



PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURE IN UZBEKSITAN

Murod Muhammedovich Muhammedov,

Ph.D., Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Professor.

Ilkhom Bakievich Vafaev,

Researcher, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service.

Shavkatjon Farkhodovich Murodov,

Researcher, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: June 20 th 2021 Accepted: July 7 th 2021 Published: July 31 th 2021	The article is devoted to the problems of increasing the efficiency of the network based on the existing problems in the use of valuable and rare land resources at the disposal of agriculture and their solution in the future. Expanding the volume and improving the quality of agricultural services is seen as an important factor in increasing the efficiency of agricultural production and the rapid development of the industry in the future.
Keywords: Agriculture, agricultural products, farmer, chemicals, crops.	

Agriculture is one of the oldest and therefore important and leading economic activities of our people. Even today, its role in providing the population with food, industry and pharmaceuticals is invaluable. The huge potential of this industry in bringing our country to the highest peaks of economic development, increasing the export potential of our economy, providing abundance for our people has not yet been fully realized. So, one of the important tasks to be solved in the framework of large-scale reforms in our country is to realize the hidden potential of the industry.

To this end, the solution of the problem of intensive development of agriculture requires the efficient and rational use of valuable land resources, which are primarily involved in the sector, the most important for agriculture and animal husbandry, but not renewable.

Agricultural land is used by 3 categories of farms: farms, dehkans (personal assistants) and organizations engaged in agricultural activities. However, the share of the third category of farms in the production of agricultural products is insignificant - only 3.7%. The rest of the output falls on farmers and ranchers. Although the bulk of arable land (85%) is owned by farms, they produce only 27.9% of the sector's gross output (60,394.7 billion soums), with a share of 49.2% in agricultural production and 5% in livestock 1 percent.

Although the area under crops owned by dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms is 8 times less than farms, in 2019 dehkan farms produced 147.7 trillion soums, which is about 90 trillion soums more than the volume of products grown by farmers. This means that the efficiency of land use varies sharply between farms and dehkan farms, and efficiency indicators depend to a large extent on which categories of farms use these invaluable resources and use them to grow agricultural products.

According to official statistics, in 2019, the average income of farms in the country was 16-18 million soums per unit of land, while the average income of farmers per hectare was 51.8 million soums. Especially in the cultivation of fruits (66.7%), meat (90.2%), dairy products (94.8%), vegetables, potatoes, farms have achieved high rates of land use.

There are specific reasons for this situation in the agricultural practice of Uzbekistan. The fact is that farms that specialize mainly in grain and cotton production in any case are much higher than the above-mentioned income per hectare, say, farms do not have the opportunity to earn at or near the level of each hectare. For example, in recent years, the average yield of cotton is 25 quintals, and its purchase price is 5 million soums. This means that the average income from cotton growing can be 12.5 million soums. The purchase price of four tons of wheat grown on one hectare is 7.2 million soums. Even if these figures are the highest (assuming 2 times) yields relative to the average in the industry today, a farmer who specializes in other types of crops per hectare of land will be able to use these lands more efficiently in the cultivation of these types of crops they cannot compete with their farms.

In our opinion, one of the promising directions in solving the problem of efficient use of land at the disposal of farms is a radical reform of the agricultural services sector. We would like to share some of our thoughts on this.

First, in the structure of the national economy, only 6-7% of investments in fixed assets are directed to the agricultural sector. As a result, the organizational sector of the industry covers only 10 percent of the rural population of more than 11 million people. With an annual investment of \$ 14-16 billion in industry, the number of new jobs being created is less than 300,000. From 2022, at least 100,000 people can be employed on farms as agronomists, veterinarians, accountants, engineers and programmers. A highly qualified manager-agronomist is able to provide employment and high income to at least 10 people, but thousands of farms in the state do not provide such

specialization. According to the old system, the country had to move from agrarian to industrial-agrarian, and such an ideology had a negative impact on the idea of developing the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan for many years and led to its backwardness. The main reason why the Dutch have achieved economic miracles is that if the cultivation of flowers does not bring less income than electronic goods, then serious attention should be paid to strengthening the development of this sector. In our view, the agricultural sector can be developed at a rapid pace at minimal cost, which makes it an urgent need to sharply expand the scope of investment in this sector.

Second, it is illogical to report that the volume of GDP is increasing, allowing agricultural products: meat, milk, eggs, fruits, potatoes, rice to become more expensive. There is no need to prove that the rise in food prices will inevitably have a serious negative impact on the health of the population. One-fifth of families spend their paid income on bread in the same proportion. So the natural question is, what is more important in the current context? Will it be possible to reduce prices and improve the living standards of the population, or at least to achieve macroeconomic indicators that will serve to form a positive image? If we take into account that the main goal of large-scale economic reforms in the country is to improve the welfare of the population, the answer to this question will come naturally.

Third, under the influence of the pandemic, the situation on the world market has changed in favor of food products, especially those that strengthen consumer immunity, which creates unprecedented opportunities for Uzbekistan to accelerate the development of agriculture in the future, and we must use these opportunities.

It is obvious that there is a sharp increase in the production of environmentally friendly products. For many years, we have relied on more chemical agents in the cultivation of grains and vegetables. If a farmer does not apply 1 ton of chemicals, also mineral fertilizers per hectare of land, he will not be satisfied. It is true that such an approach has put the country's energy system in a precarious position, as a quarter of energy resources are spent on the production of millions of tons of chemical fertilizers by chemical means.

We have repeatedly said that it is time to place agricultural production on the basis of science and marketing research, and that they are very important in terms of improving the efficiency of land use, we have made a number of proposals to solve the problem. Now we would like to share some of our thoughts and suggestions on the great opportunities to complete this process by improving the services sector.

First of all, it is necessary to finance the agricultural sector. First of all, it should be noted that the main reason why the Central Bank's refinancing rate has remained at 14% for a long time is due to the shortcomings and deficiencies in agriculture. For example, meat, milk, fruits, potatoes, grapes, and vegetables are covered by a very low level of organizational sector coverage, resulting in cash continuing to bypass banks and causing unreasonable money issuance. We all understand that some farms, which are in debt from Sochi to the nail, are not interested in using loans at a rate of 22-24% and growing potatoes, which is called "second bread". Therefore, the process of intensive export of this product, which meets the basic needs of the population, continues.

Every year in Uzbekistan there is an opportunity to plant crops on more than one million hectares of vacant land. If financial relations are not improved, mosh and beans will be planted again on the lands vacated by grain, because it does not require large sums of money. As a result, the yield per hectare will again remain at its lowest level in the old state. Our proposal is to provide short-term loans to farms and dehqan farms at a rate of 12-14%, and if possible at a lower rate, for example, 10%. This measure will inevitably have a three-pronged effect. On the one hand, the efficiency of land use will increase, and the volume of GDP created in the network will increase sharply. On the other hand, the financial situation of farms, which are facing great financial difficulties in the rapid development of agriculture on a modern basis, will increase and their financial position will be strengthened to a certain extent. This, in turn, creates new opportunities for farms to finance production. On the other hand, it helps to increase the wage incomes of hard-working farmers working on farms, freeing a certain part of them from the complications of poverty.

Our second suggestion is to make an in-depth analysis of how productivity has changed on cluster-covered farms, including how much production costs have fallen. Practice does not mean that in this form of organization of the economy, only positive results are achieved everywhere. Many textile clusters have interruptions in the creation of a raw material-finished product chain. By 2020, only 12-15% of the yarn grown in the country will be converted into finished products. The failure of fruit and vegetable clusters to achieve high results is mainly due to the fact that industrial enterprises rely on outdated technologies. We think it is time to analyze the experience gained in this area, draw useful conclusions, make some changes and corrections where necessary.

The organization providing agrochemical services was liquidated on the basis of government decisions. Certain measures should be taken immediately to avoid a large gap in this direction. First of all, it is the establishment of firm shops in the districts by agrochemical producers. But this is not enough, because some of the food and preservatives are imported. In our view, in the new circumstances, it is expedient to reconsider the role of the Council of Farmers' Associations, the Chamber of Entrepreneurship, and further strengthen their role in solving similar practical problems. When the situation on the ground was studied, it was found that the emergence of various pests on vegetables and potatoes is on the rise, which requires immediate action against this scourge. It is necessary to radically improve the process of chemicalization at an unprecedented level (chemicalization) in agriculture with the help of modern innovative developments.

In addition to the above-mentioned services, we consider the establishment of agronomist consultation centers to be one of the most urgent tasks. For example, the introduction of large-scale innovative technologies is a

modern requirement, but the transition to drip irrigation, the use of new biological agents, the efficient use of greenhouses throughout the year requires competent advice from highly qualified specialists.

In conclusion, it should be noted that there is a significant gap in the rapid development of the agricultural sector of the country on the basis of practice and science-based work, which has a significant negative impact on the efficiency of use of valuable land resources. We must never forget that life does not give us much time to overcome such a situation. The great wealth that the Creator has given us, our farmers, is incomparable in the world market, rich in vitamins and trace elements, ecologically clean agricultural products and the potential to make Uzbekistan one of the economically powerful corners of the world our people, who are suffering terribly from the hardships and hardships of deprivation, will never forgive us.