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Title: **WORLD EXPERIENCE IN THE USE OF PERSONAL HOMESTEAD LAND AND PEASANT FARMERS.**

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WORLD EXPERIENCE IN THE USE OF PERSONAL HOMESTEAD LAND AND PEASANT FARMERS.

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Abstract: In this article, important recommendations are made to improve the effective use of agricultural and personal farmland. As a result of the analysis of data from the US and Germany in the field of Agriculture, the directions that are important for the Republic of Uzbekistan are covered.

Keywords: Peasant farm, homestead land, barter, grain and spike crops, agriculture.

Introduction

From the beginning of the twentieth century to this day, peasant farms and personal farmstead witnessed several historical processes. Since the time of the primitive community system, there have been a large number of men engaged in farming, who have been engaged in farming and cattle breeding among the inhabitants of the tribe, with the aim of satisfying the family's need for food. From historical sources it can be seen that they carried out the method "barter", which was one of the sectors of the economy since that time. That is, "peasants "replaced the products of the peasants themselves with the products of the "breeders", or gave to the evasion of a single crop, which is necessary for their own needs. But now this process seems to be somewhat popular and has received the name "realization". Actually will be able to sell the products they have grown in the market in a Free State and will own the profit he has received.

Method of study and analysis. In Kazakhstan, a peasant or a farmer's farm is organized on a voluntary basis, and from the moment of state registration of the right to a land plot, it is considered to be registered as an individual entrepreneur in cases established by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The witness shall be attached to the list of members of the farmer or farmer's farm approved by the head of the relevant territorial unit of the state Revenue Authority [1]. The Russian peasant economy is a union of citizens connected with

kinship and property, which have common property and carry out joint production and other economic activities (production, processing, storage, transportation and sale of agricultural products). After the state registration of the peasant-farmer farm, the head of which begins to act as an individual entrepreneur [2]. In Kyrgyzstan, a peasant economy is an independent economic entity that has the status of a legal entity or a legal entity whose activities are organized without carrying out its activities, mainly in the personal affairs of members of one family, relatives and other persons producing agricultural products based on the user plot, etc., the property owned by agricultural members is a property [3]. According to the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan, citizens who have reached the age of 18 have the right to organize a peasant farm. Ownership of a peasant farm is determined taking into account several requirements [4]. "The main task of the peasant economy is to achieve rational use of production resources through the wide involvement of the rural population in productive labor and entrepreneurial activities, and on this basis to increase the production of products to the minimum expenditure unit [5]. It is also necessary to contribute to the solution of a number of tasks, such as productive use of land resources, contribution to the satisfaction of the population of the country's need for food, participation in ensuring the social

development of the territory in which it is located.”

Results and discussion. In the cultivation of grain crops, the US relies mainly on the farm of farmers. The peasant farm is referred to there as "Peasant" or "farmer household", and the farmland is called "homestead". Peasant farms produce up to 12 million tons of orange a year (after Brazil ranks 2nd in the world), 2,5 million tons of grapefruit (ranks first in the world), up to 820-900 thousand tons of strawberries a year (also ranks the world leader in its cultivation), up to 37-45 thousand tons of raspberries a year (ranks 4th in the world), etc. Also, the cultivation of almonds in the US is also growing at a high pace. 485 thousand tons of almonds are harvested per year, and this is done by the owners of tonsils in the US – real peasants. Every year, agriculture benefits the US economy up to 60-65 million dollars.

It is Germany that plays a leading role in the world in the cultivation and export of food products. As a result of the financial policy of the state known as the “Green Plan” which supports and encourages farmers and peasant farms, 85% of the country's need for food is met by agricultural cooperatives. But on the basis of those agricultural cooperatives, peasant farms and landowners of personal farmland operate.

Agricultural farming in the USA products and their share [5]

No	Rural farm product types of	Measurement unit	2012	2014	2018	Compared to 2012 and 2018 %	Share of peasant farms %	Share of other agricultural farms %
1	Wheat	million tons	51,2	56,5	66,2	129,2	of 0.7-1.2	99,3-98,8
2	of rice	million tons	9,4	10,7	12,8	136,2	2,2-3	97,8-97
3	Corn	million tons	214,5	235,6	264,6	123,3	30-35	65-70
4	Potato	million tons	26,7	29,5	and 30,2	113,1	28-33	67-72
5	Legumes	million tons	to 1,8	2,5	3,5	194,4	70-72	28-30
6	Sugar beet	thousand tons	34,5	36,0	38,5	111,6	70-75	25-30
7	Vegetable	million tons	46,2	48,8	54,6	118	80-85	15-20
8	Cabbage	million tons	of 3,6	4,2	4,8	133	87-87,8	12,2-13
9	Tomato	million tons	18,3	are 20,2	24,0	131	78-79	21-22
10	Oranges	million tons	12,9	14,5	16,8	130,2	88-89	11-12
11	Grapefruit	million tons	3,5	4,7	5,2	148,5	87,5- is 88,5	11,5-12,5 grows
12	Strawberries	million tons	826	908,6	980	118,6	100	0

Germany's Lower Bavaria, Schwab and Franconian lowlands, and the upper and Lower Rhine Plains are the most favorable lands for farming. Cereal and grain crops 60 %, potatoes

– 13 %, beets – 3%, vegetables, melons, gardening, etc.-3%, fodder crops account for 21% share. In the formation of a nutrient base for livestock, peasant farms occupy leading positions. In the table below, we can see the percentage of agricultural products grown in Germany, buda farmer and peasant farms (Table 2).The percentage of agricultural products grown in Germany can be seen in the table below.

Production of agricultural products in Germany and the share of buda agricultural enterprises (2012-2018 years) [6]

Table 2.

№	Rural farm product types of	Measurement unit of	Year			2012 and 2018 years. (-,-)	Share of agricultural enterprises, %	Share of peasant farms %
			2012	2014	2018			
1	Grain	Million tonne	50,0	51,7	extended to 54,2	4,2	90-92	8-10
2	of wheat	Million tonne	22,0	23,2	25,2	3,2	98	2
3	Corn	Million tonne	3,2	41,2	5,2	2,0	86	14
4	Barley	Million tonne	12,0	13,4	15,2	3,2	94	6
5	Oats	Million tonne	of 1,2	-1,8	3,0	1,8	94	6
6	Potato	Million tonne	13,0	14,8	17,8	4,8	70	30
7	Sugar beet	Million tonne	27,9	29,2	32,6	4,7	65	35
8	Fruits , including A) apple	Million tonne	4,7	5,4	by 6,8	2,1	30-32	68-70
	B) pear - V) cherry G) grape	Million tonne	0,9	was 1,7	2,2	1,3 indicator	28-32	68-72
	D) and others	Million tonne	0,56	1,0	1,0	0,64	30-32	68-70
		Million tonne	0,3	1,2	0,8	0,5	27-32	68-73
		Million tonne	by 14,7	0,8	was 1,7	-13	24	76
		Million tonne	1,44	1,2	1,1	-0,34		
9	xm feel	Thousand tons	3,0	35,0	39,0	36,0	1,2	98,8

Table 1.

In Germany, 180 million head in 2012 and 183.5 million head of poultry in 2016 were taken into account and 520 thousand peasant farms were directed for their maintenance.

Conclusion. The linkage of peasant farms and personal farmland was described in several of their studies. “The interdependence of farmland and peasant farms is that it unites the personal, social and other interests of the population.” It turns out that a person works with his family for his own benefit, which means that a peasant farm is an important sign that conditions have been created for family entrepreneurship. After all, family entrepreneurship is a movement based on the joint personal labor of family members, based on the scientific opinions of

which they say that the farmer produces agricultural output with the help of the labor of family members on the land at the disposal of the head of the family, and we can see that this is an integral part of. Also in Uzbekistan, taking advantage of the experience of the USA and Germany, the state should encourage peasant farms, including:

- to ensure that the peasant farms conclude agreements with the state on the purchase of certain agricultural products, as well as to ensure the purchase of part of the products by the state at high prices, in case of refusal;

it is possible to carry out material incentives through the constant supply of quality food products to the city markets and supermarkets, where farmers are close to them, timely payment of money to their bank accounts.

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