



Agrarian Reforms In The Field Of Agriculture In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the current archive materials and scientific literature that the agricultural reforms in Uzbekistan and its development in the area and sphere as well.

KEYWORDS

Agriculture, Irrigation, Agrarian reforms, agrarian sector, economy, modernization, Uzbekistan, Action strategy.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of Uzbekistan, the role and place of agriculture in the life of the people is great. Improving the lives of the people, raising living standards, increasing the efficiency of our economy, providing our people with food and many other issues depend on agriculture. The agricultural sector that feeds us all is agriculture. That is why in the first stage of

economic reforms in Uzbekistan, the agricultural sector has been reformed. This is due to the role of agriculture and the processing of agricultural raw materials in the current economy of the country. The “Strategy of actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021”, approved by the Decree of the President of the

Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No PD-4947, identifies priorities for agricultural modernization.

METHODS

Consistent development of agriculture through the deepening of structural changes, further strengthening of food security and increasing the export potential of our country; Expansion and optimization of the area under potatoes, vegetables, melons, fodder and oilseeds, new intensive orchards and vineyards due to the reduction of the area under cotton and cereals; Improving the reclamation of irrigated lands, development of land reclamation and irrigation facilities, introduction of intensive farming, water and resource-saving modern agro-technologies [1]. The agricultural sector accounted for more than 24 percent of GDP on January 1, 1995. About 37 percent of those employed in the national economy and more than half of the total population lived in rural areas. Their financial situation is directly related to the situation in this leading sphere of life of the republic.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Agriculture is an important source of raw materials for the republic's industry, as well as export potential and foreign exchange earnings. Prospects for the development of many industries of the country, including ginning, textiles, light industry, food, chemical industry, agricultural machinery, depend on agriculture. The agricultural sector is a powerful factor of economic stability in Uzbekistan. Agricultural products, especially cotton is the main source of foreign exchange, the main source of purchases for the import of

food products, medicines, machinery and technological equipment, which are vital for the republic. After the independence of Uzbekistan, the state of agriculture, the administrative-command system in management, the administrative-command system in property and management, the forms of collective and state farms in property and management, the state setting of prices and production plans of farms did not correspond to market relations. In agriculture, the command-and-control system of governance has left behind a network that is unilaterally managed, degraded, and operating in a complex situation. During the Soviet era, most of the main and important products of the republic, including more than 90% of cotton fiber, more than 96% of hemp fiber, 100% of astrakhan leather, 100% of wool, 100% of tobacco were transported by the Union government. Until the 1990s, the republic's agriculture could not meet the population's demand for food. More than 70% of the grain consumed by the population of Uzbekistan, 50% of potatoes, 100% of sugar, 1/5 of meat and milk were imported from other republics. The volume of imported grain averaged 2.5-3 million tons, meat and meat products 100-120 thousand tons, milk and dairy products 0.6-0.8 million tons, 1/3 of the total consumption is covered only by imported products. However, it should be noted that even in such conditions, the consumption of basic foodstuffs, such as meat, milk, eggs, was 40-50% of the norm set by medicine [3].

It is known from the world agricultural experience that it is impossible to create a healthy market, competitive environment and liberalization without denationalization and privatization of collective farms and state

farms. It was possible to suspend and establish an effective labor incentive system. The republican state-owned kolkhozes and sovkhoses could not form in their members a sense of real ownership of the economic property, because all the property belonged to the kolkhoz, the state, and the property was ownerless. After the recognition of Uzbekistan as an independent republic, special attention was paid to the radical reform and rapid development of the agricultural sector. In his speech at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 18, 1994, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov spoke about the main issue of agricultural reform: The most important task facing the agricultural sector today is, without exaggeration, The challenge is to radically change the attitude of our people to work. The solution to this problem lies in changing the forms of ownership, finding the owner of the property and giving it to him. In short, what is property the means of production must find its true owner.

The farmer must be in full ownership of the product he produces. Only then will the form and content of production change radically, and its efficiency and results will meet the intended purpose [4]. Developing this idea, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov said in his book "Uzbekistan on the way to deepening economic reforms": "The most important issue of all agrarian policy is the issue of land ownership. The main wealth of our country. It eats, drinks creates the basic conditions for living. Therefore, the future of our country will largely depend on how land relations are organized. At the initial stage of economic reform, the main direction was to change the attitude to the land, which is our

main asset. The decrees on agriculture, the Law "On Land" showed how to organize relations in agriculture, how to treat the land. The constitution states that land can be sold as private property. The development of market relations in the village is achieved by giving back the land for lifelong use with the right to inherit the land to restore the peasant's sense of ownership". The most important thing was to create a means of farming in the countryside, which would allow every farmer to work freely with interest, to independently manage the results of their labor. "We have come to the firm conclusion that a farmer feels that he is the real owner of the land only when he sees that the fruits of his labor are the fruits of his labor, the true master of the crops grown" [5].

In order to reform agrarian relations in the country, reorganize agricultural enterprises, further increase agricultural production, reduce dependence on imports of certain products, the Uzbek government has taken all possible measures to help the village. It has created a legal basis for the implementation of economic reforms in agriculture. In the first stage of the reforms, the first foundations were laid for ensuring the stability of the country's agriculture and the transition from a planned economy to a market economy. The priority was the development of farms. Significant attention was paid to the denationalization and privatization of property on the farm. In particular, 1,066 state farms were liquidated and collective farms were established on their basis. Livestock farmers, orchards and vineyards, small plots of land and greenhouses were privatized. In the second phase of the reforms (1998-2004), the Land Code, the Law on Agricultural Cooperatives

(Shirkats), the Law on Farms, the Law on Dehkan Farms, and relevant government decrees were approved [6]. The creation of such a legal framework has allowed for the deepening of economic reforms.

CONCLUSION

In agriculture, the priority was given to companies, farms and dehkan farms, which corresponded to market relations. Thus, as a result of economic reforms in agriculture, a multi - sectoral economy has emerged in various forms of ownership. Farms were established in the republic in 1989. Initially, this movement was called peasant (farmer) farms. The essence of this movement was that the kolkhoz or sovkhoz allocated land to farmers on a lease basis on a contractual basis, giving them the right to receive 10-15 head or more of cows and grown product. The farmer handed over the meat and milk to him at the state price at the expense of fulfilling the economic plan. On the basis of the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 29, 1991 "On further strengthening of dehkan (farming) farms and state support of entrepreneurial activity in the Republic" cash to Agroprombank for the purchase of food and construction materials allowed to lend with. District, village (kurgan) councils, and personal auxiliary economic associations are personally responsible for the targeted use of these funds. [7] An important direction of agrarian reform is the formation of property relations in the agricultural sector of the republic, the transition to non-state ownership, denationalization and privatization of property, the establishment of dehkan and farm activities.

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