

Economic Reforms in the Agrarian Sector and their Results

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the main directions of deepening market reforms in the agricultural sector of the economy and their impact on the development of agriculture in Namangan region in the conditions of the coronavirus pandemic.

KEYWORDS: *agricultural sector, economic reforms, food security, market relations, export*

Currently, for the socially vulnerable segment of the population, achieving stability in the supply of food products, increasing the purchasing power of low-income families, preventing a sharp change in the price and quantity of products are considered the problems that need to be solved. The priority task is to develop a state policy aimed at ensuring food security of all residents of the Republic and its effective implementation.

The coronavirus pandemic presents a number of difficulties in the implementation of economic processes in the world and individual countries. In our country, organizational measures are being taken to overcome them, these measures are provided with appropriate financial resources, and the financial strengthening of economic development is consistently continued. The agrarian reforms carried out in Uzbekistan are aimed at increasing the pace, increasing employment and welfare of the rural population. Therefore, the agrarian activities carried out within the framework of the strategy of action on the priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 - 2021, in addition to putting forward fundamental goals for a long time, also include setting the means and ways to achieve these goals. Moving agricultural production on the basis of modern technologies and non-stop increasing its efficiency is being transferred to the center of economic processes (1). The strategy of the development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 – 2030

acceptance has become important. A cluster model for the production of agricultural products was introduced, as a result of which cooperations are operating in 125 thousand hectares or 12% of cotton crop fields, a cluster in 908 thousand hectares or 88%. At the expense of 1 hectare of agricultural land, \$ 528.6 worth of desecration products are grown.

Consistently expanding the scope of the validity of free market relations in the field of Agriculture, on this basis, the path of focusing the activities of the industry in priority on the goals of ensuring the country's food security is being pursued. Because in the conditions of the coronavirus pandemic, the importance of various aspects of the national economy's ability to move independently is increasing (economic security, financial security, food security, energy security, provision of medicines and medical equipment, job retention, etc.). Although it should not be denied the importance of external sources (material, financial, scientific,

etc.) in the conditions of the Global crisis, it is also seen that each country must first solve its problems with its own forces (2).

The adoption of the strategy for the development of Republican Agriculture of Uzbekistan for 2020 – 2030 was important. A cluster model for the production of agricultural products has been introduced, as a result of which in recent years a cluster has been operating in 1250,000 hectares or 12% of cotton crop fields in cooperations, 908,000 hectares or 88%. At the expense of 1 hectare of agricultural land, \$ 528.6 worth of desecration products are grown.

In the conditions of market relations, when economic entities act independently, the importance of financial support on the part of the state is becoming extremely strong. In the conditions of the coronavirus pandemic in Uzbekistan, state anti-crisis measures are aimed at directly and indirectly supporting the financial and economic activities of economic entities. This is a reduction in the tax burden (exemption from land tax and property tax initially for 3 months, and then until the end of 2020, a delay in tax payments, a reduction in various payments of a tax nature – in 2020 these are 70 trillion. bank lending is like simplification and easing of conditions, expansion of the resource base of bank lending.

The role of food exports has increased in the conditions of the coronavirus pandemic. Of course, this was also important before. In the current conditions, not only the nutritional and energetic properties of food products are taken into account, but also their value in terms of their effect on human immunity. These factors are opening up new opportunities for the export of fruits and vegetables, giving way to large markets for producers. New promising areas of export are developing. For example, in 9 months of 2020, canned fruits and vegetables worth US \$ 9,365,000 in the volume of 8,720 tons were exported from our country. It was 3607.4 tons more than in the corresponding period of 2019.

Therefore, the concept of agricultural development in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2030 provides for the liberalization of the industry and the strengthening of food orientation. In 2020, 86 clusters and 125 cooperatives were created in our country to accelerate the processes of agro-industrial integration in the fruit and vegetable network. Their activities should serve to strengthen the material interest of manufacturers from the production of competitive and marketable food products in foreign markets. Clusters and cooperatives must also organize its storage and processing, not content with the sale of the product. As a result, a value added chain is formed and a socio-economic effect is achieved. Market reforms in the agrarian sector are aimed at ensuring the well-being of the rural population and reducing poverty in the conditions of the coronavirus pandemic. In this regard, the financial strengthening of the farm of the population by the state gives both economic and social results. The number of personal subsidiary farms of the population in Uzbekistan is 4.5 million, and they have 435 thousand hectares of land at their

disposal. On April 15, 2020, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan made a decision on the effective use of farm farms and household plots of the population and the systematic organization of planting work. 300 billion of the state budget for their support in 2020. sum funds and 100 billion. sum bank loans will be allocated. In addition, the state has invested \$ 600 billion in the construction of light construction greenhouses for the population. som direct. In 2020, the production of products in this sector should be increased by 2 times.

Within the framework of these measures, 1000 greenhouses for rural families were built in the Chortok District of Namangan region. They can be harvested three times a year. The family's income from the greenhouse is 30 - 40 million per year. can make up the sum, which allows you to get out of poverty. The construction of these greenhouses amounted to 13 billion. the sum was spent, of which 6.7 billion. Sumi state subsidy, 6.3 billion. Sumy was preferential bank loans. The family who managed to use the greenhouse correctly received a bank loan (6.3 million. sum) can return in a year. Such a project is also supported by institutional choirs. A cluster is organized under the leadership of a private entrepreneur. He will provide the owners of greenhouses with a contract, buy their products, establish agronomic service and advice. An agribusiness training center was established in the cluster. 1mln in 2020. Export of products in the amount of US dollars, in the future it will cost 5 million. designed to bring to the dollar.

For low-income families in Namangan, 225 light-construction greenhouses were built in 9 months of 2020 and cost 663.7 million. the sum was subsidized by the state. In October, greenhouses are being built for another 40 low-income families.

In January - September 2020, the production of rural, forest and fish farm products in the Namangan region amounted to 13.8 trillion. sum and increased by 4.4% compared to 2019. The share of the Namangan region in the country's agriculture is 7.4%. The development of animal husbandry is observed in the region, and farms in this region are achieving significant results. The turakurgan poultry farm produces 120,000 poultry meat products in a year. A notable aspect is that the preparation of the product is carried out in accordance with the rules of the Islamic religion. This is in tune with the activities on the development of Islamic pilgrimage tourism in our country. Also on the farm "Bahrom Sardor" in Turakorg, 320 breeds of cattle are bred on the farm. In one day, 1700 liters of milk are sold to processing enterprises, 700 liters of milk are allocated to calves, 150 liters of milk are distributed to employees.

In general, the role of animal husbandry in the Agriculture of our country is increasing, and this is primarily due to the fact that the welfare of the population is increasing (3). For example, on the eve of independence, the annual consumption of meat and meat products per capita was 15 kilograms, but now this figure is 3 times higher. In the ration of the population, meat is taking an increasingly saltier place. And this does not affect market demand, and demand does not affect prices. The fundamental solution to the issue goes back to the feed base of livestock. Therefore, in our opinion, the moment has come to abandon the residual principle in the allocation of land for livestock, to allocate land with high fertility to the network. Another important area is the sharp expansion of alfalfa fields. Because the feed units that

bedapoya supplies are 1.5 times more expensive than other crops, and the cost is 3 - 4 times cheaper. It is necessary to restore the network, which was abandoned due to the isolation of cotton wool. We believe that the export of alfalfa concentrate can also be established.

In the conditions of market freedoms, the demand of recyclers for producers of agricultural products is significant. Therefore, on July 29, 2019, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on additional measures for deep processing of agricultural products and the further development of the food industry" was adopted. According to it, 174 investment projects for the processing of agricultural products are carried out, as well as 24 large investment projects for the production of imported substitute products based on local raw materials. Increased demand and competition between buyers should encourage manufacturers.

At present, the issues of agricultural development and ensuring the country's food security are being put wider and deeper and cover the following:

- production of the most important products in stable volumes increase it;
- competitiveness of the product in domestic and foreign markets, preservation and strengthening of export orientation;
- improving production efficiency on the basis of innovative development (introduction of new technologies, and agrotechnics, nav replacement, production of organic clean products, high culture of water and energy efficiency, farming);
- coordination of agricultural development with environmental requirements.

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