-economic status of the rural population in the face of economic crises.

II. THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORK

The purpose of this work is to reveal the essence of the garden and to examine their role in agricultural production. The objectives of the study are to identify the concept of private farming, the specifics of its functioning, and the differences in private farms.

III. THE MAIN PART

To date, there are two main types of farming in the agricultural sector of the country, namely: two categories of agricultural producers: farms and private farms. It should be noted that the terms “individual household” and “dekhkan (farming)” are essentially the same economic activities, in the legislative and legislative acts of the Republic of

Uzbekistan these two concepts are synonymous. However, the first phrase has been used more and more in recent years. Therefore, today the most important task is to determine the status of private farms, to reveal their features and to increase their importance in agricultural production.

Although Uzbekistan has been the leader in the production of agricultural products in recent years, it is currently home to a large portion of the gross agricultural output. It should be noted that the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Dehkan Farms" is a small family farm with or without a legal entity. The land allotted to them produces and sells small quantities of agricultural products. Dehkan farms have the right to own and inherit land plots of up to 0.06 and 0.12 ha "[3]. Currently, the size of such plots can be increased to 0.35 on irrigated land and 0.5 hectares on rain-fed lands.

The main advantage of private farms is the ability to freely select and locate their crops, the availability of new and high-yielding varieties, the formation of relatively fertile land, their own experience of planting and agrotechnical activities, and their own expertise. Most importantly, there is a high degree of personal responsibility and interest in the free disposal of products and financial results IGI can be explained by factors such as [1].

According to the well-known Russian scientist Alexander Vasilievich Chayanov, the founder of the theory of personal gardening, such farms appear as small forms of production, with the main focus being family interests. The development of this form of ownership is determined by the needs of the family and is a source of livelihood for the rural population. External impacts on the development of these farms are virtually insignificant and are therefore more sustainable than other forms of ownership [2].

The scientist also notes that private farms are not only economic, but also socially, environmentally and culturally.

Private household farms have their own differences compared to farms. In particular, the differences in production between these two concepts can be seen. For example, if dehkan farms produce goods to meet their own needs, farms produce goods for both domestic and foreign markets. They also differ according to the number of workers and the production funds. In the first case, family members are employed, and in the latter, there is a need for hired workers, especially in the harvest season. Hence, the difference between these two forms of production is determined by the volume of production and its sale.

Also, one of the differences between private farms and farms in the country is the size of their land plots: the average farm size is 0.10 hectares in the country, while the number of farms is 50 hectares. In addition, dehkans can work in other sectors of the economy.

Another important factor in the differences between the forms of ownership of agricultural producers is the state's active involvement in the structure of agricultural production and pricing for certain types of crops. Such interference in market mechanisms is now common in Uzbekistan's farms, which produce cotton and wheat.

The advantage of private farms in the country is evident in the livestock production. In 2018, this category produced 65.0% of the total agricultural output of the country, with 92.3% accounting for the bulk of livestock production. For example, private farms produce 96.1% of meat, 95.1% of meat, 82.8% of wool, 67.6% of karakul skins and 58.0% of eggs. In addition, 93.4% of cattle, 79.2% of sheep and goats, 76.6% of pigs and 59.8% of poultry are breeding in these farms [4]. At the same time, the share of private farms in some types of farming is high. In particular, more than half of the potatoes, vegetables and fruits grown in our country fall on private farms. Statistical analysis shows that the role and importance of private farms are very high in the agro-economics of the country. However, as private farms are relatively small (mainly family) farms, they face many problems in both financial and infrastructure acquisition and deployment of advanced machinery and technology. Therefore, it is now possible to open wide paths for accelerated development by expanding the land allotted to them.

IV. CONCLUSION

Private household farms are the main category of agricultural production in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Although they have relatively small land plots, they are more productive than other categories of farms because of the free disposal of their produce and their high interest in financial results. It is worth noting that the majority of livestock production in the country is produced in these farms. At present, there is a need to expand the activities of such farms and to develop mechanisms for their state support. It is also possible to increase the role and importance of private farms in the cultivation of agricultural products through the expansion of land.

REFERENCES

- [1] Razhabov F.T. Farms of Uzbekistan: development and regional features // Positioning of Russia and its

regions in the modern world: socio-geographical analysis and forecast. Materials of the international scientific conference (Fifth Annual Scientific Assembly of ARGO). - St. Petersburg, 2014 .-- S. 152-157.

- [2] Chayanov, A.V. Peasant farming: selected works. - M.: Economics, 1989 - 492 p.
- [3] The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Dekhkan Farms". April 30, 1998
- [4] Statistical Yearbook of the Regions of Uzbekistan. State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics. Tashkent-2018.