

Topical issues and tasks of increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Musayeva Shoira Azimovna,

Professor of Samarkand Institute of Economic and Service, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

E-mail: musaeva_shoira@mail.ru

Abstract. A lot of work is being done in our country to create the necessary economic, organizational and legal framework for the development of agriculture and water management. In accordance with the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 12, 2018 No. PF-5330, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources were established on the basis of the Ministry of Water Resources. Particular attention is paid to the creation of additional conditions for farms in the course of structural reforms and the introduction of market relations mechanisms. As you know, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 17, 2018 PF-5418 "On measures to radically improve the system of state management of agriculture and water management" indicates the presence of long-standing systemic problems in agriculture and water management and their solution. In order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize the activities of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated April 17, 2018 No. PP-3672, comprehensive measures have been taken. introduce modern information and communication technologies. In order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize the activities of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated April 17, 2018 No. PP-3672, comprehensive measures have been taken. introduce modern information and communication technologies. In order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize the activities of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated April 17, 2018 No. PP-3672, comprehensive measures have been taken. introduce modern information and communication technologies.

Keywords: Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), network statistics, modern information and communication.

Among them, the organization of relevant research work on the adaptation of optimal programs in the regions of the country and their implementation with the involvement of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and research institutes. The resolution pays special attention to the creation of a water cadastre and the creation of mobile applications through the widespread use of modern information and communication technologies in the water management system.

General aspects of the problem of the effectiveness of innovative management of the development of the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan are studied in the scientific works of our



economists M.K. Pardaev, Ch. Murodov, N. Khushmatov, T. Kh. Their work greatly contributed to the development of the theory and practice of effective management of agricultural production in market conditions.

For example, in the research work of M.K. Pardaev, it is noted that the transition to an innovative path of economic development is associated with the need to solve problems in the agricultural sector, but also the main tasks facing this industry. a gradual transition to an innovative path, the idea of its sustainable economic development, the development of this strategically important network on a qualitatively new technical and technological basis that meets modern requirements.

In the research work of another scientist N. Khushmatov, innovative management of the development of the agricultural sector, as well as the solution of many problems and issues in the field of enhancing innovation in this sector, taking into account the need to modernize the agricultural sector and its transition to an innovative development path.

In the research work of T. H., the main attention was paid to the application of management models.

In the research work of K.A. Choriyeu spoke about the effectiveness of innovative management of agricultural development, planning the activities of farmers and farms, and the development of the agricultural sector.

Also in the research work of R. Kh. Ergashev, the main attention was paid to the transition to free market forms of agriculture and the mechanism of independent commodity production as a result of economic reforms of the innovative development of the agricultural sector.

As indicated in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 No. PF-5853 "On approval of the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" "...The lack of a long-term strategy for the development of agriculture hinders the efficient use of land and water resources, attracting investment in the industry, generating high incomes for producers and increasing the competitiveness of products."

The main goal of the Agriculture Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 is to radically improve the state policy to further deepen reforms aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, covering the following priorities:

- ensuring food security of the population;
- creating an enabling environment for agribusiness and the value chain;
- reducing state participation in the management of the industry and increasing investment attractiveness;
- rational use of natural resources and provision of environmental protection;
- development of modern public administration systems;
- gradual diversification of public spending to support the sector;
- development of the system of science, education, information and consulting services in agriculture;
- rural development;
- development of a transparent system of network statistics.

1. The state policy in the field of food security is developed and implemented according to the four components of food security (availability of food, its purchasing power, its use and its sustainability).

The main goal of this priority is the development and effective implementation of state policy aimed at ensuring food security for all residents of the country.

The priority is to provide the population with safe and high-quality food at affordable prices. This will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including those set out in UNDP 2 “Zero Hunger, Ensure Food Security, Improve Consumption and Promote Sustainable Agriculture”.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks are set:

improving the mechanisms for providing food to those in need, as well as the integration of agricultural producers with social facilities;

introduction of a system of state intervention purchases in the cultivation of grain, the gradual abandonment of the mechanism of state regulation of prices for agricultural and food products and the introduction of a mechanism for the purchase of grain at market prices on a quota basis;

development of a long-term program for the formation of a culture of healthy consumption;

implementation and ongoing monitoring of food safety assessment systems based on internationally recognized methodologies and best practices;

development of sectoral programs to intensify the production of socially significant products;

conduct research aimed at increasing the productivity of animal husbandry, sustainable intensification of fish and poultry production, as well as milk production.

2. The low level of development of the food industry limits the possibility of increasing the production of high value-added products.

In order to attract investment in infrastructure development, it is necessary to take measures to develop developed financial markets, a favorable business environment, as well as to support producers and develop value chains.

The limited processing and packaging capacity of farms, which produce the bulk of exported fruits and vegetables, resulted in significant losses. Seasonal price fluctuations and market volatility also have a negative impact on their operations.

Since effective mechanisms for the association of small agricultural producers have not been fully formed, their activities remain fragmented. This hinders the achievement of high economic performance and limits the possibility of integration into value chains.

It should be noted that the share of cooperatives in the markets of developed countries (EU, USA, Canada) exceeds 40%, and in Uzbekistan this direction is still developing.

There is a lack of equipment for phytosanitary control of fruits and vegetables in laboratories, wholesale markets and logistics centers that meet international standards and quality requirements, as well as at customs and border checkpoints.

This, in turn, hinders the increase in the volume of grown and sold products, the increase in value added, the geography of exports and the diversification of types of products.

It is necessary to ensure the safety and quality of agricultural and food products by ensuring that the national legal framework for sanitary and phytosanitary control complies with the requirements of the World Trade Organization and the standards of target foreign markets.

In addition, there is insufficiently developed cooperation between farmers and landowners, who account for more than 70 percent of gross agricultural output, as well as between processing, processing and exporting enterprises.



The main goal of this priority is to increase the export potential of the agricultural sector, increase the volume of value-added products, the widespread introduction of product certification systems based on international standards and the development of cooperation relations.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks are set:

organization of short-term training for horticulture and greenhouse specialists, including distance learning, development and distribution of teaching aids;

adaptation of the national plant quarantine and protection system to the requirements of the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures;

harmonization of the national system of animal health protection and control of livestock products with the standards of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE);

creation of the Center for Innovative Education to support the development of value chains in agriculture based on the best world practices;

development of mechanisms to promote the implementation of recognized quality standards (Global GAP, Organic, NACCP, etc.) in international markets;

development and implementation of feedback mechanisms with leading agricultural enterprises;

Negotiating new target export markets and prioritizing the implementation of trade agreements;

reducing the cost of marketing and transporting agricultural and food products in local and target international markets;

assessing opportunities to expand the use of the Made in Uzbekistan brand to export local food products to target export markets;

development of a plan to improve the national quality system;

provision of information on export markets, development of advisory services on export preparation, trade regime and trade finance;

increase the role of diplomatic missions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the process of collecting information on target markets, stimulating trade in agricultural products and food products;

improving the system of copyright protection for plant varieties (including patent trials);

introduction of a unified trading system (based on auctions and exchanges) based on agro-logistics centers;

Improving the services of the Center for Variety Testing of Agricultural Crops, creating the National Gene Bank in order to preserve new varieties;

improvement of the range of services provided by the Center for Agricultural Standardization;

widespread introduction of market mechanisms in the field of cotton growing and the cotton-textile industry;

Accession to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC);

develop a procedure for providing land plots on preferential terms in order to stimulate the expansion of dekhkan farms;

creation of a special laboratory for testing varieties of genetically modified crops with the involvement of international financial institutions;

further encouragement of investment in trade infrastructure and agro-logistics centers, food safety laboratories, sanitary and phytosanitary systems, necessary equipment and inventory;



Improving the registration system for pesticides and maximum allowable levels of pesticides (MPL) in accordance with the International Plant Protection Convention and other international standards, providing information to exporters and manufacturers;

Attracting grants and technical assistance from international financial institutions to modernize the material and technical base of research institutes in the field of seed and horticulture; development of measures to stimulate the cooperation of agricultural producers and their integration into modern value chains in the domestic and foreign markets;

creation of associations (cooperatives, etc.) participating in negotiations on the coordination of agricultural production and services in this area, prompt decision-making and the formation of sectoral policy;

ensuring the interaction of agricultural associations, farms and dekhkan farms with enterprises of the processing industry (including clusters);

implementation of pilot investment programs to support the development and diversification of small businesses in the agro-industrial complex;

Development of an export growth strategy based on the results of an assessment of the fruit and vegetable and livestock industries (initially based on long-term data and analysis of market trends for the main 10-15 types of exported products);

3. Conditions must be created to encourage farmers to comply with Good Agricultural and Environmental Practices (GAEP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and other standards.

The main goal of this priority is to create an effective system that will help attract private investment for the modernization, diversification and sustainable development of the agri-food sector.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks are set:

complete rejection of government purchases in excess of the amount necessary for the implementation of grain interventions aimed at ensuring price stability in the domestic market;

Improving the mechanisms of state financial support for agricultural producers, including subsidizing interest rates on commercial loans allocated for the cultivation of certain strategically important agricultural products;

improving the mechanism of lending and insurance in accordance with the strategic directions and needs of the agro-food complex;

Despite the significant growth in the fruit and vegetable and livestock industries, service infrastructure, material resources, most scientific and educational institutions are focused on the cultivation of raw cotton and grain crops.

4. The lack of a modern and high-quality service infrastructure that meets international standards and requirements further complicates the problems in the industry. First of all, this applies to public services related to food safety, veterinary medicine and phytosanitary.

To enter new markets, it is necessary to develop a private sector that provides manufacturers and processors with certification and advisory services.

Today, the services provided by state-owned enterprises are monopolistic, which negatively affects the formation of competition when attracting private investment in the industry, providing resources and marketing services.

The main goal of this priority is to review the existing institutional structure by creating systems, services and coordination mechanisms that can meet the needs of the agricultural market.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks are set:

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revision of the structure and divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to assess the functional assessment of the Ministry of Agriculture (Management Functional Assessment Model - MFAM) and determine new competencies and areas of activity based on its results;

Reform of public administration in the field of agriculture and food in order to coordinate the activities of organizations responsible for the implementation of the Strategy;

development of incentive mechanisms through an assessment of the effectiveness of line ministries and departments and building the capacity of managerial personnel in the field of strategic and project management;

development of a public-private partnership model for the provision of additional services in the network;

organizing a forum of industry stakeholders (composed of public, private and public organizations);

organize a forum of the Government and partners (all donors and international financial institutions involved in supporting the industry) on the development of the agri-food sector.

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