

## DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Summary.** The agrarian and industrial complex is one of important sectors of economy who forms food and economic safety of the country. In the Republic of Uzbekistan agrarian and industrial complex has good prospects for the further development: export positions of a clap amplify, fruit-and-vegetable sector, olive, meat sectors possibilities created and simultaneously demands much of competitiveness of production, as on internal, and foreign markets. In article questions of the further development of agrarian and industrial complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan are considered.

**Keywords:** economic safety, agrarian and industrial complex, processing of agricultural production, processing of foodstuff, agricultural manufacture processing, agricultural products storage.

With a view of increase in volumes of agricultural manufacture and export development. Processed agricultural production the maximum coverage of commodity producers of agriculture by the state support is provided. The favorable are created the conditions and an infrastructure for manufacture and primary processing and agricultural products storage.

In the past mid-annual rates of increase of volumes of output of articles of food as a whole were not in time behind rates of increase of consumption and population incomes therefore a free niche in the market it was filled at the expense of import, and its share in internal consumption was rather essential. One of current situation principal causes was backwardness of system of preparation and advancement of agricultural production from agriculture commodity producers to commodity markets, including the enterprises for processing of agricultural raw materials.

Strengthening of a role of intermediaries in the realized networks almost completely excluded interrelation of manufacturers and processing worker of raw materials. Low procurement prices of agricultural production did not stimulate increase in their volumes of output that as a result conducted to a low share of processing of agricultural raw materials, un congestion capacities of the processing enterprises and finally to a high share of import of articles of food.

Productions of domestic commodity producers of agriculture considerably lost on quality and packing and were able not compete to foreign suppliers successfully. At times the organization of own processing of meat, milk and other production there was no under force to the majority of economy because of shortage of means and qualified personnel, a necessity of high expenses for performance of sanitary requirements, imperfections of tax laws.

Absence of own trading network, creation and which maintenance not to each enterprise affected was accessible.

The analysis carried out by us has allowed revealing the basic problems constraining their development. For example, low vocational training of

the administrative personnel and a lack of experts, soft loan reception.

For agricultural products increase there are problems, for example, insufficient rates of a diversification of areas under crops of agricultural crops, irrational use of the earths of agricultural purpose, non-observance of the recommended scientifically-proved crop rotations, insufficient development of the seed-growing, insufficient application of means of chemicalization (fertilizer, pesticides etc.). Low productivity of the basic agricultural crops, discrepancy to requirements of applied technologies, standards, systems of certification and quality management of agricultural production, a lack of works by definition of suitable territories with a binding to regions, presence of threat of loss of a genofund of agricultural crops, the weak account, control and penetration into the country of especially dangerous harmful organisms, absence in the fyto-sanitary legislation of mechanisms of introduction of interdictions and restrictions, norms on carrying out of the analysis of fyto-sanitary risk, low level of fyto-sanitary literacy on carrying out of fyto-sanitary actions for struggle against harmful, especially dangerous organisms and actions for localization and liquidation of quarantine objects, risk increase of introduction and distributions earlier the quarantine objects not registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan with expansion of trading partners and goods turnover. Low degree of availability of grants for the majority of agricultural manufacturers, absence of a binding of subsidizing to the end result and specialization of regions, and also low efficiency of the hectarian grants.

It is possible to underline and insufficiency of areas under crops under fodder and fodder cultures, irrational use of postural grounds, and also shortage of circulating assets at mixed fodder in the enterprises.

Now are available big probably to solve a number of problems in area landowners and it is necessary:

- To liquidate incomplete coverage of agricultural animals ветеринарно preventive actions;

- To pay attention to imperfection of the veterinary legislation regarding harmonization with the international requirements;

- To provide in due time regions with means (products) and attributes for identification of agricultural animals;

- To capture rural settlements high-speed qualitative Internet communication;

- To liquidate low degree of availability of grants for agriculture commodity producers etc.

Transition to conducting intensive agriculture, but, wide use of the genetically-modified organisms of poisonous chemicals, mineral fertilizers, antibiotics and stimulators of efficiency of animals, but also negative impact not only on environment and health of people make on economic and social stability of a society as a whole.

By means of the maximum use of bio potential of soil, plants, animal the organic agriculture is capable to minimize ecological, social and economic risks, and also to give possibility to countrymen to raise level of the incomes, to improve quality of life.

Manufacture of ecological net productions for our landowners are perspective but while insufficiently developed that opens for them new possibilities.

It is an innovative direction, and one of its problems - preservation of local traditions and culture, and also use of positive experience of conducting agriculture.

Reception of organic products is accompanied by maintenance and improvement of health of the soil, natural ecosystems, minimizes the threats connected with instability of development, creates conditions for health and well-being of the population. The national system of manufacture and a turn of organic production should be compatible with international and consider specificity of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Formation of system of conducting organic agriculture does not mean refusal of industrial agricultural production. Organic and industrial systems of conducting agricultural production can effectively function in parallel each other, being gradually transformed to such agrarian technology which can satisfy current and possible requirements for organic products in the internal and international markets.

Development of manufacture of organic production is constrained by following problems:

- Absence in the country of own system of certification of manufacture of organic production.

- Weakness in the country of specialized laboratories by definition of quality of production.

- Insufficient level of minimization and a reuse of a waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan agrarian and industrial complex.

The analysis of a geographical arrangement of Uzbekistan, market capacities of agricultural production, transport availability it is possible to draw a conclusion that potential commodity markets there are countries of the Central Asia, Russia, China, Iran, Afghanistan and the Turkey and other countries. Exported products in the lead on volume following the results of 2018 year are: fruit-and-vegetable

production - wheat, barley, cotton, corn, cattle-breeding production - beef, mutton, and fowl.

In the water management branch there are following problems: Improvement of a technical condition of water basins, the main and distributive channels of water economic and hydro ameliorative value; perfection of standard requirements to water savings and control on use of water resources; current cost of service in water delivery (tariff) does not meet the requirements of the effective maintenance, maintenance service and development of water economic systems; an unsatisfactory condition of the account of water and insufficient stimulation of water savings; balance dissociation of an irrigational infrastructure within one irrigated file; shortage of water basins for accumulation of thawed snow; the tendency of growth of a material damage from harmful influence of waters owing to high waters, flooding, change of coast of water objects, flooding of territories by underground waters, bogging and засоления the earths, water erosion; weak material equipment of the enterprises for operation of water economic constructions of state ownership and low efficiency of repeated and turnaround water consumption in the industry.

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