

**ISSUES OF APPLICATION OF THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN
FARM ACTIVITIES**

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Abstract: *Reforms in the development of the farming movement in our republic were initially the Decree of the first President of Uzbekistan on December 29, 1991 "On further strengthening of peasant (farm) holdings and state support of the business activities of the republic" and Uzbekistan 315 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of December 30, 1991 began with the adoption of decisions "On measures to further develop and strengthen peasant (farm) holdings in the Republic".*

Key words: *Farmer, labor, land, contract, agriculture.*

Based on the adopted laws and decisions, certain works were carried out in our country and a certain amount of experience was gained. But it should be noted that in the foreign countries that we want to analyze, farms and their activities have been established for more than a century, and they have already begun to achieve the desired results within their activities. Of course, as a result of the passage of time, their experience has also increased. Applying the experiences and activities of the analyzed countries to the farming movement of our country, we think, will bring important and positive results for the life of the society.

For example , the main feature of the development of agriculture in the United States of America is its high level of specialization and mechanization. Therefore, in such farms, as a rule, the farmer and his family work, sometimes one or two additional hired workers. Depending on the natural conditions, the number of farms is distributed differently at the state level. In particular, the largest number of farmers operate in the states of Texas, Missouri, and Iowa, while their number is relatively small in Connecticut and Delaware located in the northeast .

One of the most economically developed countries in the world is the USA. This country is one of the largest self-sufficient countries in the world with raw material resources. 8 of the 10 most famous multinational corporations in the world belong to the United States. In the post-war years, monopolies were established over the capitalization of agriculture.

In 1948-1952, large concerns were established to help finance agriculture, and they bought a large amount of agricultural products from farmers. Agriculture in the USA is distinguished by the development of market relations at a high level, the level of commodity production. Agriculture is achieving good results mainly with the labor of farmers, peasants and landowners, hired labor, advanced technology, chemistry and science. Nitrogen fertilizers are the most widely used mineral fertilizers in farmers and farms - 112.5 mln. t, 39.9 million tons of phosphorus, 46.3 million tons of potassium - 198.7 million tons in total. t. USA is the second largest user of fertilizers in the world after China. By the 1990s, there were almost no ecologically clean, agricultural areas left in the United States. Currently, in the USA, scientific research work is being carried out on the neutralization of soil from fertilizers. In the scientific work conducted at the Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Wisconsin, scientists say that it is necessary to increase agricultural holdings in the future. Because in their opinion, the level of land use (decontamination) in peasant farms gives a higher result than in other agricultural enterprises. The United States produced 328-440 million tons of grain in 2012-2016, ranking second in the world after China, of which 53.3-60 million tons corresponded to wheat. The United States relies heavily on agriculture for grain production. Farming is called "Peasant" or "Farmer household" there, and farm land is called "Homestead". Agricultural farms produce 12 million tons of oranges per year (second in the world after Brazil), 2.5 million tons of grapefruit (first in the world), 820-900 thousand tons of strawberries per year (in terms of its cultivation ranks first in the world), produce up to 37-45 thousand tons of raspberries per year (ranks 4th in the world), etc.

In US statistics, farms that sell their products for more than 1,000 dollars in a year are considered, and those that sell more than 250,000 dollars are considered large farms, and small farms if less. 80.0 percent of total farm products are produced on large farms.

Regardless of the size of the farms, only one family operates. Compared with the data of 1950, it was determined that the average size of the country's farms increased by 2.1 times. The land area has increased from 87 hectares to 187 hectares and this process continues. 30% of farms are up to 20 hectares and 25% are formed on land areas between 70-200 hectares. From this it can be concluded that the country has a large area of farms, as well as small farms. Also, the production of almonds in the United States is growing at a high rate. 485,000 tons of almonds are harvested annually, and this is done by the owners of almond groves in the United States - real farmers. Annually, agriculture contributes 60-65 million dollars to the US economy.

In the United States, the acquisition of land for the cultivation of agricultural products and other purposes on the basis of lease is gaining momentum. Mostly farmers serve as tenants. However, in some states, there may be people who live in a tenant town and have absolutely no knowledge of agriculture. From 15 to 35 hectares of land is available for rent. The price of a hectare of dry land is 180 dollars, irrigated land is 350 dollars, and pastures are around 23 dollars. It is worth mentioning that 2.5% of the country's total working population is engaged in agricultural production.

USA at a farmer economy grow village economy products and their share Table 1

No	Village economy product types	Measurement unit	2012	2014	2018	2018 to relative %	Farmer farm share, %	Other village enterprise, in %
1	Wheat	million tons	51.2	56.5	66.2	129.2	0.7-1.2	99.3-98.8
2	Rice	million tons	9.4	10.7	12.8	136.2	2,2-3	97.8-97
3	Corn	million tons	214.5	235.6	264,6	123.3	30-35	65-70
4	Potatoes	million tons	26.7	29.5	30.2	113.1	28-33	67-72
5	Legumes	million tons	1.8	2.5	3.5	194.4	70-72	28-30
6	Sugar beetroot	a thousand tons	34.5	36.0	38.5	111.6	70-75	25-30
7	Vegetables	million tons	46.2	48.8	54.6	118	80-85	15-20
8	Cabbage	million tons	3.6	4.2	4.8	133	87-87.8	12.2-13
9	Tomato	million tons	18.3	20.2	24.0	131	78-79	21-22
10	Orange	million tons	12.9	14.5	16.8	130.2	88-89	11-12
11	Grapefruit	million tons	3.5	4.7	5.2	148.5	87.5-88.5	11.5-12.5
12	Strawberry	million tons	826	908.6	980	118.6	100	0

In the development of Canadian agriculture, special attention is paid to the specialization and consolidation of production . Here, too, the number of farms is decreasing, the average land area per farm is increasing, and this process has been relatively stable in recent years. Currently, the average area of farms in the country is 211.2 hectares, including 143.2 hectares in arable land. In this country, vegetable products are grown on farms with up to 40 hectares, grain from 80 hectares to 300 hectares. The majority of farmers are engaged in the cultivation of corn, wheat and soybeans. Also, cattle breeding is well developed in these farms. There are two forms of land use in Canada: private and leasehold. 42.3 million ha of land is allocated for private use, while farmers rent 9.2 million ha of land from the state .

In Japan, after the Second World War, land reforms were revised . Large monopoly associations were dissolved, and their land was distributed to small owners - farmers. According to the Law "On Land Reforms" adopted in 1946, in the country where the land is being analyzed, a restriction was established in order to prevent the

re-emergence and operation of monopolistic organizations. It should be noted that the main feature of these state farms is the small size of the land area. Consequently, more than 2/3 of the existing farms in Japan today operate on less than one hectare of land. Only 1.7 percent of farmers own 5.0 hectares or more of land (in Hokkaido). Approximately 15% of the total of more than 4.3 million farmers in Japan live on the income from this industry [20; 32 pp.]. Because such a small area of land has caused farmers to be busy in other fields as well as growing agricultural products. In Japan, one livestock farm has an average of 32 head of livestock, and they are mostly kept intensively in barns. Farmers of this country do not use the labor of hired workers because the land area is small. It should be noted that there are quail farms in Japan with 200 years of experience.

Japan is one of the highly developed countries in industry, agriculture, and in general every field. According to the amount of GNP, it occupies a significant place. The land area of the country is 372 thousand km², the population is 127 million. is more than a person. In the 1950s, several economic reforms were carried out after the war to "get the economy back on its feet". First of all, attention was paid to the agricultural sector, and land was given to farmers and peasants on the basis of a tender from the "feudal" owners who took over the land. The farmer and peasant class became participants in Japan's agrarian reforms during this period. Only in the 1970s and 1980s, a "new stage of the development of the Japanese economy" entered the life of Japan. By this time, Japan was recognized as the most developed industrial country. Even then, attention was paid to agriculture, and the production of mineral fertilizers was carried out at a high level [32; page 2] .

Agriculture is also very important in Australian economy . As of January 1, 2012, 136,000 farmers were registered in this country. They occupy 60% of the land area of the country. Here, too, the number of farms is decreasing, and the average land area is increasing. In animal husbandry, mainly sheep and large horned cattle are raised, while in agriculture, grain and fruit are the main crops. On average, 17 head of cattle are raised per farm, of which 7 are dairy cows. Farmers of the country are more specialized in meat.

In European countries, the area of farms is from 10 to 60 hectares, the number of cattle raised on one farm is 30-300 heads, and pigs are from 50 to 100 heads. Such regional differences were influenced by the fodder base of the places. The average land area of farms in them is 13.9 hectares, at the same time, this indicator differs from country to country. For example, the average land size of a farm in Britain is 80.4 hectares, in Denmark 30.7, in France 29.0, in Ireland 22.7, in Germany 18.0, in the Netherlands 14.9, in Belgium 14.1, in Italy 10, 8, equal to 4.3 hectares in Greece. In the next place are the Scandinavian countries, whose farmers use relatively small plots of land.

At the same time , as a result of the intensification of agriculture in these countries, relatively small farms are joining large farms. For example, the number of farmers in Germany in 1970-2000 decreased by an average of 1.2 percent per year. On

average, one farm has 18.0 hectares of land, 16 workers, and 28 head of cattle, on average 7300 kg of milk is obtained from one cow.

In another European country, Sweden, most of the farms have an average of 20-40 hectares of land, and each of them is suitable for 70 heads of cattle and 60 heads of sheep. In this country, the optimal number of milking cows is 25-38 cows, and 6500-7500 kg of milk is milked from them. 4 people work on one farm. England ranks first in the world in terms of labor productivity.

The Netherlands is one of the most developed agricultural countries in the world. Farmers of this country work on a plot of land ranging from 5 to 30 hectares. Special attention is paid here to selection and breeding. Advanced technologies are used to supply farms with mineral fertilizers and fodder, which allows farms to quickly adapt to market requirements and prepare competitive products.

The number of farms in Finland is more than 200,000, the average area is 13 hectares, and they rent land from 30 hectares. On average, each farmer has one harvester, two tractors, 35 cattle, and 100 pigs. 1/3 of the farms specialize in milk, most of which are raised in private farms based on fodder grown on leased land.

Farming is well established in Danish agriculture. Existing farmers in the country have the ability to provide food for 15 million people. Products grown in this form of ownership are exported to 175 countries of the world. On average, one farm has 50 hectares of land, cattle, and 2,000 pigs. 7,500 kg of milk is obtained from one cow, and 80 percent of the milk products are exported. Danish farms are narrowly specialized, mainly engaged in poultry, cattle breeding, pig breeding and agriculture. The most produced agricultural products are milk and pork. Interestingly, in order to own (buy) farm land here, at least 5 years of special professional experience is required. 141,000 people or 4.0% of the total population of the country are employed in the agro-industrial complex .

Conclusion . Food products cultivation and export in doing in the world leader role the player state this - It is Germany. of the state farmer and a farmer farms supportive and encouraging "green 85% of the country's financial policy as a result of the plan to food has been the need village economy cooperatives satisfy. But that's it village economy cooperatives basically a farmerfarms and private estate landowners operate.

Germany's lower Bavarian, Swabian and Franconian lowlands, and the upper and lower Rhine plains are considered the most favorable lands for farming. Cereal and grain crops account for 60%, potatoes - 13%, beets - 3%, vegetables, rice, horticulture, etc. -3%, fodder crops - 21%. Farmers are in the leading positions in the formation of the fodder base for livestock.

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