

Agricultural Development Is The Best Key Factor For Food Security

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Abstract: *In this article, the formation of market relations in agriculture which is the largest sector of the economy of the republic, the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the world economy, the stagnation of industrial enterprises, food shortages and its security in the world, employment and income in the global crisis and pandemic, the most promising area, the study of best practices and achievements in agriculture of developed countries, innovative views on the strategic directions of the policy of deepening economic reforms in agriculture of the republic are discussed.*

Keywords: agriculture - as the largest sector of the economy, the negative impact of the pandemic, the global crisis, best practices in agricultural development

Introduction

The largest sector of the economy - the formation of market relations in agriculture and the effective functioning of all its sectors in the transition period, first of all, the gradual implementation of economic reforms, taking into account the specifics of the sector, creating conditions for equal ownership of various forms of ownership and management. It depends on factors such as limiting the interference of local authorities and government agencies, creating a competitive environment based on the development of market infrastructure and ensuring sustainable economic growth of private and small businesses. The negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the global economy is causing a variety of problems. Experts from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other international organizations predict that by 2020 the economies of many developed and developing countries will slow down. This, in turn, indicates the escalation of problems such as the global unemployment rate and the growing number of people in need of social protection. Besides, the shutdown of manufacturing enterprises will exacerbate the problems of food shortages and their security in the world. The study of best practices and achievements in agriculture of developed countries is of great importance in the process of deepening economic reforms in agriculture of the republic. Because, firstly, the existing conditions created in the developed countries in the period from the activity of farms, the choice of the type of product, from sowing to harvesting; second, mutual economic relations in the system of production, receipt, preparation, processing and sale of goods; thirdly, the role of the state in both of these processes, ie marketing research aimed at producing competitive quality products for domestic and foreign markets, the export of products based on quotas, research of state economic support mechanisms in tax, insurance and credit issues is one of the urgent tasks.

Main part: Addressing and preparing for these issues, which may arise in the future and are of social significance, is one of the priorities of many countries today. For example, Reuters quoted a report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as saying that China imported 340,000 tons of wheat (the largest deal in two years), 756,000 tons of oats (the biggest deal in seven years) and 110 tons. bought shade. Under the agreement reached in February this year, China will receive an additional 76.7 billion US dollars by the end of 2020 and 123.3 billion US dollars by 2021. intends to purchase agricultural products for \$ 1 billion. Also, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in March this year, food prices on world markets fell by 4.3% compared to February.

In the current global crisis and pandemic, agriculture is the most promising sector in our country in terms of employment and income, maintaining economic stability. As noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev, on April 14, 2020, at a video conference on the further development of the agricultural sector, increasing food production, these aspects were specially recognized. At the meeting, the issue of doubling the volume of production in the fruit and vegetable and livestock sectors was raised. It was noted that 55 districts, 86 clusters and 125 cooperatives specializing in fruit and vegetable growing should be leaders in achieving this goal. To systematically and effectively implement these tasks, the following comprehensive measures have been identified: "

- The development of fruit and vegetable growing requires the efficient use of 136,000 hectares of new orchards and vineyards of 63,000 hectares and 600,000 hectares of secondary crops. It is also planned to develop 124,000 hectares of decommissioned land and 155,000 hectares of fallow land through irrigation;
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs was instructed to ensure the free movement of agricultural and industrial vehicles in compliance with quarantine regulations;
- 300 billion to the funds of the Agency for Development of Horticulture and Greenhouse Development and the Agency for Development of Viticulture and Enology. soums are allocated;
- In order to avoid interruptions in the supply of seeds, it is necessary to organize their import in a centralized manner. Every year, about 300,000 tons of potatoes, as well as 10-15,000 tons of seed potatoes are imported to our country. Therefore,

Kurgantepa, Bakhmal, Zaamin, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Yangikurgan, Bulungur, Bostanlyk districts will be specialized in growing seed potatoes.

Another problem in the system is the supply of fertilizer. Uzkimyo sanoat has been tasked to set up fertilizer shops in 55 districts specializing in fruit and vegetable growing within two weeks. Restrictions on fertilizer imports have been lifted until the end of this year.

In addition, during the quarantine period, it is planned to create conditions for the free movement of vehicles, farmers and workers between districts, cities and regions in accordance with all regulations, related to agriculture and production in general.

300 billion to the Horticulture and Viticulture Funds for the development of vacant and drylands. Additional funds will be allocated for the construction of wells, orchards and vineyards, leasing of greenhouses for a period of 3 years with a grace period of up to 7 years, as well as the sale of the leased land for 5-10 years, provided that certain types of food are grown. The procedure for directing the proceeds to the development of new lands is being introduced.

It is planned to introduce a system of providing special financial resources for the cultivation and purchase of fruits and vegetables, as in the cotton and grain sectors. According to him, commercial banks allocate to the clusters the necessary financial loans for working capital. They can also get short-term loans of 3 to 12 months, pledging the crop for cultivation and export.

In addition, commercial banks will gradually allocate at least 2 trillion soums from their resources to provide liquidity for a working capital loan.

To implement new projects in the field of fruits and vegetables and greenhouses, the task was set to attract \$ 700 million in credit lines from international financial institutions and direct the funds released by commercial banks from suspended projects to agriculture.

Privileges are also provided for fruit and vegetable exporters. In particular, 50% of the costs of their carriers will be covered by the Export Promotion Fund. An additional 50 billion soums will be allocated for this purpose.

The fodder base is a key factor in the development of animal husbandry. This year, at least 70 industrial feed mills will be launched. It is planned to fully develop 38,000 hectares of arable and pasture lands with the introduction of water-saving technologies to provide them with raw materials.

In order to develop and provide livestock, 74 family cooperatives will be established in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Surkhandarya and Syrdarya regions. Farms for the production and sale of pedigree cattle will be established in each region.

Poultry farming is one of the seven treasures, and now the practice of raising poultry on a cooperative basis is widely introduced. To this end, large poultry farms distribute 500 heads of 3-day-old chickens to 100 households, provide feed and veterinary services. Forty days later, the cooperative itself buys the meat centrally.

In this way, each family will have an additional source of income and the employment of the rural population will increase. The Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations will make additional incentive payments from the Public Works Fund to the families participating in the cooperative for the period of raising poultry.

This year, a system of subsidies for those who work intensively in artificial ponds will be introduced to increase fish production to at least 350,000 tons. Depending on the efficiency of use, differentiated rates of land tax are applied. In addition, a model district specializing in fisheries will be established in each region, where loans will be allocated for the establishment of 10-15 intensive fish farms (an average of 100 tons of fish per hectare), processing enterprises.

Focusing on the development of beekeeping, it was noted that this year it is important to increase production by 5 times, establish a beekeeping cluster in each district, distribute 20 beehives to households through the establishment of a cooperative system. In this regard, recommendations were made on the full use of the potential of forestry, the care of more than 16.5 thousand new beehives.

One of the reserves that provide employment for the rural population at home is the silk industry. Considering that 382,000 boxes of silkworms will be fed this year, that means employing at least 750,000 people. Now, silkworm seeds are distributed in the provinces on the principle of "one house - one box of silkworms", and farms, cotton and grain clusters are also widely involved in feeding silkworms.

Conclusion: To further develop the system, credit lines of commercial banks worth 145 billion soums will be opened. It is planned to make additional incentive payments from the Public Works Fund to the households that have received the harvest.

The implementation of these measures aimed at the development of agriculture will create an opportunity to meet the demand for food products in the country and expand exports. The low-income population serves to provide employment to the temporarily unemployed and to increase the source of additional income. This, in turn, will be an important factor not only in providing a stable supply of food to the population, but also in reducing their prices.

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