

AGRICULTURAL REFORM IN UZBEKISTAN

Talaboyev Xolmamat

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor Namangan Engineering Construction Institute Republic of Uzbekistan, Namanagan city, 12 Islam Karimov street.

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Annotation: *The article is about the development of the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan and its reforms. Growth rates of agricultural products are analyzed. The development trends of agriculture in the regions of the country are revealed and its problems are studied. Recommendations for further development of agriculture have also been developed.*

Key words: *agriculture, agricultural products, infrastructure, exports, global climate change, agriculture, forestry, fisheries.*

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors in the economy of Uzbekistan. Reforms in the agricultural sector of the national economy are very important today. Because this sector is rich in additional opportunities, the well-being of our society in many respects depends on the development of agriculture.

Indeed, “agriculture is one of the most ancient sectors of the economy, one that will never lose its place and importance. However, due to global climate change and environmental problems in our region, new challenges and difficulties appear in agriculture every year, which require unprecedented attention to this agricultural sector.

In recent years, serious attention has been paid to radically reforming the agricultural sector and adapting it to market demands. In particular, in order to turn cotton and grain growing into a profitable industry (ie to adapt to market requirements), public procurement prices have been increased by almost 3 times. A new approach to cotton, the transition to a cluster system, has radically changed attitudes towards labor. Economical methods of irrigation have also been introduced in cotton fields. In 2020 alone, the sown area for agricultural crops increased by 64,000 hectares. This year's agricultural products

billion _ soums. Of this amount, 123858.8 billion. soums in agriculture and 126391.8 bln. soums were created in animal husbandry. The growth rate of agricultural production was 102.7% compared to 2019, while in January-June 2021 it was 101.8% compared to the previous year (Figure 1).

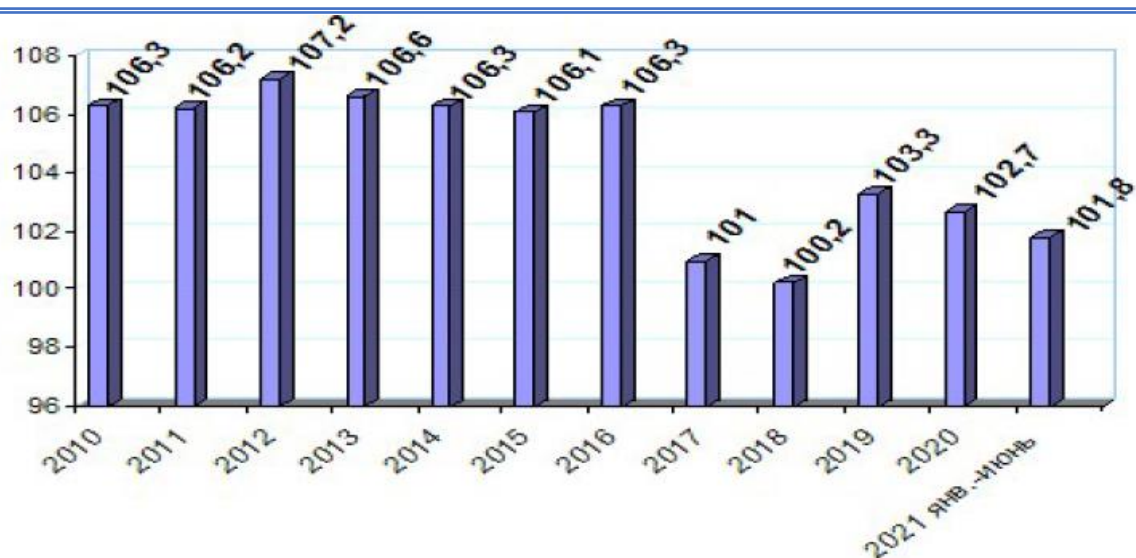
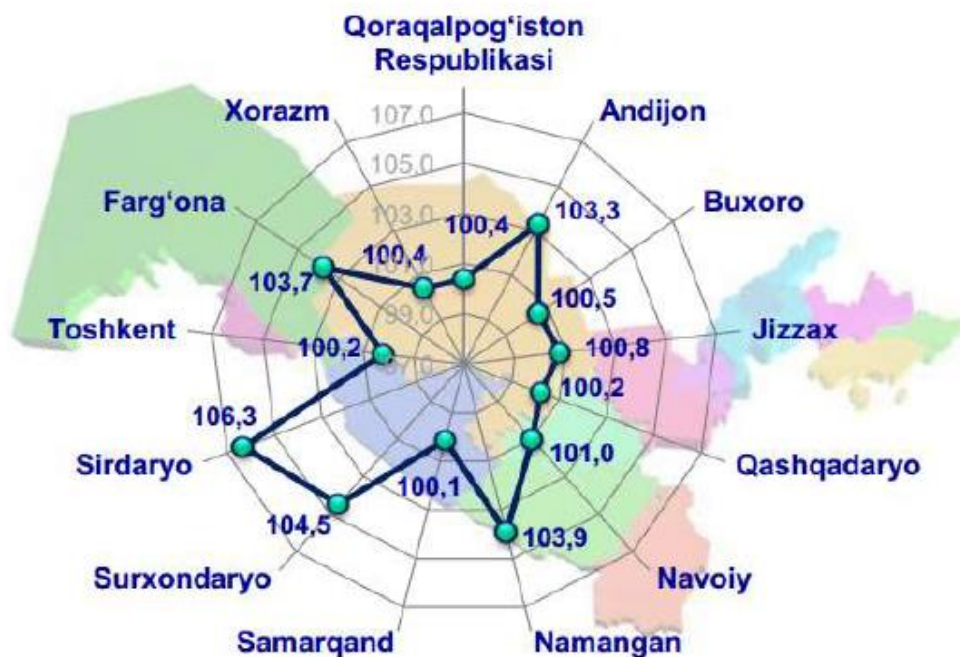


Figure 1. Growth rates of agricultural production, (past in% to the year)

The highest growth rates were recorded in Syrdarya (106.3 %) , Surkhandarya (104.5%) and Namangan (103.9%) regions. In Samarkand (100.1%) , Kashkadarya (100.2%) and Tashkent (100.2%) regions, on the other hand, growth rates were lower (Figure 2).

The main purpose of increasing agricultural production is to further improve the living conditions of the rural population, as well as society, to ensure their interest. However, in recent years, radical reforms have been carried out in agriculture to abandon the old way of working and to produce finished products rather than raw materials. Therefore, it is necessary to form a new, modern approach to the development of agriculture and its regulation by the state. This, in turn, makes overcoming the problems that have arisen and will arise in the agricultural sector a requirement of the times.

In the current era of globalization, certain achievements have been made in the development of agriculture in Uzbekistan. For example, the production of the main types of agricultural products (except cotton) is growing every year. Along with the cultivation and production of fruit and vegetable products, its processing and export are also growing. Significant growth is also observed in the production of livestock products.



2- picture . Growth rate of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) in the regions of Uzbekistan, in%

According to the results of January-June 2021, 97.0% of the total volume of agricultural (forestry and fishery) products (services) - agriculture and livestock, hunting and services in these areas (January 2020 - in June %), 2.5 % - forestry (2.9%), 0.5% - fisheries (0.5%)

In January-June 2021, the highest volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) by regions was Samarkand (12,875.3 billion soums), Tashkent (12,685.3 billion soums). m) and Andijan (11 977.5 billion soums). In contrast , the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3,523.2 billion soums), Syrdarya (3,591.5 billion soums) and Navoi (5,710.1 billion soums) regions have the lowest volume. remains relevant (Figure 4).

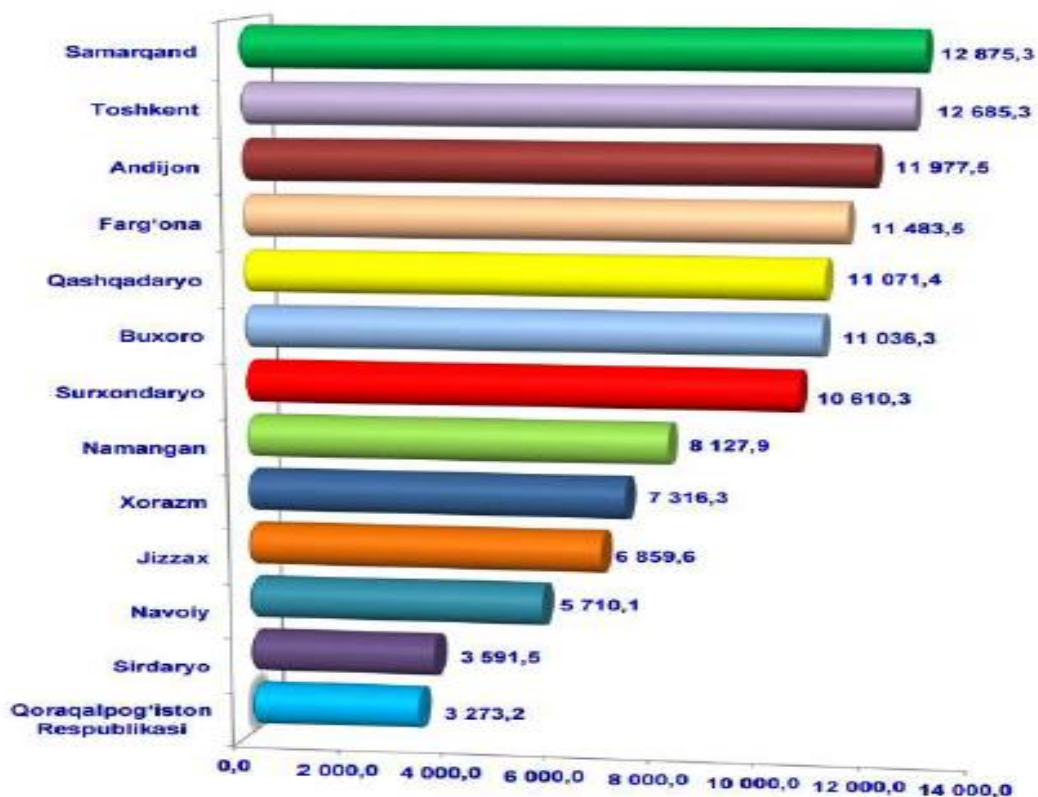
Samarkand (11.0%) and Tashkent (10.9%) regions are the leaders in the country in terms of the total volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) . and is explained by the fact that it has a high share among the regions in the cultivation of agricultural products such as eggs .

, Figure 4 shows that the Syrdarya region (3.1%) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2.8%) have the lowest share in the production of agricultural products such as meat, milk, fruits and berries. possible.

Today, it is necessary to carry out intensive reforms in the areas ranging from property rights to the operation of agricultural infrastructure to ensure the free operation of large agricultural producers - farmers. Development of activities of farmers, farmers, as well as entities in various market infrastructure facilities and ways to regulate them need to be improved.

However, there are many unresolved issues in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan. In this regard, we can not positively assess the results of reforms in the agricultural sector. Because many

types of agricultural products, production resources and services for the sector have not been developed. Ultimately, the agricultural sector remains in need of more serious reforms.



3- picture . Volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) in the regions of Uzbekistan (billion soums) ⁵

First, only 60% of the billions of cubic meters of water directed to the existing arable lands in the country reach the crops, and the remaining 40% is lost in irrigation systems and the irrigation process. In this area, the fact that the old methods are still used shows that a bepisand attitude towards water has been formed. There are cases when water is wasted in places. However, the efficiency of water use in European countries is 80-85%.

Second, the enforcement mechanism for exporting agricultural products is not working at full capacity. However, our country has enough potential to increase exports in the agricultural sector. Market research and there are problems finding a market.

Third, specialists working in agriculture are not able to be active in the conditions of market relations. There are also staffing issues.

of Agricultural Development of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 has been introduced, which includes:

- improvement of agricultural land use,

- improve water efficiency,
- state support of agriculture and improvement of the public procurement system,
- increasing the export potential of agriculture and increase the volume of value-added products,
- formation of a competitive environment in the field of agricultural services,
- Ensuring the accuracy of data through the widespread introduction of information technology in agriculture and the full digitization of network statistics,
- Seven priority areas have been identified to address the issue of staffing, the development of science.

development of agriculture in Uzbekistan and the improvement of market infrastructure in this sector, the activation of market mechanisms are among the most important tasks. As a result of such tasks:

The interest of farmers in their work will increase;

- Problems with food supply will be eliminated.

So, despite the growing demand of the population in market conditions, the main way to meet this need is to increase productivity and productivity.

Based on the above comments, the following proposals were developed:

- Along with the training of agricultural workers, it is necessary to expand the scope of practical work on the formation of skills in the use of new innovative techniques and technologies.

- It is expedient to introduce water-saving technologies in order to widely use economical methods of irrigation in agriculture of our country.

- It is necessary to accelerate measures to increase the export potential of agriculture in our country and increase the volume of value-added products. To do this, we need to take measures to develop agricultural marketing and find new markets. For example, today in developed countries, especially in Turkey, agricultural production per hectare is 2,000 dollars, in Egypt - 8,000 dollars, in Israel - 12,000 dollars, while in our country this figure does not exceed 300 dollars. In fact, our country has the potential to export \$ 20 billion worth of agricultural products. To do this, it is necessary to produce at least \$ 10,000 per hectare.

- It is expedient to eliminate all administrative barriers to the export of agricultural products.

Implementation of these measures will strengthen the financial position of agricultural producers, encourage the efficient use of land and diversify agricultural production, including the increase of fruit and vegetable and fodder crops. This, in turn, will increase the total volume of agricultural production and the export potential of the agricultural sector.

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