

# CURRENT STATE OF PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT IN FARMING OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** *The article discusses the current state of production and management in farms of Uzbekistan, taking into account the particularities stipulated by the technology of agricultural production, the placement of labor, production and land resources.*

**Key Words:** *farming, agriculture, land, rational use, agricultural production efficiency, agricultural products, multidisciplinary farming*

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

With the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it became possible due to ongoing economic reforms in the agricultural sector, which is one of the main sectors of the economy, the formation of agricultural entities and the equality of all forms of ownership. The basis of the programs on socio-economic development of the country, developed by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, is the achievement of the objectives for the development of industries during the period of market reforms, which in the agricultural sector give their results. The formation of the owner of the dekhkan, which is ensured through radical economic transformations, the supply of products and the formation of the class of real owners in agriculture, has especially increased. In the agricultural sector of the economy of the republic, agricultural production organizations were recognized as promising forms: various types of cooperatives (shirkats), farm and dekhkan farms for stimulation and development, the activities of which were created by the government on legal and organizational prerequisites. However, in comparison with other entities in the process of agricultural production, the activities of farms have shown advantages. It is for this reason and the need to scale up agricultural production that the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 24, 2003 "On the Deepening of Reforms in Agriculture" No. 3226-PF was adopted, in which the development of farms was identified as a priority.

In accordance with Government decisions, a complete restructuring of all collective (shirkat) farms was carried out and farms were formed on their territory. This has led to a sharp increase in the number of agricultural producers. Based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 27, 2003 No. 3342-PF "On the Concept for the Development of Farms for 2004-2006," Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers dated October 30, 2003 No. 476 "On Measures for the Implementation of the Concept for the Development of Farms for 2004 were adopted - 2006" and dated December 24, 2004 No. 607 "On measures for the development of farms for 2005-2007".

On October 9, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed a decree on the radical improvement of the system for protecting the rights and legitimate interests of farmers, dekhkan farms and owners of household lands, as well as the use of agricultural land. The document notes that the Council of Farmers of Uzbekistan, formed to protect the rights and interests of farmers, could not fulfill the tasks assigned to it. He was transformed into the Council of farmers, dekhkan farms and owners of household lands of Uzbekistan. The efficiency of using more than 480 thousand hectares of household cultivated areas owned by the population has been criticized. The parliamentary, representative and public control over the use of land is called insufficient.

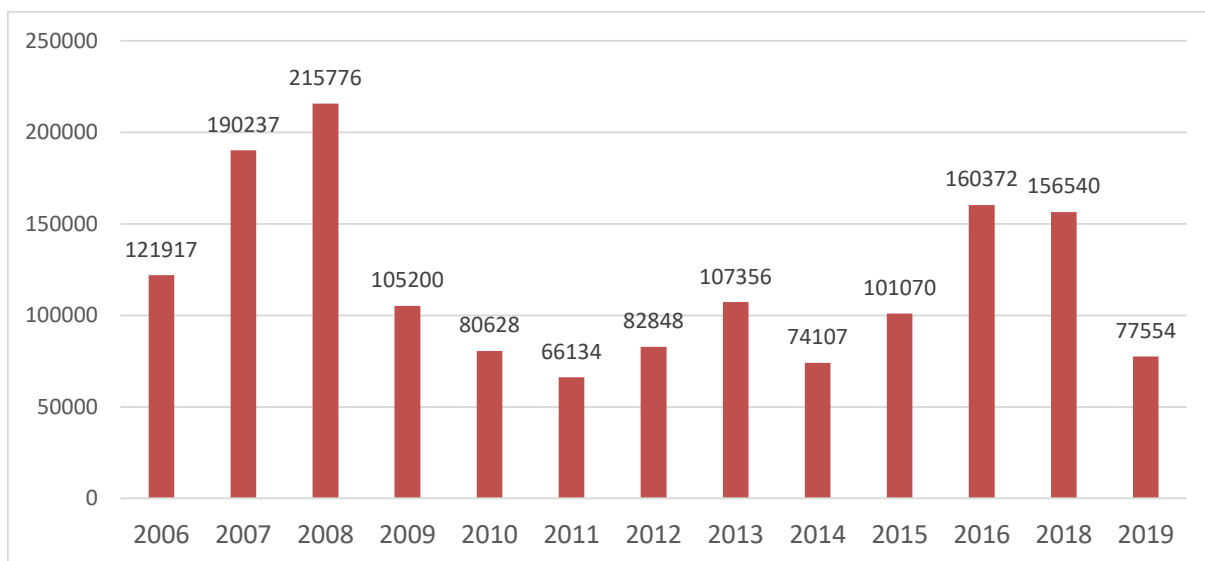
## 2. METHOD:

To solve the tasks posed in the work, general scientific and special methods of cognition were used as tools: comparative, economic and statistical grouping of data, tabular methods of economic analysis and synthesis, graphical method, generalization method, method of expert estimates, etc.

## 3. MATERIALS AND ANALYSIS:

In 2018-2021, farms will be phasedly transformed into multidisciplinary farms. Until October 1, 2018, a complete inventory of all sown areas of dekhkan farms and owners of household lands should be carried out and their single register formed. Starting January 1, 2022, land lease agreements with farms that have not mastered

multidisciplinary activities will be terminated. The government has been instructed to prepare decisions on the development of livestock, poultry, fish farming, horticulture, beekeeping and other areas of agriculture, as well as improving the efficiency of farms. In addition, the “program of comprehensive measures for the widespread introduction of market infrastructures, innovations, scientific achievements and modern information and communication technologies while increasing the efficiency and profitability of agriculture, especially when mechanizing cotton picking, as well as further improving labor relations in the field” should be approved. According to the results of the reforms carried out in 2008-2015, farm land has been optimized. On December 15, 2015, No. 362 adopted a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to optimize the size of land provided for farming.” The document was adopted in order to further improve the efficiency of farms, as well as to ensure the rational use of land and water resources, to strengthen the financial and economic condition of farms. In the optimization process at the end of 2019, in the country, farms were reduced from 215776 to 77554, or thus, the average farm area today is 48.1 hectares. Figure 1 shows the dynamics of changes in the number of farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2006 to the present. If in 2006 the number of farms was 121917, then in 2019 the number of farms was 77554.



**Figure 1.** The dynamics of changes in the number of farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan

If we study individual industries, the average area of farming in cotton and grain crops is 98.1 hectares, in vegetable and melon growing 11.4 hectares, in horticulture and viticulture 13.7 hectares, in livestock 29.3 hectares. More than 2471953 farms specialize in growing cotton and grain, more than 20683 are engaged in horticulture and viticulture, 4299 are growing vegetables and fruits, more than 9730 are livestock farms, more than 8826 are operating in other agricultural areas. Due to the rational use of land, water, material and technical and labor resources, an increase in the level of efficiency and profitability of farms has been ensured. All this serves to increase incomes and living standards. As a result of the reforms, food safety was ensured in the country. In the period before Uzbekistan gained independence, an average of 3 million tons of grain were imported from outside. If in 1990 2038.2 thousand tons of grain were collected, then by 2017, farms had grown over 8 million 176 thousand tons.

Currently, in the structure of agricultural production by categories of farms, the main place is occupied by dekhkan farms. In 2017, their share amounted to 65.1% of the total. The second major producer of agricultural products are farms, whose share in the reporting period amounted to 32.9%. The share of other agricultural enterprises does not exceed 2.0%. Since the object of the work is the activity of farms, we consider the main indicators of the activities of farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Measures taken to optimize the structure of sown areas for the period 2013 -2017 ensured a reduction of sown areas of cotton by 124.0 thousand ha and expansion of crops of grain-crops by 74.6 thousand ha, potatoes - by 20.4 thousand ha, vegetables - by 29.1 thousand ha, melons - by 9, 3 thousand hectares.

In 2013-2017, new orchards were planted on an area of almost 50 thousand hectares, including more than 14 thousand hectares of intensive-type orchards, as well as vineyards on an area of 23 thousand hectares. To create intensive gardens, more than 6 million seedlings from Poland, Serbia and other countries were brought. In 2017, farms cultivated 6640.4 thousand tons of grain (109.5% compared to 2012), 3925.7 thousand tons of vegetables (143.6%), 684.8 thousand tons of potatoes (140.5%), 1013.5 thousand tons of melons (138.7%), 1393.1 thousand tons of fruits and berries (144.8%) and 921.4 thousand tons of grapes (138.8%) (Table 1). The livestock production indicators also tended to increase, as meat production in 2017 increased by 37.9% compared to 2013, milk - 37.3%, eggs - 41.3%, wool - 40.8%. Table 1 presents indicators of the share of farms in agricultural production relative to all categories of farms. The data

indicate that the largest share of farms in the production of crop production: raw cotton - 99.5%, grain - 80.4%, grapes - 53.1%, melons - 49.6%, fruits and berries - 45.8. The smallest share is livestock products, with the exception of karakul skins (94.5%). In Uzbekistan, much attention is paid to the creation and development of multidisciplinary farms, which are not limited only to the cultivation of crops or livestock, but are also engaged in in-depth processing of agricultural products and the provision of services to the rural population.

The aim of the farm is to profit and ensure socio-economic stability by supplying agricultural products. The objectives of the farm are: to ensure the targeted and rational use of land and water resources, defined by law and the lease; implementation of measures to improve the reclamation state of land plots, preserve and increase their fertility, ensure the supply, processing and marketing of agricultural products, provide services, increase the productivity of livestock products, by observing the rules of veterinary medicine. The activities of the farm are: production, processing, storage and marketing of agricultural products through markets and grocery stores, the organization of marketing research, the provision of services to legal entities and individuals on a paid basis, the implementation of foreign economic activity, as well as other activities not prohibited by legislative documents. The main activities of farms noted in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 24, 2003 “On the main directions of deepening reforms in agriculture” are: creation of farms on the basis of abolished and unprofitable low-profitable and unpromising shirkats, creation of farms as legal entities, mainly in the form of a private enterprise, the provision of land to farmers on a competitive basis for long-term (up to 50 years) rental use with the right to property food during the lease term, removing from the balance of shirkat farms land plots allocated to farms, conclusion of contracts for the supply of produced agricultural products and for obtaining material and technical resources and services exclusively by the farms themselves directly with procurement, processing and serving enterprises and organizations.

Farm as an object of management can be studied in different directions: economic and legal, systemic, organizational, process and others. Management analysis is needed in order to provide managers with the necessary information when developing a farm strategy. Such information should not be scarce, but it should not be in abundance. The time factor also plays a special role, since the information received may be outdated by the time the strategy is developed or implemented, so managers need to act quickly. Table 2 presents information on the implementation of the Program for the development of multidisciplinary farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the context of directions. According to the Program for the development of multidisciplinary farms, in 2016 in the Republic of Uzbekistan, projects were implemented to create additional farms for production and services. So in Uzbekistan, according to 2016 data, an additional 21,564 multidisciplinary farms were created, which received bank credit support in the amount of 292900 million soums, which allowed creating an additional 96,207 jobs.

**Table 1 Key performance indicators of farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan<sup>1</sup>**

Indicators	Units	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross agricultural output	billion soums	9541,3	12025,5	13924,6	16028,7	15646,1
Total area	thousand ha	5854,3	5839,8	5815,0	5819,7	5806,2
Sown area, including	thousand ha	3082,6	3102,6	3113,9	3129,1	3137,8
Cereal crops	thousand ha	1381,6	1399,8	1408,6	1423,6	1442,4
Cotton	thousand ha	1297,2	1295,4	1288,7	1285,8	1255,6
Potatoes	thousand ha	15,0	14,8	15,6	15,3	18,1
Vegetables	thousand ha	63,5	65,3	65,4	66,5	75,3
Melon field	thousand ha	29,6	24,9	25,6	25,5	31,7
Forage crops	thousand ha	240,3	241,1	249,0	251,7	257,7
<b>Livestock:</b>						
Cattle	thousand goals	524,9	539,8	545,2	557,3	575,8
Including: cows	thousand goals	183,1	186,3	187,2	187,9	193,9
Sheep and goats	thousand goals	1267,3	1310,0	1336,6	1405,6	1518,9
<b>Production Production:</b>						
Cereal crops	thousand tons	6064,5	6294,9	6487,4	6588,3	6640,4
Potatoes	thousand tons	487,3	542,8	583,6	632,1	684,8
Vegetables	thousand tons	2732,9	3031,7	3251,0	3458,5	3925,7
Melon field	thousand tons	730,9	781,6	841,1	907,2	1013,5
Fruits and berries	thousand tons	962,1	1049,1	1136,1	1260,1	1393,1
Grape	thousand tons	663,9	720,7	765,5	843,8	921,4

<sup>1</sup> Agriculture of Uzbekistan. Statistical Digest. - Tashkent: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, 2014, 2016, 2018

Meat (live weight)	thousand tons	45,1	49,0	55,3	58,3	62,2
Milk	thousand tons	256,8	285,6	308,6	328,4	352,7
Eggs	million pcs	464,6	501,3	543,0	613,6	656,7
Wool (in physical weight)	thousand tons	2105,0	2240,0	2797,0	2871,0	2963
<b>Crop yields:</b>						
Wheat	c/ha	43,3	43,7	44,1	44,2	43,7
Potatoes	c/ha	192,5	187,9	195,2	201,0	212,9
Vegetables	c/ha	262,2	273,5	263,0	261,7	258,9
Melon field	c/ha	192,3	190,0	193,6	192,0	197,4

Despite the more than 20-year period of the development of farming, the growth in production and the increase in the efficiency of resource use in agriculture, there is a strong differentiation of farms both in terms of production and the results of operations, and there is an insufficient level of technical equipment of production and problems in marketing products, which does not allow to realize the existing potential of this form of management. This is especially evident at the regional level. In this regard, it is advisable to further implement measures to optimize the structure of crops, timely and high-quality implementation of agricultural activities, the use of innovative technologies in agriculture, etc.

**Table 2 The share of farms in agricultural production (relative to all categories of farms,%)<sup>2</sup>**

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
In number of livestock and poultry:										
Cattle	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,6	6,0	5,8	5,5	5,0	4,8	4,7
Including: cows	3,6	3,7	4,1	4,4	4,9	4,8	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,6
Sheep and goats	4,0	4,4	5,4	6,9	7,4	7,6	7,5	7,2	7,4	7,7
Birds	4,1	3,7	3,6	5,0	8,7	10,5	10,5	11,9	11,8	11,6
In agricultural production:										
Cotton	51,7	66,0	87,0	98,4	99,1	99,2	99,4	99,5	99,5	99,5
Cereal crops	46,3	55,5	71,2	79,8	79,2	81,4	81,6	80,6	80,6	80,4
Potatoes	5,0	5,0	10,6	15,0	16,2	18,3	19,9	23,9	23,4	23,1
Vegetables	11,7	13,7	30,4	33,2	32,9	35,0	34,9	35	34,1	34,8
Melon field	30,4	33,4	43,8	49,5	47,1	50,1	50,4	49,6	49	49,6
Fruits and berries	12,9	18,5	41,3	45,7	46,3	47,8	47,7	45,6	45,9	45,8
Grape	10,1	13,9	50,8	54,5	51,5	55,2	56,4	53,2	53,4	53,1
Meat (live weight)	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,9	2,9	2,9
Milk	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,5	2,8	3,1	3,3	3,7	3,6	3,6
Eggs	4,2	3,6	3,6	4,0	6,4	7,7	9,4	11	11,1	10,7
Wool (in physical weight)	2,1	3,0	4,2	4,9	5,4	5,8	6,5	8,1	8,0	8,0
Karakul skins	2,4	3,6	4,3	4,7	4,3	4,7	4,7	4,9	5,4	5,5
Cocoons	25,3	42,7	68,5	84,2	95,0	96,9	97,9	93,6	93,6	94,5

### 3. CONCLUSION:

Thus, current tasks and long-term plans for the further development of farms are as follows:

- in order to fully utilize the existing potential in agriculture and ensure expanded production, it is necessary to fully form a single system for ensuring year-round sales of agricultural products, as well as ensure price proportionality;
- development by farmers of mutually agreed cooperative relations on the procurement, storage, processing and sale of farmed products;
- wide involvement of farmers in the export process, providing them with the necessary legal assistance in the export of their products, regular familiarization of farmers with the external market conditions, providing practical assistance in drafting agreements with foreign partners;
- resolving issues in the field of installation and operation of imported modern mini-technologies and equipment;
- widespread introduction of innovative developments in the activities of farms.

<sup>2</sup> Agriculture of Uzbekistan. Statistical Digest. - Tashkent: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, 2014, 2016, 2018

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