DIRECTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL SUBSIDIARY FARMS AND INCREASING SOURCES OF INCOME IN THE FUTURE

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DIRECTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL SUBSIDIARY FARMS AND INCREASING SOURCES OF INCOME IN THE FUTURE

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the features of the development of personal subsidiary farms in modern conditions, defines their functions in the agrarian economy and in the life of society as a whole. Modern agrarian policy provides for the development of various forms of management, including personal subsidiary farms. Personal subsidiary farms are an organic part of the agricultural sectors and make a significant contribution to solving the food problem of the country. The provision of the population with food products is carried out by personal subsidiary farms through their own consumption, as well as the sale of surplus products.

Key words: personal subsidiary farms, population, agriculture, development.

INTRODUCTION

The main goal of the development of agricultural production is to ensure the food security of the state. At present, the level of food security of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is assessed rated as insufficient. [1],[2],[3]. To achieve national food security of the republic needs to solve two problems: to ensure the supply of all groups of the population with food in accordance with medical standards and remove dependency on food imports by protecting the interests of domestic producers. In the context of the development of a multi-structural agrarian economy, agricultural products are produced by three categories of farms in the republic: agricultural organizations, farmers and personal subsidiary farms. Obviously, each category agriculture plays its specific role in the agrarian economy and contributes to a certain extent ensuring food security. The main agricultural products in the country are grown by farmers and personal subsidiary farms both on Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan.
MAIN PART

Analysis by categories of farms, 70.0% of the total volume of agricultural production falls on personal subsidiary farms, 27.3% on farmers, 2.7% - on the activities of agricultural organizations (fig.1).

Fig-1. Production of agricultural products by economic categories

Based on these data, one can understand the important role played by personal subsidiary farms in the agricultural economy of the country. It is known that the role of personal subsidiary farms in ensuring food security in the country is invaluable, and their importance will be maintained in the near future. However, research shows that currently the existing potential of subsidiary farms is not used enough. One of the positive steps taken to attract the rural population to entrepreneurship and improve living standards is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4231 dated March 7, 2019. [4],[5],[6] This Decree "On additional measures for the broad involvement of the population in entrepreneurship and the development of family business in the regions", was adopted in order to increase the source of income through certain labor activities of the population of the regions. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, [7],[8],[10],[11] 96.1% of meat products, 94.4% of milk, 87.1% of eggs and 93.1% of astrakhan skin are produced by personal subsidiary farms (table 1).
Table 1.

Production of basic types of livestock products in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (%) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock products</th>
<th>Farmers</th>
<th>Personal subsidiary farms</th>
<th>Agricultural organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>2,4</td>
<td>96,1</td>
<td>1,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including: beef</td>
<td>2,6</td>
<td>95,9</td>
<td>1,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutton and goat meat</td>
<td>1,4</td>
<td>97,8</td>
<td>0,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse meat</td>
<td>5,6</td>
<td>93,5</td>
<td>0,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry meat</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>96,8</td>
<td>1,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>4,7</td>
<td>94,4</td>
<td>0,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>5,9</td>
<td>87,1</td>
<td>7,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>5,6</td>
<td>85,5</td>
<td>8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astrakhan skin</td>
<td>3,0</td>
<td>93,1</td>
<td>3,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>22,9</td>
<td>70,7</td>
<td>6,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The development of personal subsidiary farms will lead to an increase in gross agricultural output. However, there are a number of problems in the activities of personal subsidiary farms of the republic.

Fig 2. Sample drawing of "Supply and service" for personal subsidiary farms

To overcome these problems, it is expedient to establish integrated relations with farms and other enterprises, to establish a separate system of "supply and
service" to deal with the provision of farms with the necessary resources. "Supply and service" is a business entity that operates for private farms and landowners, is self-sufficient, profitable by providing services to them.

Through the establishment of such organizations in the regions of the country, close practical assistance will be provided to personal subsidiary farms and they will be able to solve any of their problems through these organizations.

**CONCLUSION**

In order to increase the sources of income of farmers in the future, we believe that the following measures should be taken:

- Personal subsidiary farms should be provided with mini-technologies for processing livestock products, establishment of cooperative relations.
- Creating conditions for personal subsidiary farms to sell their products such as meat, milk, eggs, fruits, vegetables, melons directly on the market.
- Carrying out accounting work of farms through the complex service center.
- to ensure that the state purchases some low-yield agricultural products produced by personal subsidiary farms at high prices in order to support the domestic market;
- economic incentives for personal subsidiary farms that have made efficient use of agricultural land, improved their reclamation status, and organized production based on the use of alternative energy sources;
- Improving cooperative relations on the basis of the principles of mass cooperation and allowing personal subsidiary farms to operate as members of several associations and cooperatives.

**References**


