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Agriculture and Socio-Economic Development of Uzbekistan Development Prospects

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Abstract: This paper makes analyses of the agriculture and socio-economic development of Uzbekistan development prospects. On this case both theoretical and practical points were discussed as the whole. Moreover, it is mentioned that economics are responsible for the economic growth of the country. In conclusion, outcomes and shortcomings were stated and suggested for the future investigations.

Keywords: Agriculture, socio-economic development, Uzbekistan, prospects

Introduction

Economics are responsible for the economic growth of the country

Economic growth is a pressing issue facing Uzbekistan and eagerly awaiting its solution. First, more than 5 million people in a country with huge economic potential, rich in resources and able to create decent and comfortable living conditions for its people have endured hardships and labor migration abroad in search of income far from their homeland. ; second, it ranks 159th out of 190 countries in the world ranking of GDP per capita ; third, the average monthly nominal wage is only \$ 2.7 million. soums (there are 3 children in the family , even if the couple works, family members daily net income per capita does not exceed \$ 3); fourth, the fact that the authoritative publishing house FocusEconomics included Uzbekistan in the list of the ten poorest countries in the world ; Fifth, the fact that every seventh inhabitant of Uzbekistan (around 4-5 million) lives in poverty is a clear proof of our opinion. The only way to alleviate this unpleasant and frustrating situation, to get out of it as quickly and successfully as possible, and to prove to the world that the large-scale reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan are right, is to accelerate economic growth. The difficult situation in the national economy is non-standard in solving economic problems, perfect enough to surprise the whole world, making Uzbekistan economically strong in line with its potential (average GDP per capita, average wages, average pensions

and similar living standards). on other indicators) requires the search for ways to turn it into one of the states.

There are many problems in the economy. There are dozens and hundreds of solutions for each of them. But there will always be only one, one -of-a-kind solution that gives the most reasonable, highest efficiency among the myriad solutions to countless problems . Of all the solutions, finding the one and only right solution is the square problem of the problem, so to speak. It is as complex and arduous as finding a needle that is lost in a wide field in the dark of night, but available. It is the countries that have managed to accomplish this complex and at the same time very difficult task that will rise, and those that have not, on the contrary, will face a crisis or, when too much, will move forward at the speed of a tortoise and eventually become a backward country.

The solution to the problem of economic development of the country and its derivatives depends primarily on the skills of economists working in the field of economics, their ability to find its main points in the broad sky of problems of economic growth . For example, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, when competition between firms intensified and the world economy was in a difficult situation, the world-famous economist Y.Shumpeter had the honor of finding the only and right way out of the problem. He argued that the development of entrepreneurship is the widespread introduction of innovations and innovations in the activities of firms. While prominent eminent economists of the time did not welcome the masterly scientific view of the scientist with great joy, or rather accurately evaluate it, when he was the judge of everything, he showed how important and useful the doctrine he created was for economic development and the next generation. Or another example. In the 1970s, economists T. Schultz and G. Becker developed the idea of human capital and created the doctrine of the economic efficiency of investing in human capital. The implementation of this doctrine in a short historical period has allowed to achieve unprecedented results in the socio-economic development of Western countries, to demonstrate to the world the high rates of economic growth, to live in prosperity. It is precisely the emphasis on human capital in economic development, making it a key factor in economic growth, that has played a key role in the economic hegemony of Western countries. Many similar examples can be cited based on the rich experience of the world economy . Most importantly, today the whole world economy is enjoying the immense fruits of the above and other teachings.

We would like to emphasize once again that there are inevitable effective ways to bring the national economy of Uzbekistan out of its current predicament and bring it to a smooth path of economic growth, the problem is only in finding it. In this regard, we would like to share some of our views on this issue with you, dear journalists.

FOOD SECURITY - A PROBLEM OF THE XXI CENTURY

Satisfying a person's need for food is of paramount importance. It is no coincidence that the well-known sociologist A. Maslow's physiological (organic) human needs are located on the first floor of the hierarchical pyramid of human needs. Therefore, ensuring the food security of the population is central to the socio-economic policy of any modern state.

In the light of this axiom, let us estimate what radical changes and serious problems may arise in the provision of the population with the food it needs to live in the future.

The world's population is estimated at 80 million a year. is increasing. According to experts, by 2050 the population of the planet will reach 10 billion. can approach a person. Currently, about 1 billion people are deprived of the opportunity to eat and are doomed to starvation. The second and more complex aspect of the problem is that by 2050, as the population's income grows, its demand for food will also continue to grow. In accordance with the requirements of the undeniable objective laws of the economy, as society develops, the needs of the population also expand in quantity and improve in quality.

The list of challenges that may arise in meeting the ever-growing food needs of the world's population over the next 30 years can be supplemented by a number of other important, and in some cases very significant, negative rings. These include the lack of opportunities for further expansion of arable land through the development and commissioning of new land as a key area for increasing agricultural production; a decrease in productivity to the next value added as a result of the application of the law of reduced soil fertility in agriculture ; the negative effects of global warming and their strong impact on climate and climate change; the declining geometric progression of compressed fresh water resources suitable for irrigating crops and livestock, and the inevitability of further aggravation of water scarcity problems, and so on. Already, about 1 billion. the land resources and productive forces of the world economy, which are unable to feed the population and are struggling to solve it , what will happen to the existing problems in this regard after the addition of the new layer of problems mentioned above, and what serious difficulties society will face as a result. can be estimated within a very large range of errors.

AGRICULTURE - THE KEY POINT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH OF UZBEKISTAN

In our view, an important condition for the growth of the national economy is the approach to the formation of a long-term strategy for the development of the national economy of Uzbekistan, its structural structure by sectors and industries . Because it is a huge potential in the field of agriculture food products in the future as one of the key players in the international division of labor actively participate in the increase of agriculture, the most important economic challenges unique industry may probably not too far from the truth.

NATURE gave them a monopoly advantages, but missed, History for forgiveness

According to the theory of three-sector economy in the world, the process of transition from the industrial to the post-industrial stage of development is in full swing. At the same time, proposals for the priority development of the agricultural sector may seem very strange and unnatural . However, the current socio-economic situation in Uzbekistan and the peculiarities of the national economy of the country require the rapid development of the agricultural sector, making it a leading factor in future economic growth. This view is completely contrary to the principles of the three-sector economic theory that currently dominates the world of economics and is used in practice by almost all countries of the world. Because according to him, in a post-industrial society, 10% of the employed in the economy should be engaged in agriculture, 20% in industry, 70% in services. At present, the share of sectors in Uzbekistan is 26.2%, 33.3% and 50.5%, respectively. However, in the context of Uzbekistan , which has national characteristics, it is very important to look at agriculture as a strategic sector. No matter how close it is to the world standard, the end result achieved in economic development is important for us. Only to achieve this it is necessary to radically change the attitude to the agricultural sector .

WHY SHOULD THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR BE DEVELOPED ?

The idea of priority development of the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan is based on the following.

First, the efficiency of using the huge potential of the agricultural economy today is very low. This means that it is possible to achieve great results in the future due to this factor . Among the dozens of reasons for this, we would like to highlight two main ones : lack of investment and lack of qualified personnel. Both shortcomings can be remedied if the state is actively involved in these processes.

The total annual value of Uzbekistan's annual exports of food products and cotton fiber is 1.8 billion soums. Equivalent to USD. At the same time, Vietnam exports 40 billion tons of agricultural products a year. Earns income in the amount of USD. If we take into account that the land area of Uzbekistan (448.9 thousand sq. Km) is almost 1.5 times larger than the land area of Vietnam (310.1 thousand sq. Km), how "productive" are we in our country using the fertile land resources generously given to us by nature? bitter as it may be, frankly speaking, it is clear that we are negligent in the use of valuable resources.

There is a wonderful saying among our people: "If the sheikh does not have a profession, the wide porch of the mosque will be too small." If we have the opportunity to cultivate unique delicacies, worthy of being the most delicious and sweet, high-quality, rich in various vitamins and minerals, worthy of being the decoration of any elite and superelite table, the majestic and sacred mother earth, which the Creator Himself has generously bestowed upon us. Who is to blame if we do not make proper use of the climatic conditions that give us?

If we act wisely and increase the income from the export of products from each hectare of irrigated land to the level of Vietnam (\$ 6,100, and \$ 440 in our country) by dramatically increasing the productivity of the land, Uzbekistan's food exports will go to the national treasury. The amount would be more than 20 billion US dollars. But one more thing to keep in mind is the level that Vietnamese people have achieved today in terms of income from growing and exporting agricultural products - this is not the end point yet. If we value every inch of land, radically change our attitude to it, increase investment in the sector, provide its subjects with educated, highly qualified personnel, Uzbekistan will soon surpass the Vietnamese in terms of income to the country's treasury and take a worthy place in the list of world leaders. will inevitably become one of the states. Because Uzbekistan is a unique country in the eyes of God, which has an absolute monopoly advantage over many countries in the agricultural sector. Other sectors of the national economy that do not have such a monopoly advantage cannot compete with the agricultural sector in this regard.

Second, agriculture is a labor-intensive network. This is very important for Uzbekistan, which has a great need for every new job, in terms of reducing unemployment. New jobs created in rural areas are relatively inexpensive, and their payback period is much shorter, typically 1-1.5 years. Thus, the development of agriculture will have a great positive effect on solving the problem of reducing unemployment in Uzbekistan, which is rich in labor resources and at the same time has a shortage of financial resources.

Third, the hard work of millions of farmers and the high prices of forehead skins result in the loss of a large portion of agricultural produce in the process of harvesting, transporting, storing, and selling crops. Of course, it is impossible to get an accurate estimate of how much agricultural products are wasted in Uzbekistan in a year as a result of this factor. According to experts, about 35-40% of the annual harvest in developing countries is nest-destroyed due to various reasons. Since Uzbekistan also belongs to the category of developing countries, it is reasonable to conclude that a large part of agricultural products will be wasted or rendered unfit for consumption before they reach the consumer. Observations show that due to the lack of investment and poor development of agricultural infrastructure, there are serious problems in such important areas as the effective use of drip irrigation, organization of production and harvesting, improving the quality of agricultural services, transportation and storage. Therefore, there are great prospects for a significant increase in the sector's participation in the formation of the country's GDP on the basis of the gradual elimination of these problems in the future, strengthening its position as a leading sector of the national economy. In particular, the processing of agricultural products in industrial enterprises and their preparation for consumption should become a central part of state agricultural policy.

Fourth, in recent years, Uzbekistan has been paying serious attention to the issues of dramatically increasing the productivity of agricultural crops, medicinal and industrial plants, microorganisms, animals on the basis of modern genomics and bioinformatics. In the current situation, when the opportunities to increase the volume of agricultural and livestock production through the expansion of land resources, the development of new lands are fully realized, increasing the yield of each inch of land is the leading source of increasing agricultural GDP and economic growth. Based on this reality, Uzbekistan has taken remarkable steps to develop and use modern genetic and cell engineering, genome and virtual selection programs based on molecular markers using modern genomics and bioinformatics,

and these processes are continuing rapidly . . But in agriculture, before adopting this direction as a long-term master strategy for the development of the sector and spending a lot of money on research and staffing to implement this strategy, it is important to know whether the chosen strategy is right or wrong in the long run. we must think that in doing such an important work we must strictly adhere to the principles of the proverb, "Seven measures, one cut," which we have inherited from the past. History has shown how mistakes and shortcomings in the implementation of major policies related to the management of the economy at the macro level during the years of independence, in this regard, long-term and strategic decisions can be costly for society .

Fifth, most of the agricultural products currently grown in the country are exported to foreign countries as raw materials. It is known that the share of manual labor in the value of such a product is very large. In order to change the situation for the better, it is necessary to implement a policy of continuous increase in the composition of agricultural products exported abroad, their types processed on an industrial basis and made ready for consumption . Naturally, the implementation of this policy will lead to a significant increase in investment .

The situation AGRICULTURE promising new approaches in order CONSTITUTE

At present, the policy of giving preference to modern methods of genomics and bioinformatics in the selection of long-term strategies of agricultural management in the agricultural sector is being implemented. But this policy is not a very effective way to solve the problem of efficient use of existing opportunities in agriculture. In short, it is an unpromising direction that is less in the public interest, and can only have a temporary effect. The launch of large-scale production of GM products in Uzbekistan will inevitably lead to a sharp increase in agricultural productivity in the short term and , consequently, to positive changes in the economy of the sector. However, when analyzing these processes from the perspective of Uzbekistan's long-term future, it showed that the forecast is very likely to lead to serious negative consequences. First, there is no clear and reliable experience and scientific results on the effects of GM-products on the human body and its consequences . Second, the gap between the market prices of organic and GM products is widening as a result of the growing share of the middle class in the world population and the growing number of wealthy families in the world. leads to an equalization of the level of profit. Thus, a specific land area GM - income from the sale of produce at low prices compared to the traditional method of low volume of sales of organic products at a higher price will be equal to the amount of income. Therefore, as noted above, it is expedient that Uzbekistan, which has a large monopoly in the agricultural sector, specializes in the production of organic products. In the future, under the direct influence of socio-economic development on the planet, the number of wealthy families, their share in the total number of families will continue to grow. This means that the demand for quality, natural organic products is growing faster than the demand for GM products. As a result, world market prices will also shift in favor of organic products, and naturally, a country that specializes in the production of organic products will eventually win. In addition, in all countries of the world, the elite and superelite segments of the population demand quality organic products .

AGRICULTURE NEEDS GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

World experience shows that in a modern market economy, no sector or branch of the national economy can develop without the direct and strong participation of the state. In particular, it is related to meeting the physiological needs of the general population and ensuring food security of the country, but the need for practical assistance from the state in the field of agriculture , where investment attractiveness for entrepreneurs is relatively low, is very high.

For objective reasons, economic entities that produce agricultural products (farms, dehqan farms, etc.) can not provide profitability at the level of other industries and sectors, such as industry, services. But this does not reduce the demand of the society for agricultural products. In accordance with the

requirements of the laws of supply and demand, the increase in market prices for agricultural products will become the sole source of meeting the solvent demand of consumers. In this difficult situation, the state, as the main defender of the economic interests of the general public, must undertake to support agriculture with much lower profitability through various means (subsidies, grants, credit and tax incentives, quotas, government orders, etc.). In some Western countries, where some economies are highly developed and the interests of the people are valued not in words but in deeds, the financial expenditure of the state to support agriculture is more than twice the value of the product. This is an exemplary example of the state's protection of the interests of the people of the country, its genuine concern for its well-being.

Unfortunately, based on official statistics in Uzbekistan, it is not possible to determine the share of the cost of production and government spending in the price of agricultural products purchased by consumers in the market. But the instability in the market prices for agricultural products is based on the current prices, the small share of state spending is not mumkin. O'zimizda conclude that 80 percent of the market price of melons grown in a year than the government's agricultural policy seriously ponder over, so to speak, is highly effective, indicates the need to make non-standard decisions.

One of the most important and at the same time extremely complex directions of rapid development of agriculture, which is becoming increasingly important as a result of the country's integration processes with the rest of the world, is to provide financial assistance to the sector through subsidies.

The Strategy of Agricultural Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 sets the task of reducing the role of the state in the management of the agricultural sector and increasing its investment attractiveness. However, the Strategy does not provide a clear mechanism for how to increase the investment attractiveness of this sector. The first and foremost condition for increasing the investment attractiveness of an industry or sector is the efficiency of fixed and working capital, which is focused on the activities of agricultural enterprises. More specifically, an entrepreneur tends to invest only if the return on each sum of capital investment in the agricultural sector is at least equal to or greater than the return on investment in the industrial and service sectors. it can also become a work of fine art.

One of the important directions in solving the problem of shortage of investment resources in agriculture, where the profitability of production is much lower than in other industries and sectors, is to improve the state policy of financing and support of the sector. At the same time, the main focus should be on reducing the market value of the industry by supporting it through subsidy mechanisms, increasing the volume of products produced in the industry and increasing resource efficiency. Such a policy will reduce the cost of production, ensure its competitiveness in the world market, increase the profitability of production. As a result, the investment attractiveness of the industry for entrepreneurs will increase, and the number of entrepreneurs willing to invest in agriculture will increase.

From this point of view, in each district at the expense of budgetary funds it is necessary to create exemplary state farms operating on the basis of advanced experience of khan practice. The proposed state farms should be equipped with modern equipment, ready to use innovative technologies, provided with highly qualified personnel, able to raise crop yields and land productivity to world standards, with high potential as modern production enterprises. These farms should not only set an example for farmers and dehqan farms in the district by producing high-quality and low-cost products, but also undertake to provide them with practical assistance in all areas of agricultural activities. In other words, they should become an important link in the effective development of agriculture and animal husbandry in the district, as well as the main organizer of increasing productivity on all farms in the district. In short, state farms should become the main locomotive of economic growth in every district of the country.

To achieve this goal, state farms are invited to introduce a system of selection of organizers, businessmen, highly qualified, knowledgeable, experienced, and most importantly, non-corrupt

individuals, who are selected on a competitive basis . The reason is that this leader will be responsible not only for the state farm, but also for all farms and dehkan farms in the district . The results of the work of the head should be evaluated and rewarded on the basis of the state and dynamics of development of the entire district agricultural sector, taking into account all these aspects. It is necessary to develop and implement a rating system for various performance indicators among all state farms in the country. Since the implementation of such a policy involves a large amount of financial outlay, it is advisable to initially introduce it as an experiment in one or more districts .

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