

METHODOLOGY FOR IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The role and importance of the agricultural sector in ensuring the food security of the population on a global scale is increasing day by day, therefore, the reform of agriculture in Uzbekistan, in particular, the improvement of the state management system in the sector, the wide introduction of market relations, sub special attention was paid to strengthening the legal foundations of relations between entities. Recommendations are given on the trends of economic development of agricultural producers on production, processing and sale of agricultural products, attraction of investments in the sector, introduction of resource-saving technologies.

Key words: agriculture, transformational changes, agribusiness, high added value chain, cooperation, productivity, profitability, efficiency.

Introduction

Diversification of production, improvement of land-water relations, creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and high added value chain, support for the development of cooperative relations, wide introduction of market mechanisms, information and communication technologies in the sector, as well as its effective use. After the approval of the "Strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2030" by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 23, 2019, scientific achievements and personnel were added in order to increase its potential. stage of agricultural reform [1].

Fundamental institutional changes have been implemented in accordance with the implementation of the tasks set in the Action Strategy for 2017-2021 in the field of modernization and rapid development of the agricultural sector, further reform of agriculture and strengthening of food security of our country. [2]

Literature review

According to Adam Smith, the creation of wealth arising from human labor and is to multiply. Thus, agricultural labor not only created wealth, but also all productive labor included in the division of labor and specialization produced economic by-products [3].

In our article on "Principles and forms of cooperation in the conditions of institutional changes in the market agro-economy", we analyzed a number of economic indicators and found that they are directly related to the sustainable development of the food system, in particular, the establishment of reproduction in agriculture. we determined [4].

F. Kaehne stated that the producers are the class that appropriates the territory, increases the welfare of the people, covers the costs through agricultural work and pays the annual rent to the landowners [5].

Research methodology

Statistical analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, statistical clustering, expert judgement and scientific abstraction methods were used in the analysis.

Results and discussion

Overall, gross agricultural production increased by a factor of 2.0 and per capita by a factor of 1.5 (in 2019 prices) over the period 2017-2021. At the same time, plant production increased by a factor of 1.4 and livestock production by a factor of 1.8.

In 2017-2021, the sectoral composition of gross agricultural output changed: the share of crop production in total agricultural output was 50.1 per cent in 2021 compared to 56.2 per cent in 2017, the share of livestock production, on the contrary, was 43 per cent. , increased by 8 to 49.9 per cent [6,7,8].

According to data from previous years, Uzbekistan's food exports amounted to \$903 million. The results of smart technology indicators and the final results by mode of cultivation: the yield of food crops, such as vegetables, increased by 1.2 times, and the yield of fruits and berries by 1.9 times.

In 2017-2021, as a result of the implementation of systematic measures to further increase food production and expand the types of food products grown in the country, by increasing yields, grain production and legume production in most areas of crops 7288 increased from 5 thousand tons to 7634.6 thousand tons. per ton, potato production increased from 2793.7 thousand tons to 3285.6 thousand tons, vegetable production increased from 10219.9 thousand tons to 10850.2 tons. [9.10]

Consistent implementation of measures to increase the capacity of the livestock industry increase has served to fill the domestic market with meat and dairy products. Meat increased from 34 kg to 76 kg in 10 years. There has also been an increase in milk and eggs. The number of cattle increased from 12 million 414 thousand 700 heads in 2017 to 12 million 968 thousand 300 heads in 2021, sheep and goats from 20 million 680 thousand 500 heads to 21 million 986 thousand heads. This has increased live-weight meat production from 2,281,100 tonnes in 2017 to 2,635,100 tonnes in 2021, milk from 10,083,200 tonnes to 1,10710,800 tonnes and eggs to 6,605,500 tonnes. 7,788.4m tonnes of grain was increased.

Conclusion

In our opinion, we make the following suggestions to increase the efficiency of agricultural production:

- ✓ Increasing crop yields,
- ✓ increasing the productivity of agricultural livestock,
- ✓ to fundamentally improve the quality of agricultural seed and breeding work and reduce layoffs
- ✓ increasing the attractiveness (marketability level) of agricultural products,
- ✓ introduction of new modern infrastructures for post-harvest product storage (modern special warehouses).

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