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ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE KASHKADARYA REGION

Abstract

The purpose of the article/hypothesis: *The sustainable development of the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan is largely related to the effectiveness of innovation activities. As a result of the development of innovations, the production base in agriculture is updated technologically, technically, organizationally and economically. This, in turn, will increase the integration of Uzbekistan into the world market.*

It is known that today it is necessary to direct investments to the development of agriculture, ensure the regularity of the activities of agricultural production processes and water management facilities, strengthen the equipment of agricultural producers, improve land areas, such as improving land reclamation, support for farms growing raw cotton

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on low-yield lands, personnel training, and scientific research is supported by the state.

In the 30th goal of the Development Strategy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, special attention is paid to the issue of increasing the income of farmers and peasants by at least 2 times, bringing the annual growth of agriculture to a level of at least 5% through the intensive development of agriculture on scientific basis.

As a result of the implementation of comprehensive measures carried out as a part of the strategic development of agriculture in order to diversify production and ensure food independence, high rates have been achieved in the field in recent years. The level of specialization of farms is important for increasing the efficiency of their activities, improving product quality, and increasing labour productivity.

From this point of view, this article analyses the share of farmers, peasants and private farms operating in the agro-industrial complex of the Kashkadarya region in the production of agricultural products and increasing production volumes, and also develops proposals based on the data obtained.

Methodology: *When writing the article, Decrees and Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as research by Uzbek scientists and foreign experience were used. When covering the topic, methods of logical thinking and a systematic approach were used, and positive opinions and suggestions from the authors were given.*

Results: *In the sustainable development of agriculture, along with the high impact of natural factors, state support of agriculture in agro technical, legal, organizational, and economic terms is of great importance. Today, it is necessary to allocate investments for the development of agriculture to ensure the regularity of the activities of agricultural production processes and water management facilities, to strengthen the technical support of agricultural producers, and to improve land reclamation. Directions such as support for farms growing raw cotton in low-yielding lands, personnel training, and conducting scientific research are being supported by the state.*

As a result of the implementation of complex measures carried out within the framework of the strategic development of agriculture to diversify production and ensure food independence, high speeds have been achieved in the field in recent years.

Key words: *agricultural sector, farms, Dehkan farms and personal subsidiary plots, sustainable development, diversification of production, government support.*

JEL classification: N55, O13, Q10, Q18

Introduction

Along with the increase in the world population, the role of agricultural production in solving the current problems, such as increasing the volume of production, storage, and processing of food products and the volume of exports of products that are in demand on world markets, is increasing. After all, according to UN data, it follows that "by 2050, the world's population will be 9.2 billion persons, making it necessary to increase the production of agricultural products by 70%". Improvement of the structural structure of the agrarian sector, development of farmers, peasants, and personal auxiliary farms, development of effective mutual settlement mechanisms for agricultural products, and expansion of the scale of processing of these products on an industrial basis are scientific trends in increasing efficiency.

In order to provide food products to the population of the country, which is growing at a high rate, cotton cultivation areas were reduced due to the expansion of food crops. It is explained by the fact that the reduction of the fodder crop areas, providing livestock and poultry with a solid feed base, is covered by the planting of well-established repeated, intermediate, inter-row crops.

Specific goal-oriented measures are being taken in the Republic of Uzbekistan to gradually optimize the structure of arable land due to the expansion of food crops, as well as to increase the number of livestock and poultry on farmers' personal assistants' and farms' farms. Measures are being taken to encourage breeding.

The results of the analysis indicate that cotton growing, grain growing, fruit and vegetable growing, and other areas of farming are mainly used in farms, while animal husbandry is developing at a high rate in farmers' (personal assistant) farms.

It is observed that the population of the republic is supplied with agricultural products mainly by farms, and livestock products are provided by peasant (personal assistant) farms.

The sustainable development of the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan is largely related to the effectiveness of innovative activities. As a result of the assimilation of innovations, the production base in agriculture is updated technologically, technically, organizationally, and economically. This will, in turn, increase the integration of Uzbekistan into the world market.

Now we will analyse the composition of sectors in the growth of the gross regional product of the Kashkadarya region and see the share of economic activities in 2020 and 2021 in the following picture.



Figure 1. In 2020-2021, the composition of GNI of Kashkadarya region by types of economic activity (in % of the total)

Source: [12]

In the chart above, it can be seen that the share of the industrial sector in gross national income (GNI) increased from 17.1% in 2020 to 18.0% in 2021, and the share of construction remained unchanged from 6.2% in 2020 to 6.2% in 2021. The share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries fell from 42.2% to 41.4% in 2021.

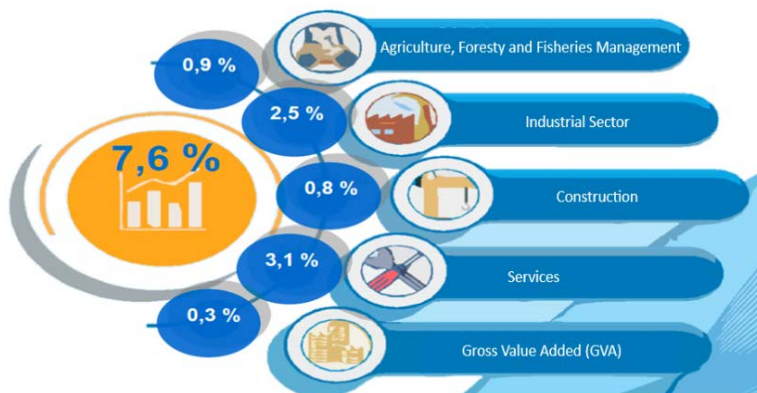


Figure 2. The contribution of industries to the growth of GRP in 2021 (in % of total)

Source: [12]

In 2021, the GNI deflator index was 114.4 percent compared to 2020 prices. The highest indicators of the GNI deflator index were recorded in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 117.2%, in industry - 111.7% and in services - 111.4%.

In order to widely develop private entrepreneurship in the agriculture of our republic, certain works are being carried out to protect the rights and legal interests of farms. In particular, Article 29 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan On Farming that states that: "The state guarantees compliance with the rights and legal interests of farms engaged in the production and sale of agricultural products" – is acknowledged.

According to the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 347 of August 22, 2001 on improving the system of state registration and accounting of business entities, business entities, including farms, were registered with the state simplified event of registration and accounting was introduced.

According to this document, the state registration of business entities is carried out on the basis of the "one way" principle, with their automatic registration. In accordance with the Decision, a special service for state registration was established within the district authorities, whose employees prepare all documents related to the state registration of entrepreneurs, submit them to the road fund, labour, employment and social service, and they carry out accounting work in the supply department, tax and statistical authorities themselves.

Along with the legal protection of farms in our republic, measures are being taken to encourage them in every way through economic incentives. State economic stimulus measures consist of the following mechanisms:

- financial support through the credit system;
- use of a differentiated and preferential tax system;
- maintaining parity of grades;
- promotion of foreign economic activity, etc.

Measures to support the activities of farms by the state through economic incentives are measures of economic incentives given by the state in order to create favourable conditions for the development of farms. Among such measures are economic levers such as tax relief, preferential terms and interest loans, setting guaranteed prices for products purchased by the state, and setting favourable tariffs and fees for export-import operations.

Now, we will present the volume and growth rates of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) of the region in a diagram reached in 2021 (Fig. 3).

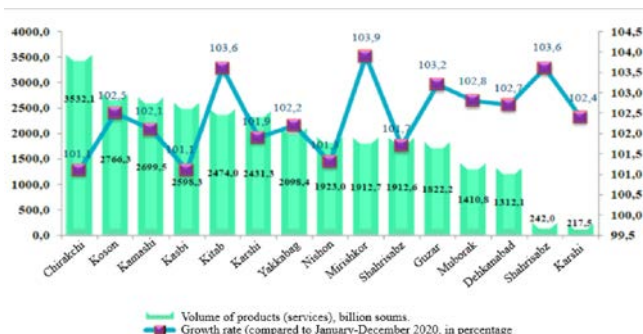


Figure 3. The volume and growth rates of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products (services) of Kashkadarya region in 2021

Source: [12]

Particularly high growth rates were observed in Mirishkor (103.9 percent), Kitab district and Shahrisabz city respectively (103.6 percent), Guzgor (103.2 percent), Mubarak (102.8 percent), Dehkanabad (102.7 percent), Koson (102.5 percent), Karshi shahar (102.4 percent), Yakkabog (102.2 percent), Qamashi (102.1 percent), Karshi (101.9 percent), Nishon (101.3 percent), growth was observed in Kasbi and Koson districts (105.7 percent), Mubarak (105.5 percent), Mirishkor (103.9 percent), Kasbi and Chirakchi districts (101.1 percent).

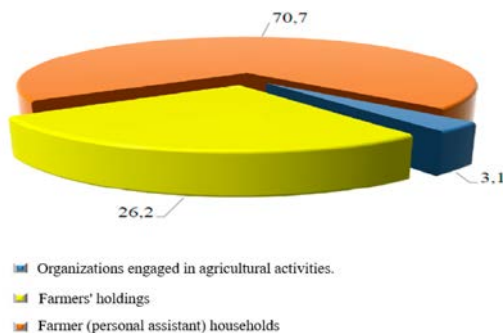


Figure 4: Distribution of agricultural products produced in Kashkadarya region in 2021 by economic categories

(as a percentage of the total volume)

Source: [12]

In the total volume of products (services) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries of the province, the share of Chirakchi district was 12.0 percent and it is the leader in regions, Koson district 9.4 percent, Qamashi district 9.2 percent, Kasbi district 8.9 percent, Kitab district 8.4 percent, Karshi district 8.3 percent, Yakkabog districts 7.2 percent, Nishon district 6.6 percent, Mirishkor and Shahrisabz districts with 6.5 percent. the lowest share was recorded in the cities of Karshi (0.7 percent) and Shahrisabz (0.8 percent).

Now we are considering the distribution of agricultural products produced in the region in 2021 by economic categories.

Table 1. Indicators of production of the main types of agricultural products in Kashkadarya region in 2021 by economic categories

Product type	Farms		Farmer (personal assistant) farms		Organizations implementing agricultural activities	
	tons	growth rate, in percent	tons	growth rate, in percent	tons	growth rate, in percent
Don	683827	90.4	92592	98.3	25446	80.0
Potatoes	35121	111.9	146138	101.0	517	77.6
Vegetables	127246	107.3	372303	102.1	5439	54.9
Police	84281	119.2	91319	101.0	1512	68.9
Fruits and berries	94107	108.5	74761	102.4	3466	101.9

Source: Author's calculation based on [12]

It can be seen from Table 1 that in 2021, 504,988 tons of vegetables (102.4 percent), 181,776 tons of potatoes (102.8 percent), 177,112 tons of food grains (108.5 percent), and 172,334 tons of fruits and berries (105.6 percent) was to be produced by all categories of farms in 2021. At the same time, 100,579 tons of grapes (110.2 percent) were harvested. In addition, more than

801,865 tons of grain crops (90.9 percent) were produced. The volume of agricultural products produced by farms is 7430.1 billion som or the growth rate compared to 2020 was 101.9 percent. The share of farms in the total volume of agricultural products was 26.2 percent. The volume of agricultural products is 6844.2 billion soms or the growth rate compared to 2020 is 99.6 percent; the volume of livestock products is 585.9 billion soms or the growth rate compared to the same period last year was 135.5 percent.

As of 2021, there were 76,500 cattle on farms, including 27,300 cows, 291,800 sheep and goats, 3,800 horses, 329,700 there are poultry.

The increase in the production of livestock products (meat, milk, eggs) in all regions was mainly due to farmers and farms, while their share in the total volume of meat production was 98.5 percent, and 99.5 percent in milk production percent, in egg production was 61.2 percent.

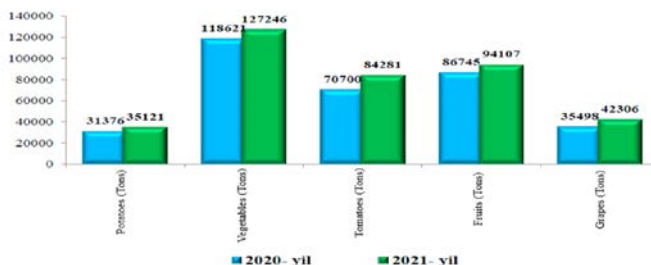


Figure 5: The main types of agricultural products produced by farms of Kashkadarya region

Source: [12]

The next Figure 6 below shows that in 2021, farms produced 9,239 tons of meat (147.5 percent compared to 2020), 42,557 tons of milk (125.8 percent), 23,303 thousand eggs (127, 4 percent) was produced. Also, as of 2021, there were 76,500 head of large horned cattle on farms, including 27,300 head of cows, 291,800 head of sheep and goats, 3,800 head of horses, 329,700 head of cattle.

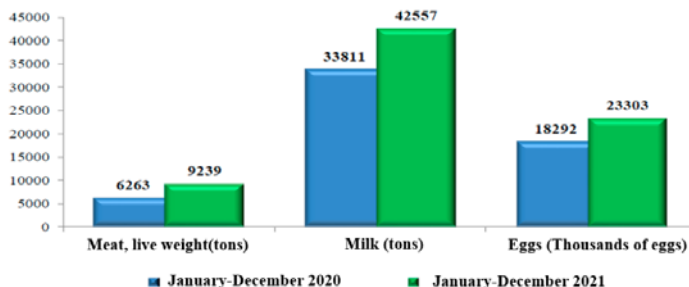


Figure 6: The main types of livestock products produced by farms of Kashkadarya region

Source: [12]

Discussion of the Results and Conclusion

To sum up, the agricultural products grown by farmers and peasant farms operating in the region's agriculture are increasing year by year. Therefore, the development of farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan is considered as an important direction of the economic reforms implemented in the agrarian sector, as a result of which, the position of farms among the forms of economic management is increasing year by year. We are witnessing that it is increasing.

It should be also noted that the increase in the number of farms does not give a complete picture of the level of efficiency of their activity. The level of specialization of farms is important for increasing the efficiency of their activities, improving the quality of products and increasing labour productivity. Great attention is being paid to the organization and development of the farm, which was tested in the world agricultural experience in the first years of the independence of the Republic and has proven itself as a form of effective management in the agriculture of developed countries.

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ANALIZA DINAMIKE POLJOPRIVREDNE PROIZVODNJE U KAŠAKADARSKOM REGIONU

Apstrakt

Svrha članka/hipoteze: Održivi razvoj poljoprivrednog sektora Uzbekistana je u velikoj meri povezan sa efikasnošću inovacionih aktivnosti. Kao rezultat razvoja inovacija, proizvodna baza u poljoprivredi se tehnološki, tehnički, organizaciono i ekonomski nadograđuje. To će, zauzvrat, povećati integraciju Uzbekistana u svetsko tržište.

Poznato je da je danas neophodno usmeriti ulaganja u razvoj poljoprivrede, obezbediti redovnost aktivnosti poljoprivrednih proizvodnih procesa i vodoprivrednih objekata, ojačati opremu poljoprivrednih proizvođača i poboljšati kvalitet zemljišnih površina, kao što su poboljšanje sistema melioracije zemljišta, podrška farmama koji uzgajaju sirovi pamuk na zemljištima sa niskim prinosima i obuka osoblja, dok država podržava naučna istraživanja.

U 30. cilju Strategije razvoja predsednika Republike Uzbekistan za period od 2022-2026. godine, posebna pažnja je posvećena pitanju povećanja prihoda poljoprivrednika i seljaka za najmanje 2 puta i dovođenju godišnjeg rasta poljoprivrede na nivo od najmanje 5% kroz intenzivan razvoj poljoprivrede na naučnim osnovama.

Kao rezultat implementacije sveobuhvatnih mera sprovedenih u okviru strateškog razvoja poljoprivrede u cilju diverzifikacije proizvodnje i obezbeđivanja prehrambene nezavisnosti, poslednjih godina su postignute visoke stope u ovoj oblasti. Nivo specijalizacije farmi je važan za povećanje

efikasnosti njihovih aktivnosti, poboljšanje kvaliteta proizvoda i povećanje produktivnosti rada.

Sa ove tačke gledišta, ovaj članak analizira udeo poljoprivrednika, seljaka i privatnih gazdinstava koja posluju u agroindustrijskom kompleksu Kaškadarijske oblasti u proizvodnji poljoprivrednih proizvoda i povećanju obima proizvodnje, a takođe razvija i predloge na osnovu dobijenih podataka.

Metodologija: *Prilikom pisanja članka korišćeni su Ukazi i Rezolucije predsednika Republike Uzbekistan, Rezolucije Kabineta ministara Republike Uzbekistan, kao i istraživanja uzbekistanskih naučnika i strana iskustva. Pri obradi teme korišćene su metode logičkog razmišljanja i sistematskog pristupa, a data su i pozitivna mišljenja i sugestije autora.*

Rezultati: *U održivom razvoju poljoprivrede, uz visok uticaj prirodnih faktora, državna je podrška poljoprivredi u agrotehničkom, pravnom, organizacionom i ekonomskom smislu od velikog značaja. Danas je neophodno izdvojiti investicije za razvoj poljoprivrede kako bi se obezbedila redovnost aktivnosti poljoprivrednih proizvodnih procesa i vodoprivrednih objekata, ojačala tehnička podrška poljoprivrednih proizvođača i poboljšala melioracija zemljišta. Država podržava pravce kao što su podrška farmama koje uzgajaju sirovi pamuk na zemljištima sa niskim prinosom, obuka kadrova i sprovođenje naučnih istraživanja.*

Ključne reči: *poljoprivredni sektor, farme, dehkanske farme i lična pomoćna gazdinstva, održivi razvoj, diverzifikacija proizvodnje, državna podrška.*

JEL klasifikacija: N55, O13, Q10, Q18