

Creation of Farms in the Southern Regions of Uzbekistan and its Results

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the protection of the interests of agricultural specialists, employees and workers in the agricultural sector, which is an important part of the ongoing economic reforms in the country. As a result of agrarian reforms, farms began to be created in the country. The purpose of creating farms is to use the experience of developed countries with extensive experience in the agricultural sector to introduce innovations and increase economic interest.

Key words: as a result of agrarian reforms, farms have been created, a radical reform of the industry, a new attitude of agricultural specialists, employees and workers to property has been formed, improved land reclamation, repair of irrigation facilities, modernization of outdated pumping stations. the area of the land plot has increased.

The decisive part of the economic reforms carried out in our country was carried out in the agricultural sector, taking into account the interests of specialists, employees and workers in the agricultural sector. This is due to the fact that more than 64% of the population of Uzbekistan lives in rural areas, and this is an industry that supplies raw materials for industry, clothing and feeds people. It was not easy to radically reform this industry, to determine the new attitude of specialists, employees and workers to property.

As a result of agrarian reforms, farms began to form in the republic. The main goal of the state program is to use the experience of developed countries with extensive experience in agriculture to innovate and increase economic interest. The first farms in the Surkhandarya region were established in 1989. The first farms based on the Dustlik community farm in the Termez region achieved great success in the first year. Their work was highly appreciated by the First President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov. Republic of Surkhandarya Republic Degonchik Maktabi Degan Yangi Fakhrlin Nom Vuzhudga Keldi.

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 29, 1991 "On further improving the activities of farms and supporting the activities of entrepreneurs of the republic" was a logical continuation of these changes. An important role in the organization of agricultural production is played by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 21, 1991 "On further strengthening dekhkan farms and state support for entrepreneurial activity" and the Law "On dekhkan farms" adopted by the Supreme Council in 1992.

The land was transferred to farmers by government decision. In 1994, the number of farms in the Surkhandarya region increased 1.9 times and at the end of the year amounted to 25 thousand. 10,000 of them were livestock farms. In 1994, the total sown area increased 2.7 times compared to 1993.

In the first years of the agrarian reform, attention to the farms of the southern regions of the country was much weaker. Because the agrarian process in the agrarian sector of the republic has just begun, not enough experience has been accumulated, its advantages have not been fully demonstrated, the old Soviet mentality has been preserved. These circumstances also negatively affected the material and technical potential of the newly created farms. In addition, the accumulated problems in agriculture made it difficult to implement state programs in the agricultural sector and the process of providing it with specialists. Many farm managers have begun to allocate saline, stony and low-yield land to newly established farms that are difficult to irrigate. This is due to the fact that some managers did not understand the laws of the market economy, did not understand its essence, conditions and requirements, meaning and content. And there were cases of transferring to private property.

Providing farms with agricultural specialists was difficult. An example of this is the influx of representatives from other sectors that have nothing

to do with agriculture at all. The influx of unskilled casual people into the agricultural sector has led to the exclusion of those who know agriculture perfectly. The consequences were dire. Due to the fact that those who accidentally got into agriculture could not manage the economy, the planned government contracts in agriculture were not fulfilled. As a result, in 1995, farmers' receivables exceeded 1.3 million soums. This has led to a decrease in the number of farms. In 1992, there were 2,476 farms in the Kashkadarya region, but by November 1, 1995, their number had decreased to 765.

At the same time, in the context of the transition to a market economy, collective farms are becoming increasingly ineffective. The inability of collective farmers to receive wages for months or even years for objective and subjective reasons negatively affected labor productivity. This led to a decrease in the yield of cotton and grain. For example, in 1994 the Surkhandarya region produced 75% of the planned production volume, and in 1995 - 77%. In 1995, the Nishan, Mubarek, Kasan and Usmon-Yusupov districts of the Kashkadarya region also did not fulfill their annual plans. 14.8 thousand tons of the crop remained unharvested. Compared to 1994, the region collected 20 thousand tons less. Although grain production increased slightly due to land expansion, in 1995 the grain yield per hectare was 14.7 centners. As a result, 123 thousand tons of grain were not delivered to state warehouses. The grain yield was 5.8 centners in Dekhkanabad region, 8.2 centners in Guzar region and 11.7 centners in Koson. Due to the indifference of some farm managers in Dekhkanabad, Nishan, Kasan, Chirakchi districts, irrigated land produced less than dry land. In addition, 80 thousand tons of grain were not transferred to the state due to the lack of agreements between farms and the regional grain production joint-stock association on the purchase of grain at free prices.

In the Kashkadarya region, the production of fruits, vegetables, melons, potatoes and grapes also decreased. In particular, in 1995, compared with 1992, 56.3 thousand tons of vegetables were grown less. Potatoes decreased by 4 thousand tons, fruits and grapes - by 46.8 thousand tons. If there is an

urgent need for 85 thousand tons of potatoes, but only 15-20 thousand tons was cultivated. The yield was only 50-80 centners per hectare, and for 10 months of 1995 - 60 centners. For 9 months of 1995, due to the fault of the heads of districts and farms, the number of more than 15,000 head of cattle, more than 1,500 dairy cows, more than 7,000 pigs, horses and camels has decreased.

When the collective farms were operating at a loss, the farms, on the contrary, made a profit. With this in mind, the government of the republic decided to support agriculture.

In 2000-2005, significant changes took place in the agriculture of the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions. Over the years, in the southern regions, the volume of irrigated land has increased due to the improvement of land reclamation, repair of irrigation facilities, and modernization of outdated pumping stations. In 2002, despite unfavorable weather conditions, the farmers of Kashkadarya grew the largest volume of grain in the country - more than 684 thousand tons of grain, more than 420 thousand tons of cotton. As of 2001, the total area of agricultural organizations and farmers in the Surkhandarya region was 239,526 hectares, while in 2003 this figure reached 246,147 hectares.

The following figures show that during the period when farms and companies were working at the same time, labor and production on farms increased significantly compared to companies. If in 2001 the farms of the Surkhandarya region produced 64,095 tons of melons, then in 2005 this figure dropped to 63,548 tons. In 2001, the farms produced 3,211 tons of melons, and by 2005 this number had grown to 3,788 tons. In 2001, the company's farms supplied 48,941 tons of fresh fruit to the region, but by 2005 this figure had dropped to 44,814 tons. In 2001, the farms produced 14,489 tons of wet fruits, and by 2005 this figure had grown to 16,632 tons.

At the same time, the company's farms also improved their activities and began to supply more products to the state. Thus, in 2003, the company's farms in Surkhandarya produced 522,857 tons of grain, and the farms - 422,946 tons. In 2005, the company's farms delivered 571 625 tons of grain, 86 672 tons of potatoes, 235 892 tons of vegetables, 36

548 tons of melons, the farms delivered 466 819 tons of grain, 659 tons of potatoes, 11 029 tons of vegetables, 3 788 tons of melons.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 5, 2002 No. 8 "On measures to transform agricultural enterprises into farms" and No. 476 dated October 30, 2003 "On measures to implement the Concept for the development of farms in 2004 -2006 " decisions were important. So, according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 8 of January 5, 2002, 69 farms were created in Surkhandarya on the basis of 4 farms:" Istikbol "of the Sherabad district," Khojaipok "of the Bandikhan district," A. Ikramov "of the Muzrabot district and "G. Niyazov" of Shurchinsky district, Two mini-banks, four petrol stations, four points of sale of chemicals, four alternative MTPs and four water users associations were created to serve the newly established farms.

The achievements of farms have accelerated the pace of establishing farms in the southern regions of the country. In 2001, 3438 farms were created in Surkhandarya region, and in 2005 their number reached 6677. The area of farms in the region also increased from 69 827 hectares in 2001 to 256 865 hectares in 2005. According to statistics, in 2005 the total irrigated area of farms was 135,516 hectares, of which 57,034 hectares were sown with cereals and 72,141 hectares - with cotton.

As a result of the reforms carried out in the country, farms have grown all types of agricultural products and have contributed to the wealth of the country's table. In practice, farming has become the main form of agricultural production, the driving force behind its sustainable development. In 2006, there were about 190 thousand farms in the country, employing about 1.4 million people. If in 2000 21% of the cotton harvest fell on farms, then in 2006 this figure exceeded 86%, and in 2005 the share of cereals was 75%. In 2007, there were over 215,000 farms in Uzbekistan. They employ 1.6 million people, or 90 percent of the population employed in the industry.

In 2015, a number of measures were taken to ensure the rational use of the existing reservoirs of the Kashkadarya region, to provide the population with cheap fish products. The bank financed 50

million soums of the project worth 120 million soums, which will produce 60 tons of fish per year. The Nurli Istikbol farm of the Kitab region received 50 million soums for the development of fishing. soums were provided as a loan. Thus, economic activity developed. 10 new jobs were created.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the agrarian reforms carried out in Uzbekistan in 1991-2015 were gradually implemented. In Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, the old administrative-command methods were abandoned and the transition to a new type of economy began. Farms, companies and farms were created on the site of the former collective and state farms. They began to distribute the land to the population for gardening. Family contracts were widely used in agricultural cooperatives. Leasing services have been set up to provide the agricultural sector with machinery. They were provided with soft loans to financially support newly created farms. Farms were also provided with a number of tax incentives.

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