

THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF FARMERS IN ENSURING FOOD SECURITY

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In the context of modernization and diversification of the economy of the agrarian sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan due to the fact that the sustainable development of agriculture, the growing demand of the population for food in the future is all sided with the activities of dekhkan farms, landowners need to develop recommendations to increase the income of dekhkan farms further development of their activities. Sharp changes in the global climate, population growth and increased demand for agricultural products led to the need for consistent reforms in this area. As a result Climate Warming and Environmental Pollution World the health organization (WHO) said there is a need to increase consumption of fruits and vegetables daily up to 400-500 grams, but, to Unfortunately, this standard is around 150-200 grams worldwide.

According to the recommendation of international nutritionists, at least 50% human food should be fruits and vegetables. It should be noted that the above figures speak for themselves, and this means that the countries of the world and states must ensure food security, since food security, it is an element of the national security of the state. Humanity, every moment is faced with a situation in which they have or do not have physical and economic access to adequate quantitatively safe food required to maintain active and healthy life. The state of the economy in which, despite on fluctuations in world markets, on the one hand, in quantities, corresponding to scientifically sound indicators, on the other hand, at the level of medical standards with guaranteed stable supply food and is called food security.

If current UN forecasts show continued growth population in the future, then food security should be provided in the best possible way. These projections are steadily declining population growth rates, for example, the world population is expected to will reach 9.8 billion people in 2050 and 11.2 billion people by 2100.

And these are huge numbers, which mean that it requires development agro-industrial sphere. Especially, the pandemic crisis has shown that food security should always be an essential solution for all countries. A significant slowdown in economic growth in all countries, especially in countries where unemployment has risen and economic the effects of Covid-19 will be felt even more strongly, will put countries, especially those that depend on food imports, in a situation where they it will be difficult to find the necessary resources for the procurement food. As food demand falls in 2020, prices too decreased, this had a negative effect, led to consequences with a minus for farmers and the agricultural sector. For example, based on preliminary findings of studies conducted in April 2020, the pandemic has had a negative impact on transport, storage, marketing, food finance and resource availability. Most of all in the field of transportation, storage and distribution suffered the fishery value chain, followed by milk and dairy production

and distribution chains follow, livestock, cereals and legumes. Due to the high share of dekhkan farms in maintaining stability of food supplies in our country are large-scale reforms for the development of these enterprises. But “There are a number of problems and shortcomings in the reliable protection of rights and the legitimate interests of dekhkan farms and landowners, the introduction market mechanisms into the system, sustainable development agricultural production and efficient use land ... ”.

Therefore, priority was given to “deepening the structural reforms and consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening food security countries, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, a significant increase in the export potential of the agricultural sector”. The implementation of these tasks indicates the need to develop agricultural production in dekhkan farms. In Uzbekistan, in recent years, a number of measures have been taken to strengthening food security, in particular, January 16, 2018 year, the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan "On measures to further ensuring food security of the country". This decree provides for the development of a draft law on food security setting measures to saturate market of high-quality, safe and affordable food products, timely elimination of threats to stability food market, flexible customs and tariff regulation of food imports.

FAO provides assistance to countries, and Uzbekistan on five priority areas: diversification of systems crop production and sustainable intensification of production; efficient agricultural production methods; production livestock products, the fight against animal diseases and beekeeping; development of aquaculture and fisheries in inland reservoirs; rational use of natural resources. And there is a global FAO project - locust control methods, implemented in many countries of the world and in Uzbekistan in particular. At the end of 2019, in the structure of GDP (GVA), the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries amounted to 28.1%.

As of January 1, 2020, the number of farms amounted to 92.6 thousand units, dekhkan (personal subsidiary) farms - 5.0 million units, organizations engaged in agricultural activities - 27.6 thousands of units. Of the total number of farms in the field of cotton growing and grain growing they amounted to 40 thousand units, gardening and engaged in the production of grapes - 31 thousand units, livestock - 14.8 thousand units, vegetable and melon growing - 5 thousand units, others directions - 1.8 thousand units (127.0%). The volume of agricultural production in January-December 2019 amounted to 215.7 trillion. sum, or 102.7% to the corresponding period of 2018, including products crop production reached 108.3 trillion. soums (103.7%), livestock -107.4 trillion sum (101.7%). The share of crop production is 50, 2% and animal husbandry 49.8% of the total volume of production enterprises agriculture.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is the largest in Central Asia producer of fruit and vegetable products. Provide farm, dekhkan and personal subsidiary plots for the tutelage of the state. As well as measures taken at the level of practical decisions and legislation help to ensure that the spring sowing was successful, the new harvest of fruits and vegetables is free reached consumers, and industry workers could relatively easily get to

their jobs. This also applies to effective organizing transportation of seasonal workers between regions republics. For example, legislative documents allow engage in agribusiness, including multiplying greenhouses. In currently there are 8.5 thousand hectares of greenhouses in the country, from of which 40 hectares of greenhouses using hydroponics technology. In these greenhouses more than 500.0 thousand tons of vegetables and citrus fruits are grown, which delivered to the population in winter. And also in the Republic Uzbekistan has introduced modern storage methods (control atmosphere, shock freezing), sorting, sizing and packaging fruit and vegetable products. In the context of modernization and diversification of the agricultural economy sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan due to the fact that sustainable development agriculture, growing population demand for food in in the future, everything is connected with the activities of dekhkan farms, landowners, it is urgent to develop recommendations for increasing the income of dekhkan farms based on further development their activities.

Measures taken by the government of Uzbekistan, based on which is the Resolution of the President adopted on May 1, 2020 of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure food safety, rational use of available resources and state support for agriculture during the period of coronavirus pandemics" are commendable. Since everything has been created for farmers and dekhkans the necessary conditions for obtaining a bountiful harvest, in particular:

- the system of state orders for cotton was simplified, which provides farmers with the opportunity to grow other, more profitable crops;

- the tax rate for the use of water resources by volumes used for irrigation agricultural land;

- the deadlines for the payment of property tax and land tax have been extended individuals by October 15, 2020;

- all costs associated with the implementation of irrigation and reclamation activities are fully covered by the state budget;

- horticulture and viticulture funds allocated 300 billion soums for the development of free and dry lands. At the same time, it is planned to sell reclaimed land on a lease basis for a period of five to ten years with the condition procurement of a certain type of food products; in 55 districts of the republic it is planned to open this year specialized shops for the sale of fertilizers; introduced a subsidy mechanism for the cultivation of pedigree cattle in the amount of up to two million sums and 400 thousand sums - purebred sheep and goats; a mechanism for providing at the expense of the State Entrepreneurship Support Fund guarantees in the amount of 50 percent of the amount of loans up to 20 billion sums allocated commercial banks for the implementation of projects in animal husbandry, poultry farming, fish farming and rabbit farming.

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