

Measures for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *Since the agricultural sector plays a significant role in the country's economy, it is fully interested in the implementation and development of economic reforms. Agricultural production is heavily dependent on land. In recent years, a certain amount of work has been done to reform the country's agriculture, in particular, to improve the system of public administration in this area, to introduce market relations everywhere. First of all, the development of this sector will create the basis for our country to gain a foothold in the world market of food products, raw materials and materials, livestock products, agricultural products and buyers.*

Keywords— agro-industrial complex, economics, strategy, law, integration, agro-industrial complex, agriculture, priorities, food, market, product.

1. INTRODUCTION

As our country is one of the developing countries, rapid development is observed in all areas. We are working for the growth of our economy with innovations and new approaches in every field. The work done in recent years clearly shows this. Many new decisions and laws are being developed for the development of the agricultural sector. The development of this sector of the economy will have a positive impact on other sectors as well. While the agricultural sector plays a significant role in the country's economy, it is fully interested in the implementation and development of economic reforms. Analyzing the results of the ongoing reforms in the agricultural sector, the last 5 laws, more than 20 decrees and resolutions in the field of agriculture were adopted, 2 new committees and 3 associations were formed. It should be noted that the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources have been radically improved.

Agro-industry is an economic sector engaged in the cultivation, storage, processing and supply of agricultural products to consumers.

Although the application of economic laws and categories is common to all sectors, industries and segments of the economy, they also have their own characteristics, depending on their natural and socio-economic conditions. This is especially true in agriculture. This is because reproduction here is largely related to living organisms (animals, plants, etc.).

"The Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 clearly identifies the most important tasks for the modernization of agriculture, as well as all other areas, and serves as a basis for the great success in this area, which we are consistently implementing"[1].

2. METHODOLOGY

Agricultural production is largely dependent on land. The relationship between land ownership, management and use is

called agrarian relations. One of the important features of reproduction in agriculture is that the process of production is directly related to living things - land, plants, livestock, and the laws of nature are linked to the laws of economics. In this, the land participates as a tool of labor and the object of labor. The difference of land from other means of production is that in the process of its use it does not erode, does not wear out. On the contrary, if it is used properly, its productivity will increase.

The agro-industrial complex (AIC) is the largest inter-sectoral complex in the country. It is an interconnected industrial system for the supply, processing and delivery of agricultural products to consumers, as well as for the support of enterprises processing agricultural products and agricultural raw materials.

Agro-industrial integration is the integration of industry and agriculture into a single system. Agro-industrial integration is the result of the development of social division of labor and cooperation. The separation of the industries required an increase in the turnover of the products they produced. Demand for a product produced in one industry arises mainly in another industry. As a result, one network cannot develop moderately without another. This necessitates their integration. The development of industry and agriculture led to the complication of relations between them. Agricultural products fall into the processing industry for processing. As a result, agriculture will become a supplier of raw materials for industry. The direct contact of agriculture with the end consumer is declining. In turn, manufacturers of finished products (processing industry) are approaching consumers. This in turn enhances cross-sectoral integration.

Agro-industrial complex is a set of industries and services that produce, prepare, process, store and deliver finished products to consumers, subject to a single goal, technologically superior to each other. The agro-industrial complex has been classified differently by agrarian economists. They are very different, and economic science

distinguishes the concept of "agro-industrial complex" by country, region and type of product.

As can be seen from the above, Agriculture is the main division of the agro-industrial complex. These are agricultural enterprises, farms, personal subsidiary farms of collective farmers, livestock and livestock farmers of workers and laborers; its function is to produce agricultural products.

Many freedoms are being created for entrepreneurs to develop agriculture. In recent years, the country's agricultural reform, in particular, improving the system of public administration in the sector, the widespread introduction of market relations, strengthening the legal framework of relations between producers, processors and sellers of agricultural products, attracting investment, introduction of resource-saving technologies and agricultural products. Certain work is being done to provide manufacturers with modern equipment.

In this regard, the "Agricultural development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" was developed and approved. The priorities for the implementation of the strategy are:

1. Development and implementation of the state policy of food safety, providing for the safety of food products and the improvement of the diet, the production of the required amount of food products;

2. Broad 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;

3. Introduce mechanisms to reduce state participation and increase investment attractiveness in the field, which provides for increasing the inflow of private investment capital to modernize, diversify and support sustainable growth of the agricultural and food sectors;

4. Development of modern management systems, including the restructuring and further development of the structure of public administration in agriculture;

5. 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;

6. Implementation of rural development programs aimed at promoting balanced and sustainable development of rural areas;

7. 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 technology.

Table 1: Achieved as a result of the implementation of the Strategy of Agricultural Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030:

No	Indicator Name	Basis (2018-y.)	By 2021 purpose	By 2025 purpose	By 2030 purpose
1.	Annual increase in value added in agriculture	117,3 trln.sum (14 billion US dollars)	3%	5%	5%
2.	Growth of jobs in agriculture and food sector: Agriculture Food industry Textile industry	3 671 300 91 420 140 200	2% 3% 3%	1% 4% 4%	1% 5% 5%
3.	Increase in exports of agricultural and food products	2,3 billion US dollars	3,5 billion US dollars	10 billion US dollars	20 billion US dollars
4.	The share of malnourished people in the population is	6,3%	5%	3%	0

5.	Increasing labor productivity in agriculture (in dollars per worker per year)	3 960 billion US dollars	4 300 billion US dollars	5 200 billion US dollars	6 500 billion US dollars
6.	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture 15 740 gig grams	15 740 gig grams (2016-y.)	10%	30%	50%

3. CONCLUSION

As a result of the implementation of the priorities set out in the Strategy, the following results were achieved in the 4th quarter of 2020:

1. The volume of agricultural production in January-September 2020 amounted to 174.0 trillion sums. sums or 103.4% compared to the same period last year, including agricultural products - 84.3 trillion. sums (104.3%), livestock products - 89.7 trillion sums. sums (102.3%);

2. In 2020, 9.2% of the total investment in the Republic of Uzbekistan was spent on agricultural development;

3. Production and processing of agricultural products in 2020 increased by 313.5 thousand tons compared to 2019

In conclusion, it should be noted that agriculture is the backbone of the country. Because this area covers all sectors that are considered important for the life of society. First of all, the development of this sector will create the basis for our country to have its own position and buyers in the world market of food, raw materials and materials, livestock products, agricultural products.

4. REFERENCES

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