

Agrarian sector of the republic of Uzbekistan in a way of development and features of enterprise activity

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Abstract: In the given scientific article it is spoken about how in Uzbekistan pays attention to the development of agrarian sector as carrying out reforms within independence. And also, in article appreciable structural and indicative shifts in sphere of agricultural productions by the help farmer and agriculturalist facilities. Pays attention to special economic parameters which carry out agriculture facilities.

Keywords: agrarian sector, an agriculture, market reforms, reforming of agrarian sector, realization of production, economic parameters of manufacture of agricultural production.

INTRODUCTION

The agrarian sector remains the major part of economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is enough to tell, that about 60 % of the population lives in a countryside. Therefore development of an agriculture is one of priorities.

Uzbekistan - as widely known, young country with agrarian activity, for today of even more attention gives an agriculture. For the years of independence in this branch of a national economy there were appreciable structural and indicative shifts. At the initial stage of independence, i.e. in 1990-1996 have been created bases of transition to market attitudes. During this period market reforms which have opened a way to development of various farm patterns were formed [1, p.28].

To the first stages of reforms (1990-1995) concerned creation of legal bases of reforming of agrarian and economic attitudes on villages. Laws have been accepted for reforming an agriculture. These laws «About the ground» (1990), «About cooperation» (1991), «About rent» (1991), «About agriculture facilities» (1992) have created conditions for formation of multistructure economy, and certainly, have served for the development agriculture and farms. To the second stage of market reforms (1996-2016) concerned reforming of agrarian sector on several directions. During

this period for the deepening of market transformations have been created legal bases, accepted laws, codes and standard-legal documents. At this stage new laws have been accepted «About a farm» and «About agriculture facilities» (1998). Under the law of the ground the farms were given on a rent basis within 10 years, and to agriculture facilities on lifelong use (Since in 2004 the ground has been given to the agriculturalists within 50 years).

From 2017 till now has been started the third stage of reforms and features of this stage consist that extended economic rights and freedom of commodity producers of an agriculture. And also, were created modern and respond able requirements agricultural and farm service infrastructures; re-structuring the low profitable and unprofitable agricultural enterprises, and on their basis were created agriculture and farms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose of this article is systemization of international farmers and agricultural business and defining on this its theoretical context and importance in the socio-economic development.

In this investigation we used scientific methods of comparative and logical analysis, synthesis, grouping and scientific abstraction. Researches of Uzbekistan, and foreign experts in the field of agriculture, farmers and households, the Law of Uzbekistan «On Farmers» from 1998.

The research is conducted of the empirical and theoretical, induction and deduction, mental modeling methods.

To the study of problems of farmers and households have dedicated following economists: K.Makkonnel, S.Bru, M.Treysi, E.Xedi, D.Dillon, U.S.Balandin, A.Shaposhnikov, S.A.Belozarov, I.Kapanev, G.Chubkov, B.Berkinov, A.Olmasov, M.Sharifxojaev, S.Usmonov, P.Alimov, A.V.Chayanov,

R.Husanov, M.C.Qosimov, N.Chelinsev and foreign economic almanac.

RESULTS

«Due to these reforms there were essential structural shifts in an agriculture. As a result of structural transformations, has reached steady growth of an agricultural production. Uzbekistan, first of the countries CIS managed to suspend recession and to provide high rates of growth of production of an agriculture. These high rates are provided and for the account agricultural facilities» [1, p. 28]. Under the law «About on agricultural facilities», the agricultural facilities is the family small-scale facilities which is carrying out manufacture and realization of production on the basis of personal work of members of family on at take seat the ground area, given to the head of the family in for lifelong inherited possession[2]. This law defines all rules from formation before liquidation agricultural facilities. Agriculture facilities in the beginning of formation operated together with farms and workers collective farm, available an additional source of the income of allotments in the size in 0,25-0,35 hectare manor allocated to each rural family. From the beginning of independence the general area of agricultural facilities has reached 750 thousand hectare. The manor is usually placed on the grounds collective farm and focused basically on an agricultural production, according to the law, construction of houses on these grounds is forbidden. Since 2000, the state calls owners of manor to be registered as agricultural facilities, on the basis of long-term rent (50 years) becoming legal persons. Registration allows farmers to receive credits, however, during the time strengthens the state control over incomes through taxes, therefore farmers participate in this program reluctantly. This type of manufacture can be considered as only private type because agricultural production make the independent decision on manufacture and marketing. Limiting factors are the size of an arrangement of a facilities and irrigation.

Also, under the law «About agricultural facilities» is stipulated to apply the taxation, according to the given law agricultural facilities with the status and without the status of the legal person pay the ground tax, the tax for use of water resources and the tax for property[2].

Agriculture facilities have special value in steady development of an agricultural production. If to compare them to farms of agricultural facilities, are the basic manufacturers of agricultural products. In the structure of production of an agriculture the share agricultural facilities

in 2019 has made 70 %. More effective agricultural facilities appeared in the Andijan, Fergana, Kashka-Darya, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya, Namangan and Bukhara areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Most vivid examples of their efficiency can be seen on economic parameters of production of animal industries and fruit and vegetable production. For example, a share of vegetables made in our republic - 92,1 %, fruits - 92,3 %, a potato - 90,2 %, milk of 92,1 %, meat of 91,1 %, - 98 % - show eggs and in the lead agricultural facilities[3].

For some years of independence due to the successful realization of the agrarian policy directed on introduction of the advanced systems of agriculture, agrotechnology and deducing of new grades of plants and new breeds, to improvement of old methods has been provided stable manufacture of the basic kinds of production of an agriculture. Agriculture facilities provide inhabitants of republic agricultural products more and more and more qualitatively, they also have increased manufacture of a potato in 1,5 times, vegetables - in 1,6 times, fruits and berries - in 1,1 times, meat - in 1,4 time, milk - 1,4 times, eggs - in 1,5 time, caracul - in 1,1 times, etc[3]. High efficiency of the certain prospects family (agricultural) facilities is defined that they for the further development should include conditions of maintenance of competitiveness: the rational sizes, a level and conditions of material-technic support, creation new qualitative agricultural products[4].

But, despite of the important place agricultural facilities in steady development of an agriculture and growth of incomes of the population, to its functioning insufficient attention, in essence there is no their purposeful support and stimulation. In the long term for the development of agricultural facilities, it is necessary to adjust processing of local raw material and its finishing up to ready goods that will allow them to expand export of this production in the international markets and to take the worthy place among world manufacturers[5, p. 3].

To the development of agrarian sector on the part of the state there is an influential help which creates new stimulus for outstripping development farmer and agricultural facilities. These stimulus play a role that agriculturalist felt like the owner of the ground.

However, despite of measures on reforming an agriculture as President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev has noted on sessions of the government (January, 2019), «...this branch still remains and will remain with us at a high level of

attention and will be the most conservative sphere of a national economy»[6].

Since the first days of independence, one of priority tasks there was a deepening of economic reforms in an agriculture. The primary goals of a spent agrarian policy in of republic were: transfer of the ground to the owner, creation of a class of proprietors, perfection of their rent and other attitudes, development of objects of the infrastructure rendering services rural commodity producers on the basis of rational and an effective utilization of water ground resources [7, p. 72].

In the development of personal subsidiary and agricultural facilities also there were essential positive shifts. In the republic operate more than 4716 thousand agricultural facilities. On their share 12,9 % from total amount of an area under crops or 467,7 thousand hectare, 63,5 % of total amount of made production of an agriculture, 42,9 % of production plant growing and 92,1 % of production of animal industries.

As a whole in the republic the general area of areas under crops was reduced (from 3647,5 thousand hectare in 2005 up to 3636,0 thousand hectare in 2019). Due to the reduction of areas under crops under a cotton and grain crops, areas under crops under a potato and a vegetable has increased according to 222,7 thousand hectare up to 316,4 thousand hectare and their share from 5,9 % in 2005 up to 9,2 % in 2019.

Structure of areas under crops of agricultural crops (in %) [3] For 2019 it has been made by 1890,5 thousand tons of meat in alive weight (thus rate of growth in comparison with 2011 has made 117,0 %), milk of 8210,9 thousand tons (118,1 %), eggs 4956,1 million pieces (112,6 %), a wool of 31230 tons (108,3 %) and 1340,9 thousand pieces caracul wool (109,3 %).

Despite of favorable tendencies of development of an agriculture developed in last year's there is a line of the problems constraining its further growth to which it is possible to relate the following:

- Though the areas under wheat (38,7 %) and a cotton (36,1 %) occupy about 74,8 % from the general area under crops, there is a problem of input of the scientifically-grounded crop rotations necessary for achievement of high productivity;

- The meliorative condition of the irrigated grounds continues to worsen. From all volume of the irrigated grounds about 49 % are salted in a various degree, thus

about 18 % is strongly and mid salted grounds, over 23 % concern to a category of the grounds with a low point - bonitet (for 2019);

- A low level of allocation of soft loans during carrying out agro technological actions for manufacture of a clap and grain crops for the state needs (60 %) that does not allow to carry out them in due time and qualitatively;

- Insufficient volume of manufacture of forages for intensive development of animal industries because of a low share in the general area under crops of forage crops (8,6 %). As investigation, volumes of production of animal industries (despite of steady rate of growth of branch) are insufficient for satisfaction of needs of the population according to rational norms of consumption;

- Insufficient volumes of the investments involved in an agriculture. Their share in total volume of investments makes all about 4,1 %.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

For development agro industrial sectors of the country it is necessary to have the certain potential and a reserve water-ground, financial and manpower. To them concern:

- Introduction of modern soil-protective technologies, and also use of innovative agro technology manufactures of agricultural crops will allow to increase by 2019 a point bonitet ground with 55 up to 56, that will lead to growth of productivity of agriculture on 10 %;

- Rational and economical use of water resources on the basis of optimization of irrigating norms, introductions water friendly technologies and reconstruction of existing irrigating systems will allow to reduce volume of water resources used in an agriculture by 2019 to 20-30 %;

- Creation of intensive gardens (dwarfish and semidwarfish) which today in republic give about 15 tons of production with one hectare (usual high gardens - 10 ton/hectare) whereas in such countries as Turkey, Poland and Holland this parameter reaches up to 50 ton.

- Increase of productivity in an agriculture not less, than in 2 times (labor productivity in Uzbekistan makes only 2941,9 dollars. The USA, against 27255,9 dollars. The USA countries highly advanced in the agrarian attitude) will enable achievements of mid-annual rates of growth of gross output of an agriculture (at mid-annual rates of 6,5 % last years) about 8-10 %.

- Perfection of the mechanism of the financial - legal stimulation, directed on protection of interests and increase of a material interest of the farmer as a result of the activity;

- Creation of conditions for formation and developments of forms of farmer cooperation on purchase, storage of agricultural production, expansion of volumes of its deep processing on the basis of modern mini-technologies.

For realization of these directions it is provided:

- Continuation of realization of measures on perfection of structure of areas under crops due to increase in the areas of crops under more highly remunerative and food cultures, and also stage-by-stage reduction of crops of a cotton by the low yielding grounds which are not providing its profitability;

- Increase in the areas under crops of vegetables, fruit, berries and fruits around of large and average cities where the population possesses high consumer ability; - Stimulation of the development and introduction of new selection grades of plants and breeds of animals, agro technology and cultures of cultivation with a view of increase of productivity of agricultural crops and increases of efficiency of animal industries;

- A transfer of high technologies of cultivation of large and small horned livestock, birds;

- Development of a forage reserve on the basis of increase in areas under crops;

- Perfection of a system of attitudes between the state and farmers in questions of the state order for a clap and a grain, on the basis of norms and principles of the market economy, providing profitability and independence of farms in use of financial assets, compensation of all expenses due to own incomes received from realization of agricultural production;

- Formation of economic mechanisms, stimulations of the organization and development of cooperation between farmers, agricultural productions, the marketing and other infrastructural organizations, rendering services to an agriculture in questions of preparation, processing and transportation fruit and vegetable and meat-and-milk production;

- Perfection of mechanisms of maintenance by material-technic and credit resources of agricultural manufacturers; - Development and acceptance of the special target program of support personal subsidiary and the agricultural facilities, directed on creation of equal

conditions for agricultural facilities. And also, maintenance with resources and services, including credit resources, and also creation of cooperative societies agricultural facilities, creation of conditions for increase in sites of the grounds allocated to agricultural facilities, due to the unused grounds, a part of the grounds of gone bankrupt farms and development of the new grounds;

- Stage-by-stage optimization of the sizes of agrarian manufacture on the basis of formation of rational specialization and concentration of productive forces of agrarian sector in the natural zones of most favored treatment;

- Development of a rural industrial and social infrastructure.

The most important problems of the current stage of rural development in Uzbekistan, is the problem of balancing the rural labor market. The trend of reducing unemployment in rural areas that has developed in recent years continues. The offer of a vacancy in the agro sphere, which is the main meat application of labor in rural areas, is extremely insufficient to meet the demand for jobs. In our opinion, for the practical implementation of these areas of development of the rural labor market, the following:

- Provides for state programs for the development of agricultural products markets, for raw materials and food and targeted programs for sustainable development of rural areas, regional levels for the preservation and development of jobs, in the first - case in the industry, in the second - in the agricultural sphere produced in conjunction with regional balances of labor terrain;

- Develop and approve, at the government level, regulations for the opening agro holdings and other integrated business structures leading non-agricultural workplaces for employment of workers released on the basis of techno-technological modernization;

- Create the most favored nation treatment for the development of alternative activities in the countryside, including self-employment and small business in this area.

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