

REPRODUCTIVE CROPS IN MULTIFECTED FARMS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE FARM ECONOMY

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Annotation: Food security is one of the most important factors in the development of a market economy, solving the problems of social protection and strengthening social stability. Ensuring food security largely depends on the level of development of the agricultural sector, the volume of production, processing conditions, quality of products, storage, agro-technological processes, as well as the level of product stability in the markets.

Keywords: market, food, economy, product, tax, labor resource, agriculture, improve, requirements, government.

In order to adapt agriculture to the requirements of a market economy, the forms of management have been changed and updated by our Government. At the same time, implementation and deepening of economic reforms in agriculture, modernization of activities, investment, use of innovations, credit system, insurance, taxes and its benefits, implementation of leasing relations, liberalization of activities, organization of diversified farming, agricultural clusters activities and other similar opportunities. In order to improve agricultural production, the work on the widespread introduction of scientific and technical achievements, new equipment and advanced technologies, foreign experience and international standards is accelerating year by year. This, in turn, creates opportunities for efficient use of limited natural, material, financial and labor resources.

The purpose of the agrarian policy pursued by the state is to fully meet the demand of the population and relevant industries for agricultural products, ensure food security, improve the economic power and welfare of the population through the effective use of available agricultural resources.

In this regard, the measures outlined in the "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" set such tasks as sustainable development of the agricultural sector, strengthening food security, increasing export potential and improving the quality of life and welfare of our people. was given. These tasks are important for the establishment and development of diversified farms in the agricultural economy, as well as effective management mechanisms.

Great attention is paid to increasing the volume of agricultural production, which is the mainstay of food security in our country. In particular, in the process of production on farms, large-scale, well-thought-out work is being carried out on the introduction of new and advanced technologies, new varieties.

It should be noted that the increase in the volume of agricultural production makes a significant contribution not only to the sowing of spring crops, but also to secondary crops.

✓ In the dehqan branch of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the areas free of fairy-tale vegetables and wheat from secondary grain crops - corn, rice;

- ✓ from vegetable crops - cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, turnips, radishes, greens ...,
- ✓ from melons - watermelon;
- ✓ From fodder crops - corn silage, oats.

In the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, only 30-40% of the vacant lands of early vegetables and wheat are used for replanting.

There are, of course, objective and subjective reasons for this. In any case, it is desirable to further improve the use of secondary crops in order to prevent food insecurity in the world and in our country.

Efficient use of natural and climatic conditions and location of the farm, additional investment and creation of additional sources of income at the expense of secondary crops grown in the agricultural sector, additional food for the population, and additional fodder for the livestock sector. is achieved. In addition, it will be possible to meet the demand for food products and fodder crops at a moderate level throughout the year. At the same time, due to the re-cultivation of crops in agriculture - the improvement of economic indicators of land use (rate and rate of use of arable land), efficient use of existing means of production, employment of labor resources, additional sources of income for farm members.

We can define the subjects growing secondary crops on farms as follows;

- ✓ he can plant the farm himself;
- ✓ planting by members of the farm (providing members with the opportunity to plant crops at the expense of wages);
- ✓ transfer to farms specializing in animal husbandry (in order to improve crop rotation, on a contractual basis);
- ✓ transfer to individuals operating on a contractual basis;
- ✓ it is necessary to solve the following problems in the interests of growers of secondary crops;
- ✓ state support for secondary crops;
- ✓ timely evacuation of areas occupied by autumn and early crops and creation of conditions for replanting;
- ✓ water supply.

If enough attention is paid to the above on farms, the economic performance of arable land will improve, income and profits will increase, and the material interests of members will increase.

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