

STAGES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S AGRICULTURE AND ITS INSTITUTIONAL CONDITIONS

*Oltaev Sh.S - SamIES
associate professor, PhD.*

Abstract: This article describes the institutional conditions for the development of the agricultural sector in the country, the reforms carried out in agriculture and the stages of agricultural development. The article also analyzes the development of agriculture in the country using research methods. The first stage of development is the period up to the nineties of the last century, when the activities of artel, commune, chorikor, collective and state farms were carried out, the second stage is the period from 1994 to 2004, when the state's rational policy and financial support for agricultural enterprises led to the normalization of the agricultural situation in the country, the third stage is the period of active growth from 2004 to 2017, and the fourth stage is the period of transition from raw materials to the production of finished products in agriculture (clustering), which has been ongoing since 2017. The article also analyzes the development of agriculture in stages using research methods. The first stage of development is the period up to the nineties of the last century, when the activities of artel, commune, chorikor, collective and state farms were carried out, the second stage is the period from 1994 to 2004, when the state's rational policy and financial support for agricultural enterprises were achieved, the third stage is the period of active growth from 2004 to 2017, and the fourth stage is the period of transition from raw materials to finished products (clustering), which is being discussed in organizational, economic and regulatory legal terms.

Key words: country, agriculture, economic development, optimization, stages, commune, cluster, farmer, exchange, market principles, institutional conditions.

Introduction. The agricultural sector is an important sector of the country's economy. The level of growth of the economic indicators of the sector is constantly monitored. According to analyzes, 40 percent of the world's gross domestic product is created in this sector. Agriculture provides the population with the most important food products, and industry with raw materials. Today, there are a number of problems in agriculture that require implementation at the state level and at the level of small businesses. Therefore, the development of agriculture is a priority direction of state policy.

Level of study of the topic. In his article "Issues of standardization of land areas on farms", Doctor of Philosophy, Professor M. Matkarimov studied the reforms carried out in agriculture during the period of independence, in particular, issues related to the

organization, restructuring, and reorganization of farms, as well as the optimization of land areas.

TDIU scientists Kh. D. Khojakulov and others studied the issues of optimizing the land area of farms, increasing the economic efficiency of farms by expanding the structure of the production network in the research work "Some aspects of the development of multi-sectoral farms".

In the work of H. Qalimbetov and Z. Baymuratova "Issues of encouraging the establishment of additional industries in farms" the improvement of the system of organization of additional industries in farms and its support by the state was researched.

N.Kh. Bekmurodov in his pamphlet "Priority directions of strategic development of agriculture and ways of its implementation" based on the strategic directions of economic reforms implemented in the agricultural sector of our country, the author indicated the priority directions of development of this industry.

In his research, researcher B.V. Nasimov analyzed the role and importance of the management mechanism in the sustainable development of agriculture, as well as the socio-economic aspects of investing in the industry, and developed his suggestions and recommendations.

Research methodology. In the study, the historical periods of the development of the country's agricultural network were determined by conducting a social survey, economic indicators were analyzed and synthesized, the socio-economic development periods of the network in the past period were concluded by conducting monographic research, the current state was analyzed, and its development in the future period was scientifically justified.

Analysis and results. The history of the development of the agrarian sector in Uzbekistan dates back to ancient times. Humanity first established a livestock industry, and later, plant breeding was established within the livestock industry. As a result of the historical development of human society, these industries have become separate areas of agriculture.

The following stages of agricultural development in Uzbekistan can be distinguished:

The first stage was the period up to the nineties of the last century, when humanity used several forms of agricultural management in order to more fully satisfy its vital needs and provide the population with the most important food. Initially, such forms of management as "charikor", "artel", "commune", "ММТ" were used.

Later, in the 1950s, the former Soviet Union developed a policy of collectivization and established the "kolkhoz" (Russian: коллективное хозяйство, meaning collective farm) form of agricultural management. This form of management was significant because it was based on collective ownership of property.

The next period, in the 1960s and 1970s, was associated with the hegemony of the former Soviet Union in the world in the production of raw cotton, and it was during this period that the development of desert areas and the creation of new cotton farms were carried out in Uzbekistan. The deserts of Karshi, Mirzachul, Yazyavon and Surkhan-Sherabad were developed and hundreds of new state farms were established. "Sovkhoz" means Soviet farm, and state farms, being agricultural enterprises, were based on state ownership, and all production processes were centrally controlled.

The second period falls on the years 1994-2004. During this period, as a result of the state's rational policy and financial support for agricultural enterprises, the country's agricultural situation was normalized.

In Uzbekistan, "state farms" continued to operate after independence and were transformed into "collective farms" in 1994 by Resolution No. 14 of the Cabinet of Ministers.

The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Agricultural Cooperatives (Shirkat Farms)" [1], "On Farming" [2], "On Peasant Farming" [3], and the "Land Code" [4] on April 30, 1998, became the legal basis for the development of agriculture and opened a new era of development.

In accordance with the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the transformation of agricultural enterprises into farms" adopted on January 5, 2002, 83 loss-making farms in the Yazyavon, Mirzaobod and Mehnatobod districts were fully transformed into farms, which bore fruit. Thus, in 2004, a period of widespread promotion of farming began in our country.

The third stage is the period of active growth from 2004 to 2017; this period began with the adoption of the new edition of the Law "On Farms" on August 26, 2004 and the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-3342 "On the Concept of Farm Development for 2004-2006" [5] dated October 27, 2003. During 2004-2007, shirkat farms were completely abolished in all regions of our republic, and more than 215 thousand farms were established on their basis.

However, an in-depth analysis of the activities of farms showed that, despite the measures taken, there are still a number of urgent problems in the activities of farms that are awaiting solutions. In particular, issues such as the inefficient use of land by some farmers, the chronic instability of their financial and economic situation, insufficient provision of material and technical resources, the failure to take into account issues such as soil and climatic conditions of the regions, population density and employment, as well as the inappropriate allocation of land plots based on the sectoral specialization of farms (cotton and grain growing, gardening and viticulture, vegetables and melon growing, livestock farming, etc.) were highlighted.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to optimize the area of land plots owned by farms" dated October 6, 2008 was adopted in

order to find a solution to such issues. During the optimization process carried out to ensure the implementation of this document, the number of farms in our republic decreased from 215 thousand 776 to 107 thousand 381, or by 51 percent. At the same time, the average land area of farms increased from 27.4 hectares to 47.5 hectares.

On October 22, 2009, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. F-3287 “On measures to further optimize the area of land plots owned by farmers” [6] was adopted.

By Resolution No. 22 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 31, 2013, the Regulation “On the Procedure for Optimizing and Liquidating Farm Land” was approved.

By 2015, the policy of forming multi-sectoral farms was implemented in the country's agriculture.

The fourth stage is the period of transition from raw materials to the production of finished products in agriculture (clustering), which has been ongoing since 2017;

In 2017, an experimental "agricultural cluster" was established in Kyziltepa district of Navoi region.

On January 9, 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 14 “On additional measures for the optimization of land areas of farms and other agricultural enterprises and the effective use of agricultural arable land” [7]. In order to ensure the implementation of the resolution and increase the land area of operating farms to at least 100 hectares, further optimization processes were carried out. By this time, cotton processing enterprises were de-stated and transferred to cotton-textile cluster enterprises, and grain processing enterprises were also de-stated and privatized. A system has been formed under which farms specializing in cotton and grain growing now directly enter into contracts with regional cluster enterprises.

On December 12, 2023, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-205 “On additional measures for the further development of free market relations in agriculture” [8] was adopted. The decree introduced the principles of a free market in agriculture. A system of selling the future harvest of farms to cluster enterprises operating in the region through “auction” trading on the stock exchange was introduced. In grain farming, starting from the 2025 harvest, it was determined that the sale of grain through “auction” trading on the stock exchange would be carried out.

The adoption of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-5 dated January 5, 2024 “On measures to improve the downstream water resources management system and increase the efficiency of water resource use” also placed a great responsibility on agricultural entities. The resolution set the price of 1 cubic meter of water for water consumers at 100 soums, and the resolution provided

for water tax benefits for legal entities that install smart water meters, use water-saving technologies, and level grain fields with laser levelers.

In the development of the agro-industrial complex, natural climatic conditions, state support, price changes in the world market and investment attractiveness of the sector serve as important factors. These factors have different effects on the development of agricultural production.

Modern trends in agricultural development are fundamentally different from previous periods. The search for ways to increase land fertility and livestock productivity is one of the important features of this era. This is due to the fact that the number of hungry people in the world is growing every year.

According to experts, if the situation in the world does not change, after twenty years many military conflicts may arise for the purpose of ownership of agricultural land.

Favorable natural and climatic conditions are of great importance for the full development of agriculture. A large part of the territory of Uzbekistan is made up of agricultural lands that can be used for agriculture. Natural climatic conditions differ depending on the characteristics of each region. Crop production and productivity depend on the duration of rainfall and sunny days. The territory of Uzbekistan is divided into high, middle and lowland regions, and each region is a favorable environment for the production of certain types of agricultural products. For example, the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Khorezm region have favorable conditions for the cultivation of rice.

The diversity of natural climatic conditions allows for the production of practically a variety of regional products from agricultural crops and livestock. That is why agricultural products account for a significant share of Uzbekistan's exports.

Developed countries are characterized by high technological and diverse agriculture. The agricultural sector consists of traditional large-scale farms engaged in production, processing and export of products, modern industries, and large agricultural holdings. Developed countries are leaders in many areas of agriculture. Cattle breeding is developed in Russia, the USA, China, Brazil and Argentina. France, Russia and China are the leaders in dairy production, the USA, France and the Netherlands in chicken meat exports, Australia and Great Britain in sheep farming, Canada, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands in pig farming, and Russia, China, the USA, Australia and Argentina in crop farming.

At the heart of the reforms implemented in the agricultural sector of our country is the modernization of agricultural production, which aims not only to satisfy domestic consumption, but also to increase foreign exchange earnings through the development of exports.

The share of agricultural products in Uzbekistan's exports is increasing, and the share of organic products in the export structure is also increasing, in particular organic mung beans, organic raisins, and other food products.

Entrepreneurship plays an important role in the development of agriculture, regardless of the form of management. The sustainable development of agricultural enterprises began after the reform of agriculture and the establishment of cooperatives.

Private enterprises are the main producers of agricultural products. Many enterprises develop a strategy to maximize profits. To this end, they introduce new technologies for agricultural production and direct investments.

State support for agricultural enterprises is of great importance in overcoming the problems that have arisen. Therefore, the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030

A strategy has been developed and its main goals are:

- first, to ensure the food security of the population;
- secondly, creating a favorable agribusiness environment and value chain;
- thirdly, to reduce state participation in industry management and increase investment attractiveness;
- fourth, to ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection;
- fifth, development of modern systems of public administration;
- sixth, gradual diversification of government spending aimed at supporting the network;
- seventh, development of the system of science, education, information and consulting services in agriculture;
- eighth, development of rural areas;
- ninth is to develop a transparent network statistics system.

In addition, Uzbekistan has established the "Agricultural Development Fund", the activities of which are aimed at stimulating the development of the agro-industrial complex and creating opportunities for the population to purchase quality local agricultural products at lower prices than similar imported products. This fund organizes fairs to provide the population with quality and affordable agricultural products.

Direct government financing programs are being developed and implemented to support agricultural producers. Agricultural subsidies are one such program, which is notable for the fact that the funds provided are not repaid.

Subsidies are given for certain purposes, such as improving soil fertility, increasing the number of livestock, purchasing seedlings, fodder, mineral fertilizers, replenishing the main and circulating funds, building greenhouses, and water-saving technologies.

As a result of large-scale reforms, we will analyze the state of production of agricultural products in our country using economic indicators.

The country shows that the volume of production in agriculture, forestry and fisheries has grown by an average of 0.3-4.0 per year, and the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the country's GDP has decreased from 29.7% to 25.5%. However, the reduction of this share does not mean a decrease in the production of products in the industry, but it means that the contribution of the industry has decreased as a result of the superior development of industry and other industries and sectors in the country.

When analyzing agricultural production by farm category, the largest share (in 2023) is accounted for by dehkan (private household) farms, 63.1% by farmers, 29.8% by farms, and 7.1% by farms of other categories.

Summary. Based on the analysis of local and foreign systems of economic development of agriculture, the following can be noted:

First, agricultural development should be a permanent priority of state policy;

secondly, the state should intervene in agriculture through fiscal and monetary means, gradually reduce taxes and provide economic support to agricultural producers in two cases, when productivity and productivity increase dramatically and when productivity falls sharply (in both periods, the producer loses his ability to pay);

thirdly, the classification of the value-added tax set for agricultural enterprises based on the characteristics of the territory;

fourth, to switch from the "land score banity" system to the "field area near and far from water" system in subsidizing agriculture by the state;

fifth, ensuring the compatibility of crop and livestock sectors in the specialization of agricultural enterprises, which in turn will lead to the introduction of a crop rotation system and ultimately to saving mineral fertilizers and increasing the natural fertility of the soil;

sixth, taking into account the complexity of agricultural production, its dependence on natural and climatic conditions, the provision of the population with the most important food products, and the length of the production cycle, producers of commodity products should bear the costs of some common activities (product delivery, storage, cleaning);

seventh, in order to reduce the unemployment of agricultural workers due to the low salary, to apply some benefits and preferences in their retirement (for example, increasing the calculated average salary from 55% to 60%);

eighth, water tax incentives are provided for the installation of water metering devices in agriculture, the use of water-saving technologies, and the use of laser equipment to level land, and accordingly, incentives and penalties are applied for exceeding or underusing water consumption by crop type relative to the norm;

List of used literature

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “Fermer xo‘jaliklari va boshqa qishloq xo‘jaligi korxonalari yer maydonlarini maqbullashtirish hamda qishloq xo‘jaligi ekin yerlaridan samarali foydalanishga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi 14-son qarori. Toshkent 2019 yil yanvar
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Dehqon xo‘jaligi to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent "O‘zbekiston" 1998 yil 30-aprel.
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Yer kodeksi” Toshkent "O‘zbekiston" 1998 yil 30-aprel.
4. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Qishloq xo‘jaligi kooperativi (shirkat xo‘jaligi) to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni Toshkent “O‘zbekiston” 1998 yil 30-aprel.
5. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Fermer to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni Toshkent "O‘zbekiston" 1998 yil 30-aprel.
6. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Qishloq xo‘jaligida erkin bozor munosabatlarini yanada rivojlantirishning qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” PF-205 son farmoni.
7. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2003 yil 27-oktabrdagi “2004-2006 yillarda fermer xo‘jaliklarini rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF-3342-son Farmoni.
8. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Fermer xo‘jaliklari tasarrufidagi yer uchastkalari maydonlarini yanada maqbullashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida» F-3287 son Farmoyishi.
9. Маткаримов М. “Фермер хўжаликларида ер майдонларини меёрлаштириш масалалари”
10. Хўжақулов Х.Д ва бошқалар “Кўп тармоқли фермер хўжаликларини ривожлантиришнинг айрим жиҳатлари” https://iqtisodiyot.tsue.uz/sites/default/files/maqolalar/1_X_Hojakulov_N_Asqarova.pdf.
11. Калимбетов Х. ва Баймуратова З. “Фермер хўжаликларида қўшимча тармоқларни ташкил этишни рағбатлантириш масалалари” илмий-амалий агроиктисодий журнал /2(9) 2019.
12. Бекмуродов Н.Х. Қишлоқ хўжалигини стратегик ривожлантиришнинг устувор йўналишлари ва уни амалга ошириш йўллари” Иқтисод ва молия / экономика и финансы 2021, 4(140).
13. Насимов Б.В. “Ўзбекистон Республикасида қишлоқ хўжалигини инновацион ривожланиш самарадорлиги”. “Иқтисодиёт ва инновацион технологиялар” илмий электрон журнали. № 4, июль-август, 2018 йил.
14. Шавкат Олтаев. Мамлакатимиз ёшларининг иш билан бандлик даражасини ошириш: муаммо ва имкониятлар. 2022. Сервис. 45-49 б.

15. Шавкат Олтаев. Оилавий тадбиркорликни ривожлантиришда инновацион фаолиятнинг ўрни. 2022. Сервис. 102-105 б.
16. Олтаев Ш.С. Пардаев М.Қ. Қарорларни қабул қилиш назарияси ва унинг ривожланиши. 2022. Сервис. 5-8 б.
17. Шавкат Олтаев. Инновацион ривожланишда рақамли иқтисодийнинг аҳамияти. 2022. Сервис. 28-30 б.
18. Шавкат Олтаев. Хулқ-атвор иқтисодий ва давлат сиёсати. СамИСИ. 2022. 196 б.
19. Шавкат Олтаев. Мамлакатимиздаги тадбиркорлик субъектларига яратилаётган имкониятлар. 2021. Сервис. 120-124 б.
20. Шавкат Олтаев. Меҳнат ресурсларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ошириш йўллари. 2021. Сервис. 49-53 б.
21. Шавкат Олтаев. Маҳалла мажмуасини қуриш ва оила тадбиркорлигига инвестициялар жалб этишдаги муаммолар ва ечимлар. 2021. Сервис. 109-112
22. Олтаев Ш.С. Пардаев М.Қ., Холиқулов А.Н. Макроиктисодий таҳлил ва прогнозлаштириш. 2021. 238 б.
23. Пардаев М.Қ., Олтаев Ш.С., Ўринбаева Ю.П., Пардаев О.М., Артиков З.С. Макроиктисодий таҳлил. 2021. 396 б.
24. Шавкат Олтаев. Макроиктисодий таҳлил ва прогнозлаш. 2021. 135 б.