

Trends in the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex of Uzbekistan

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Annotation: *The purpose of the study is to identify opportunities for the integration of agricultural science and agricultural production, Dissemination of best practices in the use of new agricultural technologies to increase the production of horticultural products for export, Production of export-oriented horticultural crops in demand in world markets.*

Keywords: *Agriculture, agricultural products, agrarian, ownership class, farmer, dehqan, agrotechnology, agrarian-industrial complex, agro-industrial complex (AIC), agrarian sector, agribusiness, rural infrastructure, scientific and technological revolution.*

Introduction: Deepening structural reforms and dynamic development of agricultural production in Uzbekistan, its further strengthening of national food security, expansion of production of environmentally friendly products and significant increase in export potential of the agricultural sector are the most important tasks. These are the most important tasks to be solved in the coming years. [1]

In the periods 2016-2020, work was carried out on further optimisation of sown areas in connection with the increase in the export potential of the agricultural sector. The increase in sown areas was due to the expansion of potatoes by 36.0 thousand hectares, vegetables by 91.0 thousand hectares and intensive orchards by 18.0 thousand hectares, oilseeds decreased by 14.0 thousand hectares and vineyards by 11.2 thousand hectares. The area of cotton decreased by 170.5 thousand hectares, irrigated area of grain fields decreased by 50,000 hectares. At the same time, as a result of the application of advanced agro-technologies of crop cultivation, highly productive agricultural machinery and equipment, as well as modern irrigation methods were introduced. Along with modern irrigation methods, cotton yield is projected to increase from 26.1 tonnes to 26.2 tonnes. Cotton from 26.1 t/ha to 26.9 t/ha (+0.8 tonnes), cereals from 54.9 t/ha to 66.4 t/ha (+11.5 tonnes), potatoes from 54.9 t/ha to 66.4 t/ha (+11.5), potatoes from 218.9 to 230.5 t/ha (+11.6), vegetables from 277.1 to 294.0 t/ha (+16.9), fruits from 123.9 to 140.4 t/ha (+0.8). kg/ha (+16.5), and grapes increased from 126.7 to 137.1 kg/ha (+10.4).

The measures taken to optimise the composition of the sown areas and increase crop yields lead to a significant increase in agricultural production in our country. Especially in the period 2016-2020, the production of cereals increased by 1,195,000 tonnes, potatoes by 931,000 tonnes, vegetables by 3,002,200 tonnes, fruits by 648,600 tonnes and grapes by 273,900 tonnes. Grape production increased by 273,900 tonnes and became the basis for national food security.

The Action Strategy for the Five Priority Development Areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan plans to reduce the sown area of cotton by 49,000 ha and cereal crops by 10,000 ha in 2017 alone, 8.1 thousand

ha of potatoes, 27.2 thousand ha of vegetables and 5.9 thousand ha of intensive orchards. 5,900 ha of intensive orchards, 2,900 ha of vineyards, 10,900 ha of fodder crops and 4,000 ha of oilseeds [1].

As a result of implementation of these measures, these measures resulted in reduction of losses from cultivation of low-profit cotton and grain crops by 80 billion soums. About 1 million workers - the number of employed can be increased to 75.6 thousand people, and export of fruit and vegetable products can be doubled. The most important task is the development of intensive orchards and vineyards. Planting high-yielding and early maturing trees based on modern agricultural technologies, It is also necessary to increase the production of sweet varieties in demand. Production of export-oriented fruit varieties in demand in the world markets export-oriented horticultural products in demand in the world market. 31,308 hectares of high-yielding dwarf and semi-dwarf intensive orchards were created on the basis of application of new agricultural technologies in horticulture.

In accordance with the Action Strategy, the following measures were implemented in this sector with the use of funds and credits of farmers totalled UZS 532,346.0 million:

- 13,000 ha of intensive orchards and 7.3 thousand ha of new vineyards to be reconstructed. Intensification of intensive agriculture by 10% or 14.1 thousand hectares per year with an increase to 30% by 2020.
- Increase of orchard yields by 3-4 times.
- Phased introduction of drip irrigation systems.
- Install 5,7,000 ha of irrigation systems per year in newly established orchards and existing intensive orchards and vineyards.
- Increase the number of dwarf and semi-dwarf seedlings and grafted trees by at least 7,000,000.
- Testing of export-oriented varieties of fruit trees for intensive orchards. Registration in the National Register of agricultural crops recommended for cultivation on the territory of the Republic, etc.

In January-September 2023, the volume of growth of the main types of crop production reached significant indicators. Thus, the volume of production of grain crops reached 103.3%, vegetables - 101.5%, potatoes - 101.1%, melons - 103.4%, fruits and berries - 103.1% and raw cotton was 128.4% (Fig.1).[2].

The highest growth rates of gross agricultural output were recorded in Syrdarya province - 106.9 per cent. Surkhandarya region (106.6%), Khorezm region (106.4%), Jizzak region (105.2%) and Namangan region (105.1%) are also among the leaders in terms of growth rates.[3]

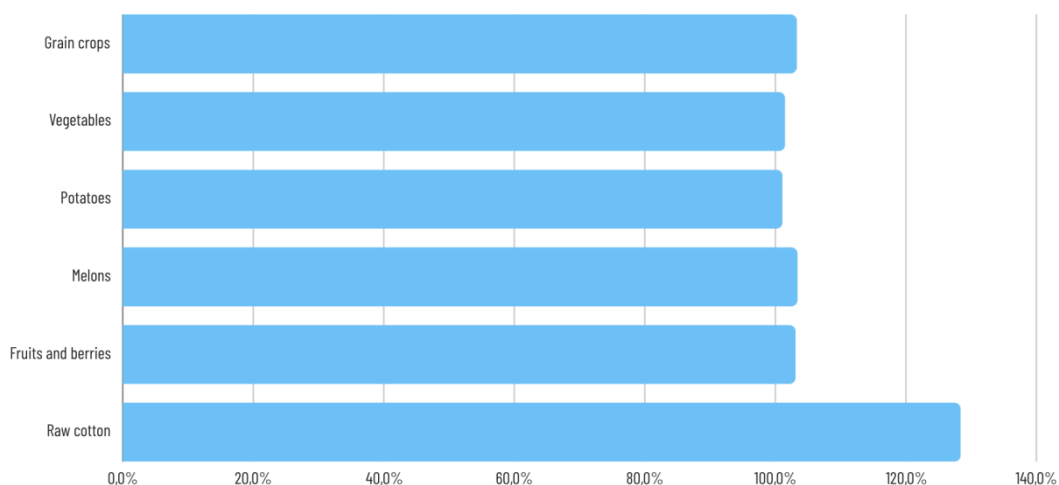


Fig.1 Growth rates of the main types of crop production.

Seed production and selection of fruit trees for intensive orchards is of great importance for increasing yields. Variety selection and breeding is important for increasing yields.

During the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, our scientists have carried out extensive research on seed production and variety selection.

During the years of independence our scientists have carried out extensive research on breeding new varieties of fruit, berry, nut and fruit crops, This is the creation of new varieties of strawberry, hazelnut, subtropical plants, citrus and grapes, as well as research on local and introduced varieties. Development of cultivation technologies and their introduction into production. As a result, for the first time in Central Asia, the selection of seed, stone, berry, nut and fruit crops was organised by selection, which laid the foundation for the creation of new varieties. Thanks to many years of scientific research, more than 170 fruit and grape varieties were created and about 80 fruit and grape varieties were included in the National Register. To date, 709 varieties of fruits, vegetables, potatoes and melons have been included in the National Register, of the potato and melon varieties 189 are local and 520 are foreign.[4].

The analysis by categories of farms shows that 67.1% of the total volume of agricultural production falls on dekhkan (personal subsidiary) farms, 27.4% - on farms, 6% - on organisations engaged in agricultural activities (Fig.2).[3].

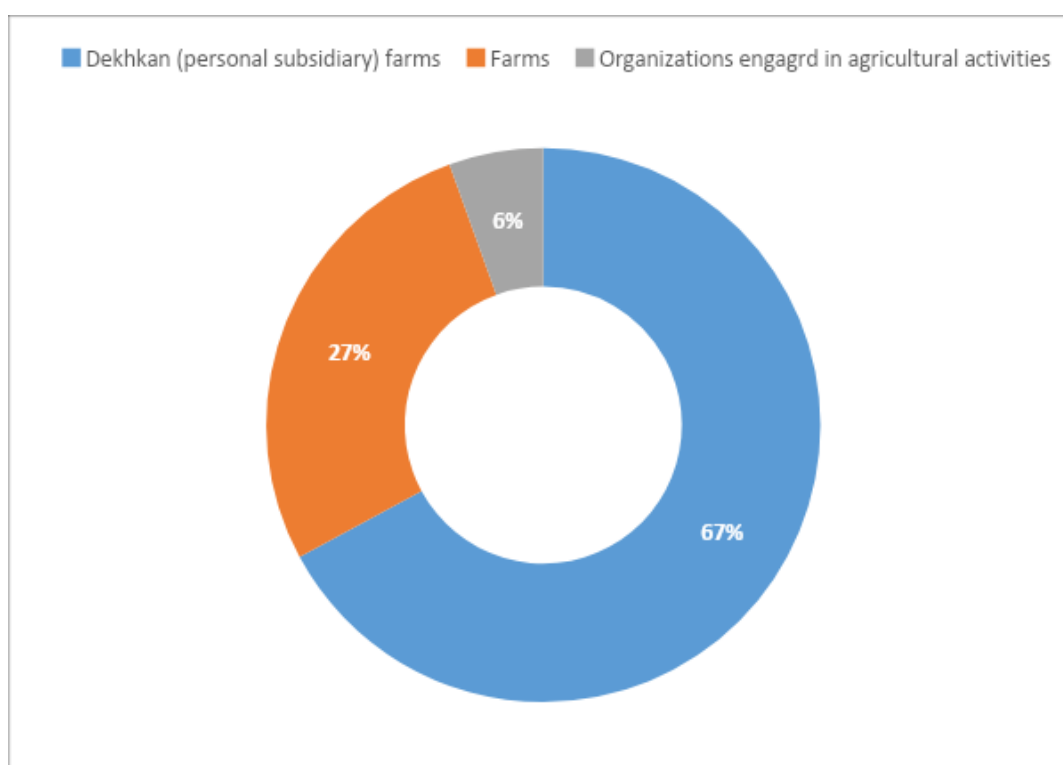


Fig. 2 Share of farm categories in agricultural production, %

In accordance with the strategy of action in this direction for the period 2017-2021, expansion of research and development on the creation of disease resistant varieties - expansion of research and development on the improvement of crop and animal species extension of R&D on the creation of breeds of plants and animals resistant to soil and climatic conditions, drought, salinity, heat and diseases in the territory of the Republic.

Creation of high-yielding and high-yielding crop varieties adapted to different soil and climatic conditions of the republic. Creation of early maturing, high-yielding varieties adapted to different soil and climatic conditions. Modernisation and intensive development of livestock breeding is an important task.

Modernisation and intensive development of livestock breeding is an important part of the development strategy of the agro-industrial complex. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-2460 of 29 December 2015 "On measures to deepen the reform and development of agriculture for the period up to 2016." [3]

In the section "Measures for reforming and developing agriculture for 2018-2022", it is defined - 3,165,000 heads of cattle, 3,000,000 heads of cattle, 3,000,000 heads of sheep, 4,281,000 heads of sheep and goats and 31,200,000 heads of poultry. The number of cattle increased by 1,000 heads. As a result, meat production (in live weight) for these years will increase by 519.0 thousand heads. 519,0 thousand tonnes, milk - 4 177,0 thousand tonnes, fish - 90,0 thousand tonnes, honey - 13,7 thousand tonnes, Honey will increase by 13,7 thousand tonnes and eggs - by 4 100,0 million tonnes. Import of livestock products from developed countries-producing countries is attracting attention, import of pedigree livestock from developed countries-producing countries and subsequent breeding is organised. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2006-2016 imported 69,175 heads of high-bred cattle from Ukraine, Belarus, Poland, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and other European countries. [4]

In 2016, 2,616 veterinary centres provided veterinary services and artificial insemination to protect cattle from diseases, improve breeds and increase productivity. Veterinary centres provided veterinary services and artificial insemination to 2,465 cows and heifers. The number of livestock farms increased to 610, 7,677 heads of pedigree cattle were prepared and sold to the population and farms through auctions.

The main objective of any rural transformation is to educate the owners and interest them in managing their labour and its results. Labour in agriculture has many peculiarities related to the use of living organisms (animals and plants). The level of mechanisation of labour processes is relatively low. The same labour inputs produce very different results in different climatic zones. In agriculture it is very difficult and sometimes impossible to determine the share of each specialised labour in the final result. In addition, the role of natural conditions, independent of human will, makes it difficult to create an effective system of labour incentives. Labour in agriculture is neither attractive nor aesthetic (weather conditions, precipitation, pollution, solar radiation), it is not characterised by mobility, and rural residents and workers are the most dependent on regularities. In the production process, a large proportion of the labour force is made up of women, youth and pensioners. [6]

In addition to the creation of new agricultural enterprises, active efforts are needed in the field of environmental protection, which will accelerate the development of socio-economic infrastructure, road construction and the organisation of public works to improve settlements. These conditions are the main reason why the leadership of the Republic of Uzbekistan pays close attention to the development of small business and individual entrepreneurship in rural areas. Legislative consolidation and practical implementation of norms on ensuring favourable working conditions and healthy competitive environment for small and medium-sized businesses in rural areas is one of the powerful factors of labour development in general. [4].

Literature

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