

THE ROLE OF INCOME FROM THE ACTIVITIES OF PEASANT FARMS IN IMPROVING THE WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION OF RURAL AREAS

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Abstract. This article analyzes the total incomes of the population of the country (Uzbekistan) and their composition compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, and the reasons for the changes are considered. As well as, the amount of agricultural products by economic categories and the level of unemployment in the world and the change in the amount of income due to unemployment are given.

In addition to this, the impact of the main activities of the farms and the income from the activities on the standard of living of the population was studied.

Keywords: income, poverty, price, unemployment, level of living, agricultural economy, employment, expenditure, dehqan farm.

Introduction. Worldwide food price inflation remains high (World Bank). The main reasons for this are the poor use of land used in agriculture in developing countries of the world, the failure to fully apply the achievements of Science and technology to the process, as well as the political conflicts that are taking place in the world. This is also causing food security problems in our region in countries around the world.

The economy of the world and the Asian continent grew by 2.2% and 4.2%, respectively (World Bank). However, according to a 2017 World Bank report, 9.7% of the world's population, or 740 million people, earn less than \$ 1.90 per day. And this figure is growing from year to year. Reducing these numbers by increasing the income of the population of rural areas has established itself among the countries of the world.

The gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan reached US \$ 74.2 billion in 2022 or US \$ 2,100 per capita. The real GDP growth rate was 5.9%. But the share of the low-income population in the country is 11.5 percent (Stat.uz). This indicates the presence of some shortcomings and errors in the system. Poverty reduction by increasing the income of the population of rural areas of the country should be envisaged as a basic plan.

Accordingly, 35.8% of GDP (300.3 trillion soums) was formed in the services sector, 25.9% (217.7 trillion soums) in industry, 24.7% (207.6 trillion soums) in agriculture, 7.4% (61.9 trillion soums) in net tax revenue, 6.3% (52.5 trillion soums)

in construction. Also the real growth volume of GDP expected in agriculture next year is 3.1%.

At the same time, the law “on peasant farms” No. 680, approved by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on April 1, 2021, provides for improving the activities of peasant farms and increasing their income while ensuring the employment of the population of rural areas. According to the law, citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan or stateless persons living on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 18 years have been given plots of land for planting the main crop in the range of 0.06 hectares to 1 hectare for the maintenance of peasant farming. They were granted the status of a legal entity operating the agricultural business at their discretion.

Literature review. One of the priorities is to increase the volume of production of agricultural products in the country with the effective use of agricultural resources and, most importantly, increase the income of those operating in this sector.

The founder of the English classical political economy was U.Petty (1623-1687) summarizes the income of landowners in his works as a concept of “renta”. The difference between the value of a product created in agriculture and the costs that went to produce it was called renta(that is, renta, which depends on soil fertility).

Founder of the school of economic teachings of the Physiocrats F.Kene (1694-1774) argued in his theoretical legacy that the source of pure product was in the labor of people engaged in land and agricultural production spent on it, that is, the increase in wealth was fully associated with agricultural production.

A.Tyurgo (1727-1781), however, was critical of the mercantalists as the wealth of the nation, counting above all the land and the “net income”from it (Tashmatov).

The views and ideas of the manifestations of the above schools of economic teachings are partially negated by the current modern economy. But, their thoughts have not completely lost their power.

M.Mahmudov studied the increase in income of peasant households through the balance of their productive forces, that is, to what extent they were provided with basic and circular means, and the relationship between their income changes.

S.Mehmanov learned to increase the income of farmers and farms by promoting the expansion and diversification of their production. That is, it has been researched that the extension of farms and farms in the country can be achieved by providing low-percentage loans and subsidies.

Materials and methods. Based on the purpose of the scientific research work, first of all, the state and amount of the population income of the Republic was studied based on the data of the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2021. According to him,

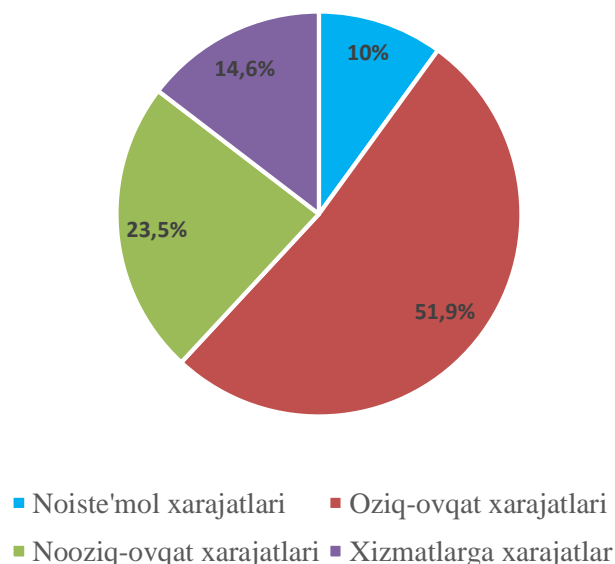
Total population income

	2020	2021
The total income of the population, bln. soum	415 085,00	521 307,60
Real growth compared to last year, in percentage	100,5	113,3
Total per capita income, thousand soums	12 125,60	14 930,70
Real growth compared to last year, in percentage	98,6	111,1

Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In 2020, the total income of the population was 0.5% real growth compared to 2019, however, this figure can be seen to increase by 13.3%, respectively, compared to the previous year by 2021. Also, if we see this figure in the total per capita income calculation, we can see that in 2020 the amount of per capita income decreased by 2.4%, and in 2021 these figures increased by 11.1% compared to the previous year.

Household spending structure in 2021



Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In 2021, when the cost of the population is considered, they are divided mainly by 4 according to their composition, and a large share in them is occupied by food costs with an aging 52%. Taking into account the formation of food in agriculture, it can be seen that the role of Agriculture in the country's economy is important in the settlement,

and peasant(personal assistant) and tomato farms are an integral link in the agricultural sector. Agriculture accepts production resources from 80 sectors and distributes its products to 60 sectors. Each worker employed in agriculture was said to ensure the employment of 5 people outside the grid .

In particular, the composition of the total income of the population was also analyzed. That is, the primary income of the population, which is divided into income from production and property and the classification of transfer income, according to which,

Population income structure, in %

Specification name	2020	2021
Total revenues-total	100,00	100,00
Including:	75,4	73,6
primary income		
From this: revenues from production	73,30	71,50
Income from property	2,1	2,2
Revenues from transfers	24,6	26,4

Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The income from production in the structure of the population's income is considered large, and the income from this activity is also important in the income of the population of rural areas.

At the same time, the share of Agriculture from the GDP of the country in 2020-2021 was brought in at bln soum.

Agricultural production by economic categories

(at current prices, bln. soum).

Years	Farms of all categories	Farms	Peasant (personal assistant) farms	Organizations that carry out agricultural activities
Agricultural output (total)				
2020	250	70	168	10 972,30
	250,60	620,90	657,40	
2021	303	88	198	15 934,60
	415,50	761,50	719,40	

Farming products

2020	123	64	52	7 015,50
	858,80	472,80	370,90	
2021	152	80726,5	60	10 462,30
	130,40		941,60	

Livestock products

2020	126	6	116	3 957,20
	391,80	148,10	286,50	
2021	151	8	137	5 472,30
	285,10	035,00	777,80	

Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The two branches of the sector are divided into which the gross income of the products created in the agricultural livestock sectors and the share of farms in it are cited.

The table lists agricultural products by economic categories using the example of bln, or as a percentage.

Composition of agricultural products by economic categories

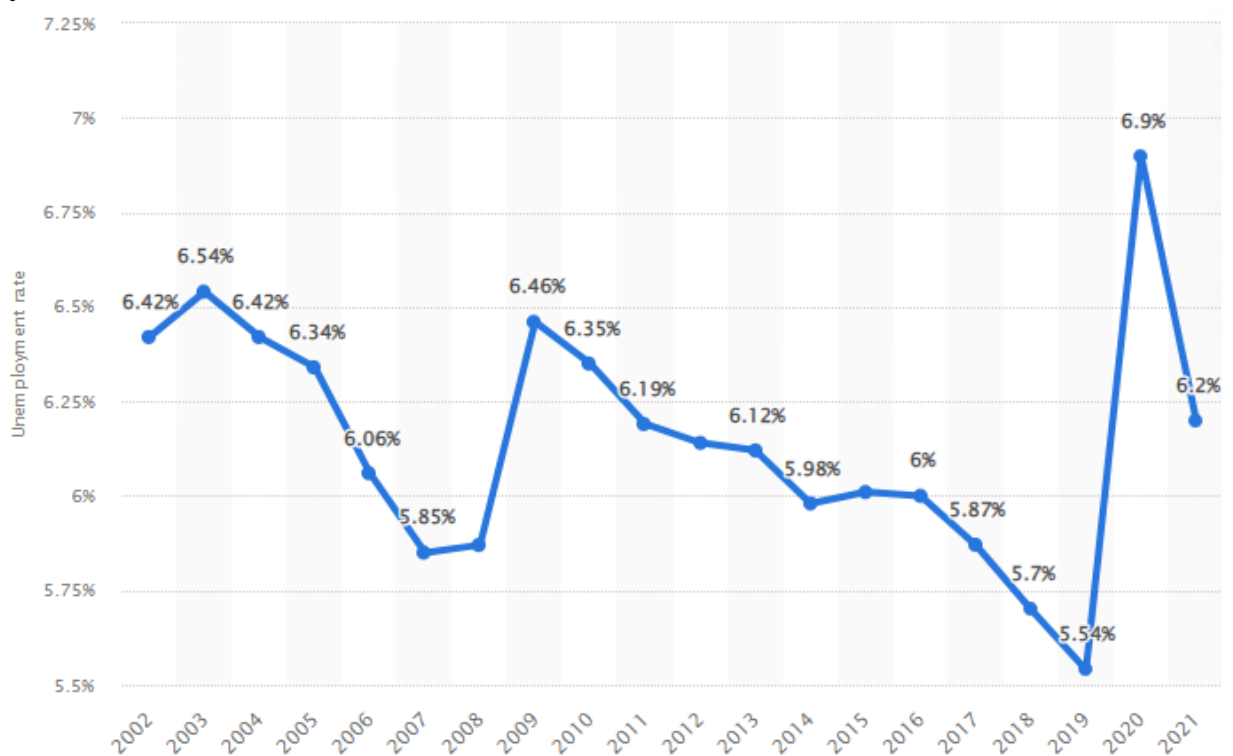
(in percentage % accounting for all categories of farms)

Years	Farms of all categories	Farms	Peasant (personal assistant) farms	Organizations that carry out agricultural activities
Agricultural output (total)				
2020	100,00	28,20	67,40	4,40
2021	100,00	29,30	65,50	5,20
Farming products				
2020	100,00	52,00	42,30	5,70
2021	100,00	53,10	40,00	6,90
Livestock products				
2020	100,00	4,90	92,00	3,10
2021	100,00	5,30	91,10	3,60

Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

It can be seen that the share of peasant(personal assistant) households in the total percentage account still accounted for a large part (67.40) in 2020 compared to the general one in 2021 as well as the main part (65.50). Agricultural production is 42.30% in 2020 and 40.00% in 2021 by farmers. It can also be seen here that there is a downward trend in the views of 2021 compared to the general one in 2020. This is due to the growing number of farms and organizations carrying out agricultural activities in the network. In 2020, 92.00% of livestock production was produced in 2021, and in 2021, 91.10% of farms were produced in the Yani livestock industry.

Discussion and results. The world's working population is 3.32 billion people- which covers 40% of the world's population. This figure increased by 1.04 billion people compared to the mosdavri of 1991. If the unemployment rate is considered the last 20-year indicator,



Source: World Bank

The world unemployment rate was 6.42% in 2002, and this result fell to 2007-2008 in 2009, when the unemployment rate increased again to 6.46% due to the whole world crisis situation that occurred a year earlier. A similar increase in unemployment was 7% with aging as of 2020, and the main reason for this is the unemployment of a part of the population due to the reduction of thousands of jobs in the context of the pandemic (Covid-19), so the introduction of “online” work regimes in the world. This situation did not affect the income of the population and reduced the average per capita gross income of the world's population from\$ 11,320.9 to \$ 10,883.

If the above indicator is analyzed on a Republican scale,

Years	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Total	13	13	13	13
number of items	273,20	541,10	236,40	538,90
in the economy				
village, forest	3	3	3	3
and fish farming	537,20	544,60	499,20	414,60
industry	1	1	1	1
	802,90	821,50	809,50	863,30
building	1	1	1	1
	205,50	324,60	305,60	350,80
trade	1	1	1	1
	401,80	436,40	405,40	536,60
transportation	645,20	646,10	610,50	654,20
and storage				
living and	301,90	315,30	302,80	341,10
dining services				
information	62,70	62,20	58,70	70,50
and				
communication				
financial and	73,50	75,80	72,50	70,40
insurance				
activities				
education	1	1	1	1
	111,70	134,40	158,20	220,50
health and	604,00	616,70	669,50	650,80
social services				
art,	65,60	66,00	67,00	70,20
entertainment and				
relaxation				
other	2	2	2	2
activities	461,10	497,50	277,60	296,90

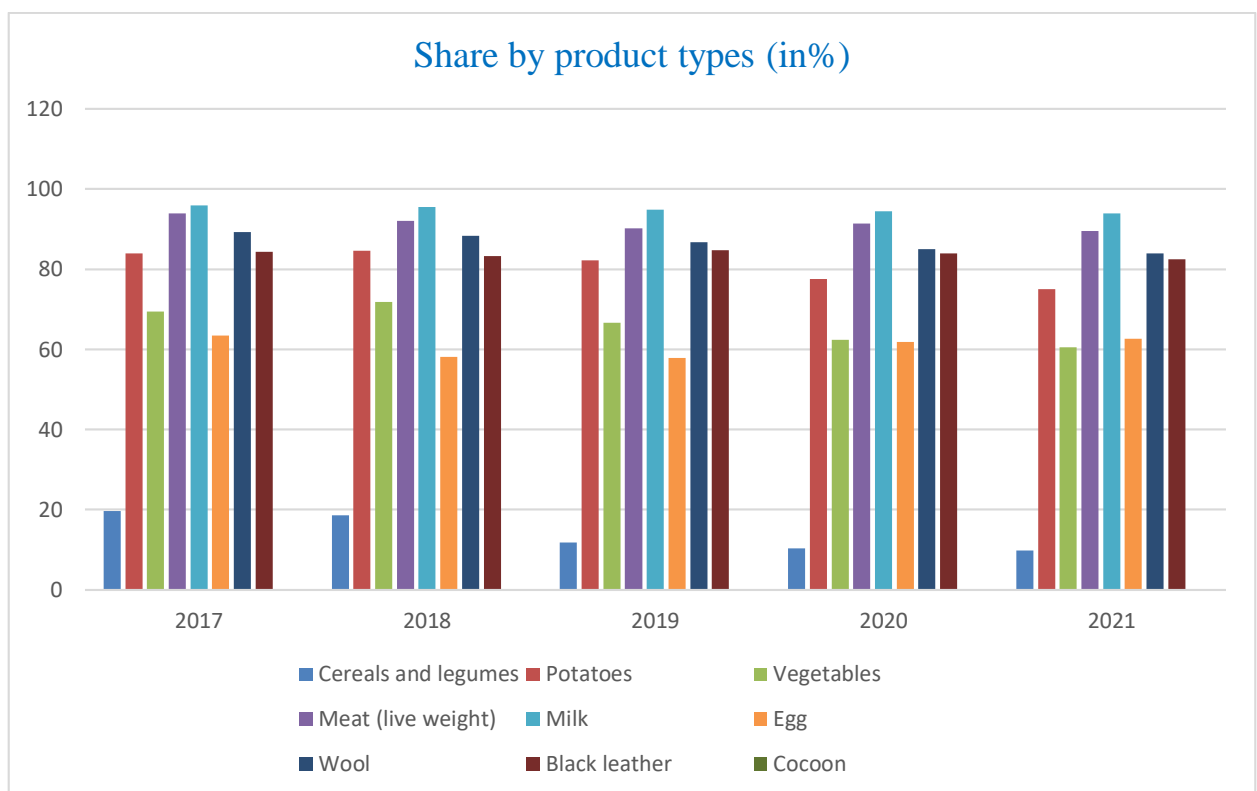
Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In the economy, total employment accounts for 38.3% of the total population, with an unemployment rate of 9.6%. Can be seen in the table.

25.2% of the total busy population is occupied in the rural forest and Fish Farming Network. This represents an inextricable impact on the standard of living and well-being of the daromadiu that the country receives from the agricultural sector of the population. The next leading industries for employment of workers of the Republic occupy an important place with significant indicators of industry(13.7), trade (11.3), construction (10.0).

The role of peasant(personal assistant) households in agriculture is very important, and the main part of labor resources can be seen in the diagram below as the primary supplier of the main types of agricultural products in the country, operating in this type of farm. According to him,

The share of peasant(personal assistant) farms in the total composition of the production of agricultural products of the main type (%)



Source: *State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan*

As of 2021, 75% of potatoes grown in the country compared to the total, 60.5% of vegetables, 90% of meat aged, and 94% of milk, with 84 and 82.5% of egg and BlackBerry skins supplied by peasant(personal assistant) farms, respectively.

Conclusion. Considering that the sources of income of the population of rural areas are divided into two types, income from agricultural activities and income from non-agricultural activities, the main source of income for rural residents comes as a result of their activities in agriculture, and they are directly engaged in agricultural activities. Improving the well-being of the population living in the rural regions of the

Republic of Uzbekistan and reducing poverty directly depends on the income they receive from the activities of the peasant farms they are running.

In the regions of the Republic, a high amount of precipitation or a period of drought directly affects the income of peasant households or mineral fertilizers they use, the quality of preparations, the main thing is that the high yield of the sowing seed has an indirect effect on their gross income. In these cases, it is required to develop a mechanism for social assistance, systematized by the government. Together with this, it is necessary to organize counseling centers or “agrocentres” into neighborhood centers, which inform the owners of farmers and farms with seed selection, provide them with advice and practical instructions.

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