

**Dehkan Farm - Services To Sustain Food Supply***Samiyeva Gulnoza Toxirovna<sup>1</sup>***Abstract**

This article analyzes the role of dekhkan farms that help ensure food security and meet the needs of the population for agricultural products. The article also examines productivity and diversification on the part of dekhkan farms to support food security.

**Keywords:** dekhkan farms, agricultural production, food security, diversification



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## **I. Introduction**

Due to the high role of dehqan farms in maintaining the stability of food supply in our country, large-scale reforms are being carried out to develop these businesses. However, "there are a number of problems and shortcomings in the reliable protection of the rights and legitimate interests of farmers and landowners, the introduction of market mechanisms in the system, ... the steady increase in agricultural production and efficient use of land." Therefore, priority issues such as "deepening structural reforms and the 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 agricultural sector" have been identified as priorities. The implementation of these tasks shows the need to develop agricultural activities on farms.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 9, 2017 No PF-5199 "On measures to radically improve the system of protection of the rights and legitimate interests of farmers, dehqan farms and landowners, the efficient use of agricultural land", 2017 10 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 4, 2017 "On organizational measures for further development of the activities of farmers, dehqan farms and landowners" dated October 4, 2017 "Efficient use of dehqan farms and land plots of the population, water-resistant, export-oriented It is very important to fulfill the tasks set out in the Resolution No. PQ-119 "On additional measures for the development of tree plantations" and other legal acts related to this activity.

## **II. Literature Review**

Foreign scientists AV Chayanov, GI Shmelev, AI Shapochnikov, SA Belozyorov, E. Budko, A. Bobok, V on the development of small business and family entrepreneurship in agriculture, the activities of dehqan farms within it. Jere-bin, A.Romanov, I.G.Kopanev, G.V.Chubukov, A.Rasskazov, Z.I.Kalugina, T.P.Antonova, Z.Temirova, P.N.Sizova, Yu.S The works of Balandin, OS Belokrylova, A. Oleynik, G. A. Kaliev, L. Abalkin, N. Utukin, S. Pirogov and the results of scientific research are important.

A.Olmasov, B.B.Berkinov, A.M.Juraev, B.T.Salimov, R.H.Husanov, O.Zokirov, S.Gafurov, U. on the development and increase of efficiency of dehqan and farm activities in the agrarian economy of Uzbekistan .P.Umurzoqov, N.S.Khushmatov, Q.A.Choriev, S.Hoshimov, O.Mahmudov, N.M.Narzullaev, X.R.Yoqubova, S.N.Usmonov, Yu.T.Dodobaev, R Hakimov, M.Ch. Kasimov, R.Kh. Ergashev, Z.Shokhodjaeva, B.F.Sultanov, A.A.Absamatov, U.K.Akhmedov and others conducted scientific researches.

The high role of farms in improving the socio-economic well-being of the country makes it necessary to conduct research on scientific and practical problems in these areas. This is primarily due to their growing contribution to social issues such as employment and welfare. Therefore, there is a need to study the socio-economic nature of dehqan farms, the laws of its development, which are becoming increasingly important for the economy of our country as a

business entity that is rapidly adapting to market relations.

Assessing the role and importance of farms in the socio-economic development of the country, A. Bobok said, "It is a local form of agriculture that offers jobs in the period "

**Research methods.** The article uses monographic observation, systematic approach, analysis and synthesis methods.

### **III. Analysis and results**

It should be noted that the process of formation and development of dehkan farms in the country is a form of management, formed mainly on the basis of former personal subsidiary farms. Their activities contribute to the development of society based on the interests of the state and the family. For this reason, in a market economy, each economic entity develops in an interdependence with interests. Incentives and support measures taken by the state are aimed at increasing the interest of each economic entity.

"Farming is characterized as a form of economy that uses resources sparingly in production in the national economy. This reduces the family's financial costs and thus strengthens the family budget. Dehkan farming as a simple branch of the national economy consists mainly of material and service sectors, and today production activities are concentrated in the household, based on the position of the informal economy.

"The main task of the farm is to achieve rational use of production resources through the broad involvement of the rural population in productive labor and entrepreneurship, and on this basis to increase production in all directions at the lowest cost. Farmers should also contribute to the solution of a number of tasks, such as the efficient use of land resources, contributing to the food needs of the population, participation in the social development of the region in which it is located. In our opinion, a farm is a family farm specializing in the production of agricultural products, which provides for the joint work of family members and meets the demand of the population for agricultural products. Land management is a targeted activity aimed at the further sale of agricultural products as a commodity or cultivation for personal consumption in the area of land considered to belong to the household. It should be noted that the sustainable development of the country's economy is inextricably linked with the modernization of society, the development of democratic processes and, in many respects, the results of agriculture and reforms in it. Therefore, a number of measures are being taken to improve the living standards of the rural population on the basis of deepening the reforms in the agricultural sector, the transition to new forms of management and its support.

The main link of the mentioned reforms is property relations. Indeed, in a market economy, the property right of every individual is a natural necessity. Property law is the socio-economic basis of society, and this right is given to property owners. Therefore, from the first years of independence in our country, the first stage of economic reforms was devoted to property relations. In particular, at the first stage of agricultural reforms, the first foundations were laid for ensuring the stability of agriculture in the country and the transition of the sector from a planned economy to a market economy. The priority is the development of private farms, which still operate as an important economic entity in the development of the country's economy.

there is an urgent need to diversify agriculture. As a result of the implementation of diversification in agriculture, it is possible to achieve an increase in agricultural production in line with market demand, processing, cooperation and increase the income of entities directly involved in agricultural production. Even on a farm that grows the most basic foodstuffs, economic efficiency can be achieved through diversification.

The author of the works "Dehkan farm", "Organization of dehkan farms" AV Chayanov said: He described taking into account the personal interests and labor of the farmer.

At present, promising programs for the development of farms in the country are being developed and mechanisms for their implementation are being identified. In solving the tasks set out in these programs, in our opinion, is the implementation of diversification of production on farms.

"Diversification" (Latin "diversificatio" - change, diversification) - means the expansion of the range of products produced in order to achieve economic efficiency and the prevention of bankruptcy in line with market demand. The word diversification appeared in the foreign economic literature in the 50s and 60s of the twentieth century. For the first time, Prince M. Gort, a professor at Princeton University, has researched diversification in American industrial development and the challenges it faces. According to him, "Diversification is a change, a process of expanding the range of goods produced by individual enterprises and associations."

- Improving the efficiency of farms through diversification will allow the following positive results:
- Involvement of the surplus of the able-bodied population, especially women and youth living in rural areas, in socially useful work and thus eliminate the risk of rising unemployment;
- Increase of real incomes of the population, and also strengthening of social guarantees for the rural population;
- Eliminate tensions in the provision of vital food products to the population. Families who receive plots of land not only meet their needs for potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and livestock products, but also increase their share in solving the food problem by significantly increasing their sales in district centers or urban farmers' markets;
- Significantly expand the scale of individual housing construction, which will help to solve many problems in the field of housing, improvement of communal (housing) and housing conditions of the population of the republic;
- actively participates not only in the elimination of the causes and sources of social conflicts, but also in the improvement of people's private backyards and gardens, country houses.

Studies show that farms can earn an additional 21,114,000 soums a year in net profit through product processing. This also shows the positive impact of diversification on farms.

also make a significant contribution to the food industry, improving their profits and livelihoods.

**Table 1.**

**Indicators of fruit and vegetable processing of 16 dehkan farms of Kashkadarya region surveyed (2018 data)**

<b>№</b>	<b>Product type</b>	<b>Number of products, bank</b>	<b>Product price, thousand soums</b>	<b>Gross income, thousand soums</b>	<b>Total cost, thousand soums</b>	<b>Income, thousand soums</b>
1.	Canned fruit (jam)	15360	12,2	187392,0	95232	92160
2.	Juices and compotes	19200	11,2	215040	87800,6	127239,4
3.	Eggplant and vegetable caviar	5520	6,4	35328	20400,4	14927,6
4.	Salts	21200	10,5	222600	119100,2	103499,8
<b>Σ</b>		<b>61280</b>	<b>40,3</b>	<b>660360</b>	<b>322533,2</b>	<b>337826,8</b>
<b>The average for 16 farms was</b>		<b>3830</b>	<b>10,7</b>	<b>41272,5</b>	<b>20158,3</b>	<b>21114,2</b>

**Conclusion**

Product diversification serves to increase the income of farms, not their number, but directly related to the type of product they produce.

Farmers have a strong desire to produce as above, but have acknowledged that it is not possible to increase such production due to a number of problems. However, the adoption of the new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Dehkan Farms", adopted on April 1, 2021, will create many opportunities for farmers. In particular, it should be noted that the allocation of 0.06 hectares to 1 hectare of land for horticulture, vegetable growing, fruit growing, viticulture or melon production was the legal basis for diversification.

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