

The Events of Supporting Agriculture by the State

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Abstract: *In this article there is given innovative recommendations about supporting agriculture by the government, improving the life quality of the population, development of the national economy and its integration with the world, strategic directions of government economic policy in agriculture.*

Keywords: life quality, national economy, stabile development, modernization, agricultural reforms, economic growth, competition.

Introduction

Increasing the effectiveness of socio-economic reforms in agriculture is an important issue for improving the standard of living in Uzbekistan, ensuring sustainable development of the national economy and promoting its integration into the world community.

The acceleration of agricultural reform cannot be achieved without addressing existing problems. For this reason, it is important to identify a number of existing problems that are a serious obstacle to the development of agriculture, study their causes and develop solutions. Regardless of what problems they solve, they will have a significant impact on the overall development of the sector's economy, improving living standards in rural areas and in the agricultural sector.

Therefore, in the context of modernization and diversification of the modern economy, special attention is paid to state support for agricultural producers. Large-scale work is being carried out to deepen agrarian reforms, strengthen the material and technical base of the industry, and most importantly, improve the efficiency of agriculture, which is becoming an increasingly decisive force for the growth of the agricultural economy.

Main part

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyev noted, "6 million 124 thousand tons of grain, 2.3 million tons of cotton, 8 million 661 thousand tons of vegetables, 2 million 411 thousand tons of potatoes, 1 million 607 thousand tons of vegetables, 2 million tons melons ", It is worth noting that you have produced about 100 million tons of fruits, 1 million 314 thousand tons of grapes, 18 thousand tons of cocoon, 1 million 789 tons of meat and 7 million 830 thousand tons of milk. The total volume of agricultural production in the amount of 58 trillion 181 billion soums is the result of your hard work throughout the year."

To date, in accordance with the developed programs for supporting and determining priority areas of agriculture, a number of decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and government decrees have been implemented. "This year, farmers are given 1 trillion 33 billion soums, or 142% more than last year, and 5 trillion 138 billion soums to farmers, or 2.4 times more than last year." In particular, the seasonal nature of agricultural production and related costs during the year and its results at the end of the year can lead to a long turnover of agricultural enterprises and, objectively, to a temporary shortage of working capital. Taking into account the fact that the government provides financial support to the sector in the course of agricultural reforms, Bank credit is gradually being introduced into the issue, and the credit system is being improved. At the current stage of the ongoing reforms, an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for this process has been created and implemented.

The strategic directions of the state economic policy in the agricultural sector should be aimed at achieving the following long-term goals:

- ☞ Ensuring sustainable economic growth and scientific and technological progress;
- ☞ Increases the competitiveness of the product in the domestic and foreign markets;
- ☞ Ensuring effective integration into world economic relations;

Many of the problems considered to be serious in agriculture are interrelated, and addressing one of them can have a significant impact on others. However, there is a common feature of the problem that all these problems require investment. Limited investment opportunities force us to seek solutions to other problems in agriculture by solving one problem.

In the current conditions of accelerated agrarian reform and economic development, the most important and effective way to solve agricultural problems is to move the industry to large areas and invest it on a large-scale and effective basis.

The transfer of industry to rural areas will have a positive impact on the further development of the agricultural sector and will contribute to the growth of production and incomes in various sectors through the intensification of inter-sectoral capital flows. It is necessary to create the necessary conditions for the creation of various industrial enterprises in rural areas.

To do this, it is necessary to create a system of incentives for the growth and development of agricultural processing enterprises in rural areas and provide tax incentives to industrial enterprises operating there. At the same time, tax incentives should be used for small industrial enterprises established in remote rural areas, that is, far from regional centres.

Conclusion

As a result of a positive solution to these issues:

- ⌘ industrial enterprises and agricultural enterprises will be merged;
- ⌘ Today, agriculture will be able to solve the problem of unemployment in the number of the able-bodied labour force;
- ⌘ In accordance with the legislation, the use of free funds by farmers for processing their own or other agricultural products can bring additional income and, in some cases, stabilize the financial balance in case of loss of agricultural products;
- ⌘ Further development of trade and reproduction in the country by increasing incomes and raising the standard of living, increasing the solvency of the population;
- ⌘ Development of a wide range of high quality and low-cost industrial products for domestic and foreign markets through on-site processing based on the effective use of some deadly agricultural products;
- ⌘ Agricultural enterprises will follow the principle of rational distribution of income based on excessive savings in time, labour and costs, as well as their desire to increase the quantity and quality of products, which is an important factor in the development of free competition and the skills to adapt to a free market.

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