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Issue Article

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FUNDAMENTALS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGRICULTURE IN MODERN CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS LOCATED IN TASHKENT CITY, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This scientific article examines the theoretical foundations of the policy in agriculture and improvement of its implementation, the composition and trends of agricultural development, the development of agriculture in Uzbekistan, directions for increasing investment and improving the effectiveness of innovative technologies, prospects for the development of agriculture in the regions in the context of globalization.*

Key words: *agricultural Economics, food security, agricultural producers, agriculture, digital technologies, global economic development, cluster approach.*

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Introduction

The development trend of the world economy proves that in all spheres and aspects of human society, particularly in many parts of the world under the influence of global climate change, economic activity of agricultural producers and service providers is one of the key factors in the elimination of poverty and hunger. Innovative organization is of strategic importance, and continuous improvement of this process is becoming a requirement of the times. The development of the agricultural sector plays an important role in the development of the economy. While the success of economic growth in China, India, Brazil, Chile and Vietnam is largely due to the rapid growth of agriculture, the underdevelopment of some African countries is explained by the fact that these countries do not provide sufficient labor productivity in agriculture.

This is primarily due to the important role of agriculture in the development of other sectors and industries of the economy in the early stages of economic development, which has a high share of employment and GDP in the agricultural sector. In this case, agriculture contributes to the growth of other sectors of the economy by offering factors of production (raw materials, labor, capital accumulation, attraction of foreign currency).

Thus, the growth of agricultural production can have a large multiplier effect in stimulating the growth of industrial production. Studies show that a $ 1 increase in agricultural production leads to a $ 1 increase in output in other sectors of the economy, while a $ 1 increase in output in other sectors of the economy provides a $ 0.18 increase in agricultural output. These multipliers of agricultural growth are generally observed to be high in low-income countries, as the main share of the industrial sector (processing of agricultural products) and the services sector in these countries largely depend on agricultural indicators.

On the other hand, the growth of labor productivity in agriculture will provide food for a

growing proportion of the population engaged in non-agricultural activities, while at the same time contributing to the growth of the urban population. In addition, increased productivity in agriculture will help reduce food prices, which in turn will reduce nominal wages in cities.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Problem statement. Due to the existence of a direct link between agriculture and industry, agriculture provides an uninterrupted supply of raw materials to the agricultural processing industry. Also known as financial trade in agriculture, i.e. cash flows from agriculture can be directed as an investment by supporting the growth of other sectors of the economy.

The demand for agricultural products from other sectors of the economy, especially industrial products (fertilizers, tools and machinery), will increase as the income of the population engaged in agriculture and living in rural areas increases. Thus, the growth of agricultural incomes encourages industrialization. This factor once formed the basis of land reform policy in India and China. In particular, China has been able to develop the domestic market of industrial products among 800 million agricultural households by giving land users the right to own land. It should be noted that China has been able to drastically reduce the size of poverty by regulating land use relations. The use of China's experience in the development of anti-poverty programs in Uzbekistan will also have a positive effect. China has done a great deal today to end poverty. According to the World Bank, 850 million people in China have been lifted out of poverty to date. In China, the poverty rate was 88 percent in 1981, while in 2019 the figure was 0.7 percent. This figure is fully consistent with the poverty rate in developed countries, in particular, the poverty rate is in the United States (1%), Sweden (0.61%), Germany (0.19%), Italy (1.5%).

In addition, because low-income countries have comparative advantages in agriculture, agricultural development is a priority in the context of an open economy. Leading scholars conducting research on economic development point out that agriculture offers comparative advantages in the short term, while the development of the agro-industrial complex opens up great opportunities for industrialization in the long run. For these countries, investment in agriculture serves as a cost-effective growth strategy for industrialization and successful structural change. It should be noted that the development of the agricultural sector has served as an important basis for reducing poverty in Asian countries [9].

At the same time, there are certain difficulties in defining priorities in agriculture, based on today's requirements, in particular, it is necessary to clarify the following issues:

- to reduce the prices of agricultural products in order to reduce hunger and increase real incomes of the population or to encourage the increase of these prices in order to encourage farmers to invest more in agriculture;

-use budget funds to alleviate short-term food problems (for example, through food assistance programs) or direct these funds to invest in agriculture and solve long-term productivity problems;

- to pay more attention to solving the problem of food security at the expense of self-sufficiency or to expand trade in food and agricultural products using comparative advantages;

- Accelerate the development of small agricultural producers and farms that are effective in reducing poverty, or large farms that are effective in accessing complex markets through integrated chains of increasing productivity and value creation.

Thus, it is important for low-income countries, including Uzbekistan, to use the existing potential of agriculture to develop the economy and increase the welfare of the population, to choose effective approaches to the development of the national economy and to use modern methods and tools for efficient use of agricultural resources. is important.

Analysis of the relevant literature. Economists and specialists of the country are conducting large-scale scientific research on the rapid development of agriculture, its transformation into one of the leading sectors of the economy. In particular, i.f.d. prof. B. While Khodiyev was concerned with the development of the country's exports and increasing the competitiveness of the food industry through the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, i.f.d. G. Ahunova studied the impact of improving food quality on agricultural competitiveness. In addition, i.f.d. B. While Salimov focused on expanding the role of small business and private entrepreneurship in agriculture, i.f.d. U. In his research, Gafurov pays special attention to the development of family business in rural areas. Although a lot of research has been done in the field of agriculture in our country, the current economic crisis requires a new approach and research on the organization of the economy of the sector.

Research methodology. Methods such as statistical analysis, generalization, grouping, classification, comparative analysis, and cross-comparison were used in the research process.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis and results. About 16.4 million people live in Uzbekistan people (49.4% of the total population) live in rural areas (2019). The birth rate in our country is high (23.3 per thousand), and the excess of labor force in rural areas is obvious. In Uzbekistan, the population under the age of 25 is 45.5%, and the population under the age of 30 is more than 55%. Due to the lack of alternative sources of income other than agriculture, today agriculture is the basis of the economy of most regions of the country. In turn, a large number of citizens:

- mainly live on agriculture (including agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries). They use natural capital as their main source of livelihood, while owning natural capital (land, water, animals, trees);

- mainly use family labor in production. Hired labor is used in a limited amount than family labor;

- is relatively lowly integrated with the market, based on self-sufficiency in terms of consumption (household consumption) and resource use (resources of household production, such as family labor, seeds, organic fertilizers) [10].

In 2019, the share of agriculture in the GDP of Uzbekistan was 28.1%, and in 2019 the share of agriculture in GDP growth was 0.9%. In the past 2019, 3.543 million people (26% of the total number of employed) were employed in the agricultural sector, of which 1.066 million were officially employed and 2.477 million were employed in the informal sector or self-employed. Sales of agricultural products abroad provide up to 25% of total export earnings to Uzbekistan.

During the analysis of the distribution of the share of gross agricultural output by categories of farms, it was found that the highest rates in all regions fall on dehkan (personal assistant) farms. Thus, in 2019, they will account for 88.4% of the total volume of potatoes, 74.3% of vegetables, 60.8% of melons, 62.6% of fruits and berries, 55.0% of grapes, 92.3% of meat, milk was produced 95.1%, eggs 52.6%, fish 7.4%. Farms produced 78.7% of grain and 96.2% of raw cotton. Agricultural enterprises mainly produce eggs (36%), fish (64.1%), and vegetables (18%). At the end of 2019, we can see that the share of small business in gross value added in the main sectors of the economy: agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 98.6%. While 85.2% of the land allotted to crops, orchards and vineyards fell on farms, in 2019 these farms produced 27.4% of agricultural products. Although only 11.3% of the land allotted to crops, orchards and vineyards is owned by dehkan farms, they produce 71.2% of agricultural products. Organizations engaged in agricultural activities account for 2.8% of agricultural production.

Studies and observations show that among the main agricultural products, eggs and fish are consumed below the norm recommended by the Ministry of Health. Consumption of not only eggs and fish, but also meat and meat products, fruits, milk and dairy products is lower in low-income households. This is due to the low incomes of the population, especially in rural areas, and the high cost of agricultural products.

Uzbekistan is pursuing an active policy of agricultural reform. Abandoning cotton exports and focusing on food production, creating clusters instead of scattered farms and ensuring the integration of the agricultural sector with agricultural processing industries are the main directions of state policy in agriculture today.

In Syr Darya region, the Uzbek-British joint venture Bek Cluster was established as an experiment in Syr Darya region as the first cluster in the agro-industrial sector, and today this experience is becoming more popular in all regions of the country. In short, the new structure of the economy of our country, cotton and textile clusters, has begun to achieve great efficiency.

In particular, the analysis of the Uzbek-British joint venture "Beck Cluster" shows that in the short term the yield of cotton will increase from 17.2 ts / ha to 30.2 ts / ha, and the yield of grain - 22.5 ts / ha. from 61.5 ts / ha. In addition, 2,622 citizens were provided with permanent jobs and stable wages.

In October 2019, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the approval of the Strategy for Agricultural Development for 2020-2030 was adopted. The priorities of the strategy are:

development and implementation of the state policy of food safety, providing for food safety and improvement of consumer rations, providing for the cultivation of the required amount of food products;

wide introduction of market principles in the purchase and sale of agricultural products, development of quality control infrastructure, export promotion, creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and value chain, providing competitive, high value-added agricultural and food production in target international markets;

introduction of mechanisms to reduce state participation and increase investment attractiveness in the field, which provides for the modernization, diversification and support of sustainable growth of the agricultural and food sectors, increasing the inflow of private investment capital;

improvement of the system of rational use of natural resources and environmental protection, providing for the rational use of land and water resources, forest resources;

development of modern management systems in agriculture, providing for the restructuring and further development of public administration;

increase the efficiency of public spending and gradual redistribution through the development of sectoral programs aimed at increasing labor productivity on farms, improving product quality, creating high added value;

development of a system of science, education, information and consulting services in agriculture, providing for the use of effective forms of knowledge and information dissemination integrated with the production of research, education and consulting services;

implementation of rural development programs aimed at promoting balanced and sustainable development of rural areas;

creation of a transparent system of network statistics, which provides for the introduction of reliable methods of collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data through the widespread introduction of modern information technologies [2].

At the same time, in order to ensure that the population living mainly in rural areas are engaged in entrepreneurial activities and have a stable source of income, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. PP-3777 of June 7, 2018. In 2019, more than $ 700 million was directed to support business initiatives on preferential terms through commercial banks [1]. It should be noted that in today's pandemic, support for agriculture is more important than ever. To this end, in recent months, "On urgent measures to improve the efficient use of water resources and land reclamation in Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions" [3], "On measures to support the fishing industry and increase its efficiency" [4], "On measures to implement the project" Modernization of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan "with the participation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association" [5], "Accelerated development of the food industry and full supply of quality food products" On measures to ensure the provision of "Uz.Res. Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [6] and "On measures to further develop silkworm breeding and karakul farming in the Republic of Uzbekistan" Uz.Res. The adoption of the Presidential Decree [7] alone clearly shows how much priority is given to the rapid development of agriculture. Agriculture plays a special role in ensuring sustainable growth in our economy. In order to modernize the industry, projects worth $ 1.2 billion are being implemented at the expense of international financial institutions.

In particular, the World Bank has attracted $ 500 million to establish modern agro-service centers in each region.The state pays special attention to the creation of clusters as a more competitive form of production and business organization, which will facilitate the export of agricultural products to foreign markets. In particular, the number of cotton-textile clusters increased from 15 in 2018 to 73 in 2019. In 2019, clusters accounted for 1.8 million tons of raw cotton grown in the country, or 66% of the total harvest.

Among the positive effects of clusters are productivity growth, job creation, export growth, cost savings, and more. For example, by the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 15, 2017 No PP-3279 "On measures to establish a modern cotton and textile cluster in Syr Darya region" [8] Initially, 18,000 hectares of land were allocated, of which 3.4% of the allocated land area is 60 and above, 15% is 51-60 points, 63.2% is 41-50 points, 18.3% is 40 and had a lower score quality. To date, due to the organization of agricultural production on the basis of modern approaches and methods, in a short period of time the yield of cotton has increased from 17.2 t / ha to 30.2 t / ha, and the yield of grain - from 22.5 t / ha. 61.5 ts / ha. In addition, 2,622 citizens were provided with permanent jobs and stable wages. To date, JV LLC "BEK KLUSTER" has implemented 10 major projects in the field of industry and agriculture worth 380 billion soums and 572 thousand US dollars, and in the near future plans to launch two more large projects worth 142 billion soums.

It is gratifying that today, at a time when the economy is paying close attention to the use of digital technologies in industries and sectors, the cluster has allocated $ 790,000 for the implementation of projects on digitization of agricultural production, which in practice has achieved significant economic benefits [11].

It is planned to implement 96 projects in the country within the framework of agricultural clusters on the organization of processing, storage and drying of products with a capacity of 430,000 tons. Also, projects have been developed to create intensive orchards on 6,000 hectares and vineyards on about 8,000 hectares. During the current year, 410 mln. It is planned to export cluster products worth $ 1 billion. It should be noted that in 2019, clusters created 11,000 new jobs across the country.

Based on the study of world experience, we can include the following among the factors that have a great positive impact on the development of agriculture:

Price incentives. The world’s best practices show that agricultural producers are vulnerable to price incentives. Therefore, setting the "right" prices for agricultural products is one of the important factors in ensuring agricultural growth.

Establishing integrated chains of value creation. Food markets are increasingly being transformed into advanced integrated value chains such as supermarkets. They bring together farmers, processors, retailers, and consumers to share valuable information, provide funding when needed, define and enforce sanitary and phytosanitary standards, encourage risk sharing, and fund research and innovation. allows Cooperation with support sectors such as financial services, telecommunications, transport and energy will also be facilitated. Significant increase in volume efficiency and quality of products delivered to the consumer is achieved. On the other hand, while supermarkets are leading to the loss of traditional retail stores and the loss of many jobs, process participants are equally interested in lower prices.

Appropriate technology selection. The future development of agriculture due to limited land resources depends on the efficiency of use of these resources. Technology plays a big role in this. There

are labor-saving, land and water-saving, risk-reducing, product-friendly and environmentally friendly technologies. In the context of limited financial resources, the priority in choosing technologies depends on the relative cost of production resources.

The COVID-19 pandemic poses a serious threat not only to human life, but also to its sources of livelihood.

In some countries, the spread of the pandemic has slowed and the number of infections has been declining, while in others, the rapid spread of COVID-19 has continued and the number of infections has started to increase again. in a word, the pandemic remains a global problem that requires a global response.

Unless emergency measures are taken, it is natural that we will face a food security problem of a global nature that can have long-term consequences for millions of children and adults.

This is mainly due to food shortages — declining incomes, declining remittances, and, in some cases, rising food prices. In countries where food security is at stake, the food crisis is now a major threat, along with food shortages.

We are facing a COVID-19 pandemic at a time when the number of people suffering from hunger or malnutrition in the world continues to grow. According to the latest UN data, the number of people suffering from hunger in the world as a result of the economic downturn caused by the pandemic in 2020 could reach at least 83 million, and most likely even 132 million. According to the latest UN estimates, nearly 690 million people will suffer from hunger in 2019, up from 10 million in 2018, up from 60 million five years ago. In addition, as a result of high food prices and limited financial resources, billions of people on the planet do not have access to nutritious and healthy food.

According to a UN report, by the end of 2020, the number of people suffering from chronic hunger as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic could increase to 132 million. Meanwhile, the Global Report on Food Crisis notes that by the end of 2019, 135 million people living in 55 countries and regions around the world were living in conditions of acute food shortages. In addition, in 2019, 75 million children in the world will lag behind in growth, while 17 million children will suffer from fatigue and anemia due to malnutrition, according to international experts.

According to the World Bank, the economic consequences of the pandemic could put nearly 100 million people at risk of poverty. The steady rise in unemployment, the loss of sources of income and rising food prices threaten the uninterrupted supply of food to consumers, both in developed and developing countries, and pose serious risks to food security. In addition, as the pandemic causes a deep recession in national economies, countries around the world need to take serious measures to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic on food supply systems. According to the World Bank, this year the risk of food shortages in the world is very high due to the inability of agricultural producers in the world to carry out crop production at the required level. should be one.

Experts from the International Food Organization (FAO) identify three factors that cause people to fall into the trap of starvation COVID-19:

• Declining employment and declining incomes mean a reduction in the amount of food that citizens can spend on food. The decline in remittances from migrants also exacerbates the problem. At the same time, the escalation of political, racial, economic, ethnic tensions between the countries of the world is leading to rising food prices and shortages.

• Various mandatory barriers and interruptions caused by the pandemic and health-related pandemic interventions also have serious consequences for food production and food supply.

• A sharp decline in government revenues makes it difficult to fund social protection measures of various characteristics and means that the state is unable to meet growing needs.

As a result of consistent measures taken in our country to eliminate the negative effects of the pandemic, we have every right to say that the impact of the pandemic on agriculture has not been catastrophic. Preliminary data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan show that in the first half of 2020, the economy continued to grow, albeit slightly. Gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to 255.3 trillion. soums and increased by 0.2%, while in the same period last year there was an increase of 6%. The increase in the gross value added of the sectors was 0.3%. For comparison, we can say that neighboring countries in the vicinity are experiencing a recession. GDP in Kazakhstan decreased by 1.8% in the first half of the year, and in Kyrgyzstan - by 5.3%. According to the Central Bank of Russia, the annual GDP decline in the country will be 9.5-10%. Although the Chinese economy grew by 3.2% in the second quarter, the country's economy contracted by 1.6% in the first half.

Although the dynamics in most sectors of the economy slowed down compared to the same period last year, growth continues. The services sector grew by 2.6%, construction by 7.3% and consumer goods production by 1.2%. Industrial production decreased by 1.9%, mainly due to a 20.1% decline in the mining industry. At the same time, the processing industry, which accounts for 81% of all industrial production, grew by 2.2%.

The government has taken all necessary measures to ensure the success of the spring field work, the unimpeded delivery of the new crop of fruits and vegetables to consumers, and the relatively free movement of industrial workers to carry out

production tasks. In addition, the government has taken large-scale measures to significantly increase food production, strengthen the country's food security, and increase exports in the face of disruptions in the world's food supply chains. Therefore, in agriculture, by contrast, growth in the same period last year was 2.4%, while in the first half of this year, growth in the sector accelerated to 2.7%. The fastest growth was observed in the fishing sector - the growth rate compared to the same period last year was 16.7%. In January-July 2020, agricultural producers of the country exported agricultural products worth $ 498.7 million.

However, we are far from believing that the pandemic in Uzbekistan has not affected agriculture. The introduction of quarantine restrictions on public catering establishments and the severe testing of the tourism industry have had a significant impact on the decline in demand for agricultural products and the incomes of producers and suppliers [10].

Table 1. The structure of agricultural production (%)

Category of farms	2017	2018	2019
Total			
Husbandry farm	29,3	26,0	26,9
Farming	68,4	71,2	70,1
Organizations engaged in agricultural activities	2,3	2,8	3,0
Crop Production			
Husbandary farm	49,2	45,3	48,7
Farming	49,1	52,2	48,4
Organizations engaged in agricultural activities	1.7	2,5	2,9
Livestock			
Husbandary farm	3,7	4,6	5,0
Farming	93,1	92,3	91,9
Organizations engaged in agricultural activities	3,2	3,1	3,1

Resourse: *https://review.uz/ru/post/strategicheskie-prioritet-selskogo-xozyaystva*

Table 2. Cotton-textile clusters established in the regions of Uzbekistan (2018)

#	Region	Cluster core	Land area (ha.)
1.	Republic of Karakalpakstan	"Amudaryotex" LC	7 000
2.	Andijan	"Vodiy Sanoat Faxri" LC, "Marhamattekstil" LC, "Al'yorteks" LC, "Best Textile International", "Sohib Omad Barakasi" LC	41690
3.	Bukhara	"Merganteks" LC, "Parvoz Humo Ravnaq Trans" LC, "Qorako'l Kumush Kalava" LC, "Bahor Chance Textile" LC, "Peshkuteks" LC, "Buxoro Zarhal Teks" LC	25 000
4.	Jizzakh	"Jizzax Industrial To'qima" LC	5 000
5.	Kashkadarya	"Bunyodkor" LC, "Oq saroy textile" LC, "Shaxrisabz Tekstil" LC, МЧЖ "Sulton Teks Group" LC	31700
6.	Namangan	"Toshbuloq Teks" LC, "Namangan To'qimachi" LC, "Namimpekstekstil" LC, "Namangan Momiq Sochiqlari" LC, "Uztex Uchkurgan" LC, "Uchkurgan Textile" LC	45468
7.	Samarkand	"Baht Invest Hamkor Tex" LC, "Daka Tex" LC, "Marokand Sifat tekstil" LC, "Amin invest international" LC, "Artek International" LC	26 300
8.	Syr Darya	"BEK KLUSTER" LC	23896
9.	Surkhandarya	"Nortex Style" LC, "Chinoz Textile" LC, "Billur Teks" LC, "Surhonteks" LC, "Surxon Sifat Tekstil" LC	33920
10.	Tashkent	"Maxim Gold Tex" LC, "Ko'kcha tekstil" LC, "Agro Teks Alliance" LC, "Textile Technologies Group" LC	37320
11.	Fergana	"Baxodir Log'on Tekstil" LC, "Fergana Oseana" LC, "Bulut Textile" LC, "Expo Kollor Prin Teks" LC, "Global Textile Solutions" LC, "Fergana Global Textile" LC	29810

12.	Khorezm	“Xorazm Tex” LC, “Shovot Tekstil” LC, “Kobotex” LC	25505
Total land area			**3332609**

Resourse: *Based on the data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

Conclusion and recommendation.

Based on the long-term prospects for the development of the agricultural sector, the risks posed by the pandemic and the study of world experience, it is advisable to implement the following measures aimed at its development:

- Establishment of cooperative relations between small agricultural producers and large agricultural processing enterprises, trade and intermediary organizations on the basis of such systems as "one village - one product" or "one neighborhood - one product", market and the development and implementation of regional production programs to expand the production of export-oriented products.

- to take into account the advantages and risks of specialization in the production of a particular type of agricultural products, to make proposals to remove barriers to effective specialization.

- Development and distribution, production and distribution of free manuals, brochures and other manuals on the technology of cultivation of fruits and vegetables and other high value-added crops on the basis of the principle of "one village - one product", their processing together with large enterprises to consider the organization on a scientific basis as a priority.

- Recommend that commercial banks provide microcredits for farmers and private households without a legal entity to grow and expand fruits and vegetables and other liquid and export-oriented crops at a rate not higher than the refinancing rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan .

- as well as the allocation of additional land plots to farmers and unemployed people for the cultivation and expansion of fruit and vegetable and other consumer and export-oriented crops and their provision with the necessary means and funds on favorable terms.

- to create conditions for large foreign trade intermediaries and processing enterprises to provide comprehensive assistance to small producers in the cultivation, storage, packaging and primary processing of quality fruits and vegetables and similar market-oriented, export-oriented crops; to convince them that their products will be sold in any situation and to set up activities on the basis of futures contracts.

- Organization of short-term training courses on the basics of modern agriculture in the newly established technical schools and vocational schools.

- Further revitalization of research in the field, special attention to the practical orientation of research, development of cooperation between universities and agricultural producers, the organization of training of specialists and personnel for the industry in response to changing market requirements.

- to take into account the pros and cons of cluster development of agricultural production, with special emphasis on the role of enterprises in various forms of ownership, rather than the initiating state.

- One of the main goals of the ongoing reforms in agriculture is the production of high quality agricultural products. The same is true of the agricultural development strategy. Particular attention should be paid to creating a system that meets the International Food Safety Standards Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) for the production of high quality and safe agricultural products.

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