

Sustainable development of agriculture in our country and foreign experiences

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Abstract: One of the main objectives of the agricultural sector is to meet the country's growing demand for agricultural products in the future. The article highlights ideas for further development and enhancing the efficiency of farms and the importance of new technologies, foreign experience and innovation in the development and sustainability of the agricultural sector.

Keywords: Economic reforms, innovations, investments, dekhkan and farm enterprises, agricultural sector, product development, economic liberalization, labor force.

Introduction: Today our society update, democratic of processes development many in terms of village on the farm reforms how many effective passing with depends on that because also our government by the village reform to do state on a scale separately attention is being given.

In the future of our country village household to their products was need satisfaction fer - mayor farms to the front placed main position - from the phalanx is one This requires further development of farms and increasing their efficiency.

Relevance of the research topic. As one of the main goals of structural economic reform of agriculture in our country, it is of great importance to provide the population with food products and raw materials for industrial enterprises on the basis of sustainable development and increased competitiveness of the sector in the conditions of modernization and diversification of the economy.

It is necessary to take additional measures to fill the domestic market of Uzbekistan with products produced in our country, which are of higher quality and cheaper than imported goods, and to more fully meet the growing demands and needs of the population.

Therefore, for the next stages of agricultural

development, deepening of market reforms and further liberalization of the economy, rapid development of the private sector, ensuring an increase in its share in the country's economy, deepening and expanding the scope of work on the further development of small business and farming, deepening reforms in banking and financial systems, etc. it is necessary to recognize that priority directions have been set.

In particular, the development of farms operating on the principles of developing property relations, increasing material benefits, and guarantees of free and independent activity have also been identified as priority tasks, and great attention is being paid to improving their legal framework in accordance with the requirements of a market economy. As a result of the development of farms, new opportunities have been created in the agricultural sector, which are manifested in the following:

✚ first, it led to the formation of the principles of private property in the countryside and the expansion of the ranks of real middle owners;

✚ secondly, the issues of increasing the means of production, i.e., the efficiency of property use and the material interest of the members of the economy,

were resolved in an integral relationship;

✚ thirdly, mechanisms for independent use of cultivated products and sources of income, their free distribution and disposal were formed;

✚ fourthly, the cultivation of quality and cheap products forces the use of measures to increase the net profit of the farm;

✚ fifth, farms independently carry out their production and economic relations on the basis of contracts concluded with other economic entities.

Taking into account the above and other advantages, the organization and development of farms in our republic is being carried out gradually, that is, step by step. In our opinion, this approach is justified not only in practical terms, but also in scientific and theoretical terms. Because the principle of gradual deepening of economic reforms in agriculture has been recognized and practice proves its effectiveness. Because each stage has its own characteristics and serves as the basis for improving the legal and regulatory norms corresponding to the stage that follows it.

In general, at the stages of development of the farming movement, each of them has been assigned tasks that are suitable for it and have been effectively implemented, and this process has the character of continuation.

Scientific problem statement. The task facing agriculture today is to increase productivity, reduce losses during processing, and deliver them to the final consumer. In this regard, it is worth noting a number of important government decisions, including the government program adopted to build fruit and vegetable stores and industrial refrigerators in the country.

However, existing power outages reduce the profitability and efficiency of their programs, as well as the safety of their products. In this regard, our president on problems in the field of fruit and vegetable growing:

"Uzbekistan has great potential in fruit and vegetable production. The direction that is closest to the lifestyle of our people and will give the fastest results in constantly increasing the well-being of the population is the organization of highly profitable intensive production in agriculture. Taking into account the need to fully utilize our existing potential and receive correspondingly high income, this sector has been reformed with great intensity in our country in recent years," he emphasized.

Today, the most important issue facing the agriculture

of our republic is the creation of new jobs, additional processing and processing, storage of horticultural products, and expansion of services to increase employment in rural areas. The well-being of farmers and the rural population is steadily improving through diversification of production and increased productivity, which leads to an increase in the productivity of agricultural producers. There are positive results in this direction, which need to be strengthened and further developed.

The most serious problem in agriculture is the technical and technological lag in the renewal of fixed assets and technological equipment, as well as the introduction of information and communication technologies in the sector.

Research objective. The complexity of implementing national and international scientific developments in farming and agriculture in general is noted in a number of agricultural problems. Increasing the economic efficiency of agricultural production depends on many factors, in particular, the use of new technologies and equipment for agricultural production, training, knowledge, skills, strengthening the flow of information, etc. In agricultural enterprises, indicators such as education, age, experience and qualifications of employees and specialists, and the ability to creatively approach work play a major role. For this reason, these indicators are also taken into account in tenders for organizing farms. When organizing farms, it is required that the head of the farm has the above indicators, which, in our opinion, is the right way. Because the future fate and development of agriculture in our country largely depends on their activities. However, as a result of our observations, it became clear that the qualifications, knowledge base, education, and understanding of the market economy of farm managers do not fully meet the requirements of the time (Figure 1).

Scientific essence. At present, it is expedient to increase the level of personnel and their intellectual potential in agriculture, in our opinion, in the future, by forming the following system, in the process of organizing the improvement of skills and retraining of farm managers: management and marketing, computer literacy, engineering and agronomy, agricultural economics and market concepts, taxation, banking and non-agricultural production with the help of vocational schools and regional personnel training centers, universities and vocational colleges. In turn, the supply of knowledgeable, qualified and experienced personnel leads to an increase in the financial potential of the farm as a result of the rational use of production resources in farms, increasing their efficiency.

In addition, our republic has faced a number of problems in the past in the production of agricultural products by peasant and farm households. These problems are still causing a slowdown in the production of agricultural products by peasant and farm households. In this regard, an important legal

document was adopted on the basis of the President of our country's new approach in this area, dedicated to radically improving the system of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of peasant and farm household landowners, as well as the system of using agricultural land.

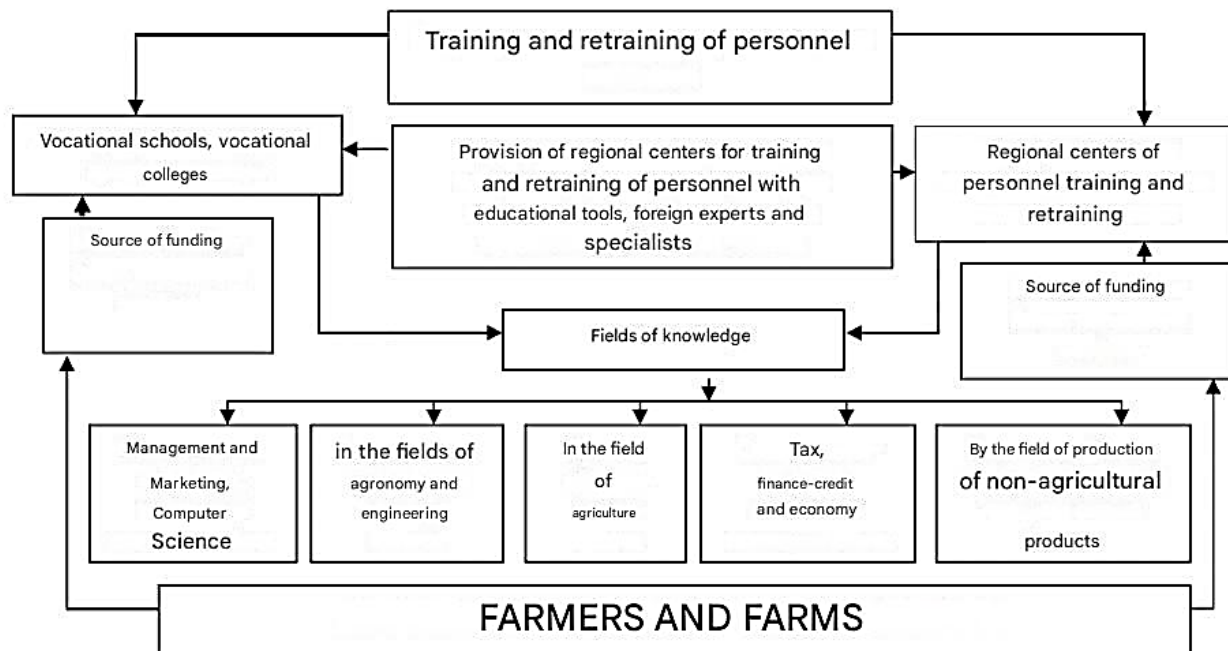


Figure 1. Training of personnel in the field of agriculture and training system.

This regulatory document states that the majority of farms are limited to the production of agricultural products, do not have the appropriate modern infrastructure to provide them with material and technical resources and provide services, and the financial situation of most farms does not allow them to purchase modern technical equipment and introduce advanced technologies and innovations. indicated.

METHODS

In the past, although agricultural producers owned private property, they were not given sufficient freedom to grow profitable agricultural products and to choose the type of crops they wanted to grow. Most of the land was occupied by cotton and grain crops, and there were cases where they were not allowed to grow other types of products, which limited the opportunities of peasants and farms.

In order to develop the agricultural sector in the future and provide further freedom, the adopted regulatory document stipulates that, starting from the 2018 harvest, the efficiency of land use by farms will be discussed quarterly at district councils of people's deputies, and the practice of discussing the arable land of farmers and personal household landowners every month at citizens' self-government bodies has been

established.

The same task will be carried out in relation to the cancellation of rights to land plots, the imposition of strict liability measures, ineffective use, incomplete sowing of agricultural crops and untimely agricultural activities of farmers, peasant farms and owners of personal plots. From January 1, 2022, lease agreements with farms that have not mastered diversified activities will be canceled.

The government was tasked with developing livestock, poultry, fisheries, horticulture, beekeeping, and other sectors of agriculture, as well as preparing resolutions to increase the efficiency of farms. As a result, the opportunities for farmers and farms were limited.

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The same task will be carried out in relation to the cancellation of rights to land plots, the imposition of strict liability measures, inefficiently cultivated,

incompletely sown agricultural crops, and farmers, peasant farms, and owners of personal plots. Starting from January 1, 2022, lease agreements with farms that have not mastered diversified activities will be canceled.

The government was tasked with preparing decisions on the development of livestock, poultry, fisheries, horticulture, beekeeping and other areas of agriculture, as well as increasing the efficiency of farms.

In addition, it is planned to adopt a comprehensive program of measures by the end of the year to increase the efficiency and profitability of agriculture, in particular, to mechanize cotton harvesting, as well as to further improve labor relations through the widespread introduction of market infrastructure, innovations, scientific achievements, and modern information and communication technologies.

RESULTS

This shows that very important reforms are being implemented at the government level to develop the agricultural sector in our republic and ensure its economic sustainability in the future. In our opinion, it is also important to attract investments to the

agricultural sector, inform farmers and farm managers about the achievements of scientific and technical development and innovations in the sector, and train them in the skills to teach them the experience of the agricultural sector in developed countries.

If we look at the agricultural experience of some developed countries, the Netherlands, which ranks second in the world in terms of agricultural exports after the United States, cultivates 1 million hectares of its land and exports agricultural products worth \$102 billion. Uzbekistan has about 4 million hectares of land suitable for agriculture, and cotton is grown on most of this land, generating about \$2 billion in annual income from cotton and textile products.

The secret to the success of the Dutch agricultural sector lies in the fact that farmers are given the freedom to operate and the government has limited interference in their activities. In addition, the government supports new technologies and innovations that serve the development of the sector, and farmers are given the opportunity to freely choose the crops they want to plant and determine the direction of their production (Figure 2).

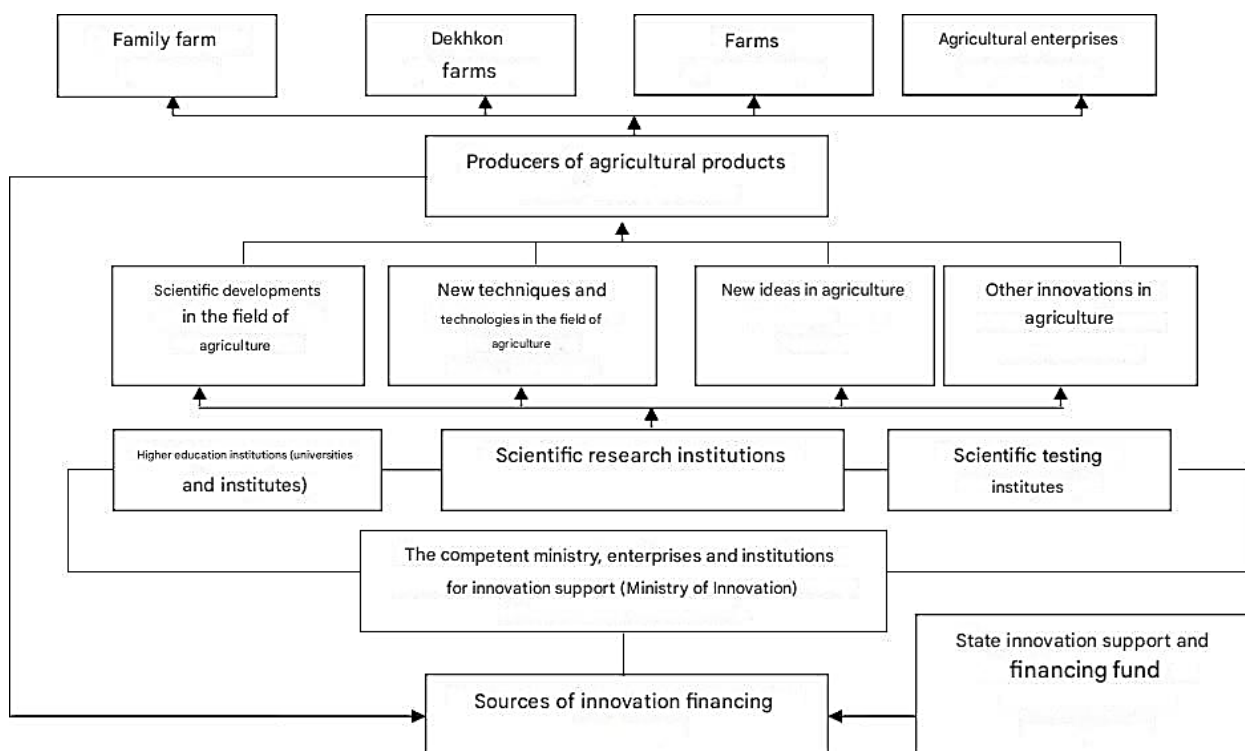


Figure 2. A system of innovation support and implementation in agriculture.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that, using foreign experience, the application of scientific research results and innovations to the production process, along with all the factors for the development of the agricultural

sector of our country, will give significant economic results. Due to the lack of integration of science, education and production in this area, the penetration and implementation of innovations in production

enterprises is not sufficiently effective. Taking this into account, it would be expedient to organize the attraction of innovations and equipping the agricultural sector with new technologies on the basis of the system proposed above.

Offers. Using these experiences, in order to develop the agrarian sector in our country, to ensure the stability of farmers and farms:

✓ *first, the formation of the system of "digital agriculture" and its implementation on a large scale.*

✓ *secondly, to give farms freedom to choose agricultural crops and grow products, to support farm innovations;*

✓ *third, introduction of high technology and management-based practices in farms;*

✓ *fourth, to organize the integration of science and technology with the agricultural sector;*

✓ *Fifth, farmers should be supported through state programs to develop new technologies, conduct research, improve product quality and reduce product prices by implementing these technologies and research results, coordinate the activities of producers, researchers, and interested state bodies, improve the logistics system, and promote local agricultural products in foreign markets.*

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