

## EFFICIENT EXPLOITATION OF LAND IN AGRICULTURE

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### ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the agriculture is one of main sectors of the Uzbekistan economy. Arrive, hot sun, millions of experienced laborers, tall request for Uzbek natural products and vegetables with unique taste, and the nearness of huge markets close us make the require for little ranches in thickly populated ranges with tall unemployment. Creation of little ranches within the field of natural product and vegetable generation requires the redistribution of the farmers' lands within the area where they are as of now operating. However, for the foremost portion, those who don't right now have coordinate family individuals are cleared out with a cultivate proprietor who, rather than a family part, employments his claim labor constrain instead of his possess. The other portion will be given to those who have a tall level of cultivating encounter.

**Keywords:** farm, fruits, vegetables, food security, reforms in agriculture Uzbekistan.

As of now, planning of nourishment security methodologies situated to extend the generation volume and buyer showcase assurance are very imperative issues not as it were in our nation but throughout the world. Within the conclusion, "... more than 840 million individuals, one in nine individuals within the world, and more than 30% of the world's populace is malnourished". In this manner, guaranteeing food security based on inquire about and successful execution of modern innovative opportunities to extend agrarian yield per capita based on therapeutic standards could be a key issue.

At the same time, an increase in population in Uzbekistan during the reform period creates social problems due to its high demand for products from agro-industrial production. Big changes are happening in the way these businesses are being developed in the country. This is because of the importance of small farms, gardens, and orchards that are on land with a score less than 40. But, there are issues in fruit and vegetable farms when it comes to making more food in a way that helps the environment and using land wisely. Important things to focus on include making sure there is enough food for everyone in the country, making more foods that are grown without hurting the environment, and selling more fruits and veggies to other countries. To do this, we need to change the way we grow fruits and veggies.

Doing these tasks well shows that we should work harder to make more fruit and vegetables on farms. The Netherlands has a lot of land and makes a lot of money by selling things they grow on it. They export about 102 billion dollars worth of food every year. In Uzbekistan, there are around 4 million hectares of farmland right now. Apart from the cotton and wheat fields owned by the government, there is about 2 million hectares of land that is used for farming. Around 2 million hectares of land is used for farming, but not for growing cotton or grain. It includes dehqan farms, farmland, and different kinds of farms. Currently, farmers who are not part of the government do not work effectively for the market economy. This is bad for the future of our food security. If someone grows something on one piece of land that is a hectare big, they

can sell it for up to \$10,000 to other countries. Anyone can grow something and make \$2,000 from it. This means using land in a way that doesn't make sense. Some people who own land lose at least \$8,000 for each hectare they have.

Some people think that people who live in the countryside don't work on their land or use it properly, but this is not true for most people. Some organizations have updated information to prove this. But that's not true. The people who grow and sell the best fruits and vegetables in our markets are the villagers who live in those areas, including those who rent or own land. The people who work on farms today are the same as the ones who worked on farms before. Why do household gardens and big farms have different economic efficiency. We think that if farmers who grow fruits, veggies, and own land have more control over their stuff, they can do better economically and technologically. In this situation, the farmer who plants fruits or veggies should be able to make their own choices about what to plant, when to plant it, where to sell their harvest, and how to use their profits. As of April 1, 2019, there were more than 33.3 million people living in Uzbekistan. Half of the people live in cities and the other half live in the countryside. In Uzbekistan, almost 30% of people are too young to work, around 10% are too old to work, and the rest are of working age. The main goal of the reform is to make sure people have enough food by using labor resources effectively, by 59.5% It is vital to use agricultural land effectively to produce food. We think it's important to talk about Andijan. It's only 1% of the country, but about 10% of people live there.

There are over 301,700 people living in the Andijan region today, and on average there are 714 people for every square kilometer. This means that there are about 74 people on average living in Uzbekistan. There are 201,026 hectares of land that can be watered in the area. This includes 28,836 hectares of gardens and vineyards, and 10,041 hectares of vegetable farms. During our research, we learned about the amount of fruit grown in the Andijan area. A really big area of land in the region is 28,836 hectares. Out of all the land, 92% of it is used for orchards, which equals 26,592 hectares. The province can make a lot of fruit - about 43,4296 tonnes. That's about 367 grams of fruit per person every day. There are 477,374 homes and farms in the area with a total of 24,541 hectares of land. The regional agriculture department says that in 2019, farmers grew 393,119 tons of vegetables on their own farms and on land owned by the government. This means that each person uses or eats about 357 grams of something every day.

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Nowadays, farming is one of the main parts of Uzbekistan's economy. We need small farms in crowded areas with no jobs because the land is good for planting and the sun is hot. Many skilled

farmers are available and people want to buy fruits and veggies from Uzbekistan. There are also big markets nearby. To make small farms for fruits and veggies, farmers need to share their land where they're already farming. Most people who don't have family members who are farmers are left with a farm owner who hires other people to work instead of using their family members. The rest of the reward will go to people who are really good at farming. What are the benefits of it?

- A farmer works hard on his land to benefit himself.
- He thinks carefully about what he wants to plant on his land.
- Does math on plans for making things.
- Investigates the market.
- wants to come up with new ideas and improvements.
- This means that something is usually of good quality and good quality, and so on.

The farmer who owns a small piece of land is now managing his business well and on time. Doing business freely helps people grow their skills and intelligence, and makes them want to explore new things. We need farmers who are their own bosses and don't have to pay to farm. They can help make our agriculture better and turn our villages into places where people make good things for other countries.

Basically, nowadays many people who grow fruits and veggies only have a small amount of land. They usually have 1 to 1.5 hectares, which is enough for their family to work on. They mainly grow fruits and veggies on this small amount of land. We think it will encourage companies to make more and better products and come up with new ideas.

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