



## THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

Murotjonova Mubina Dilshod qizi<sup>1</sup>

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

### KEYWORDS

agriculture, agricultural sectors, agriculture functions, natural conditions, relief, climate, selection and genetic achievements, investments, reclamation, chemicalization, industrialization, intensification, food fund, food independence, international cooperation, export competence

### ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the structure of its branches, the function of agriculture, specialization, components of natural conditions and export potential. The success of socio-economic reforms carried out in the countries largely depends on the level of development of agriculture. In the same way, agriculture is of political, social and economic importance for our country. In order to sustainably develop agriculture at the level required by the laws of the free market economy, it is necessary to establish different forms of ownership in agriculture, land-water resources and material - it is appropriate to justify the measures being implemented on the effective use of technical resources, scientific and technical progress, implementation of advanced technologies, increase of labor productivity, state policy on investments, development and reform of agriculture.

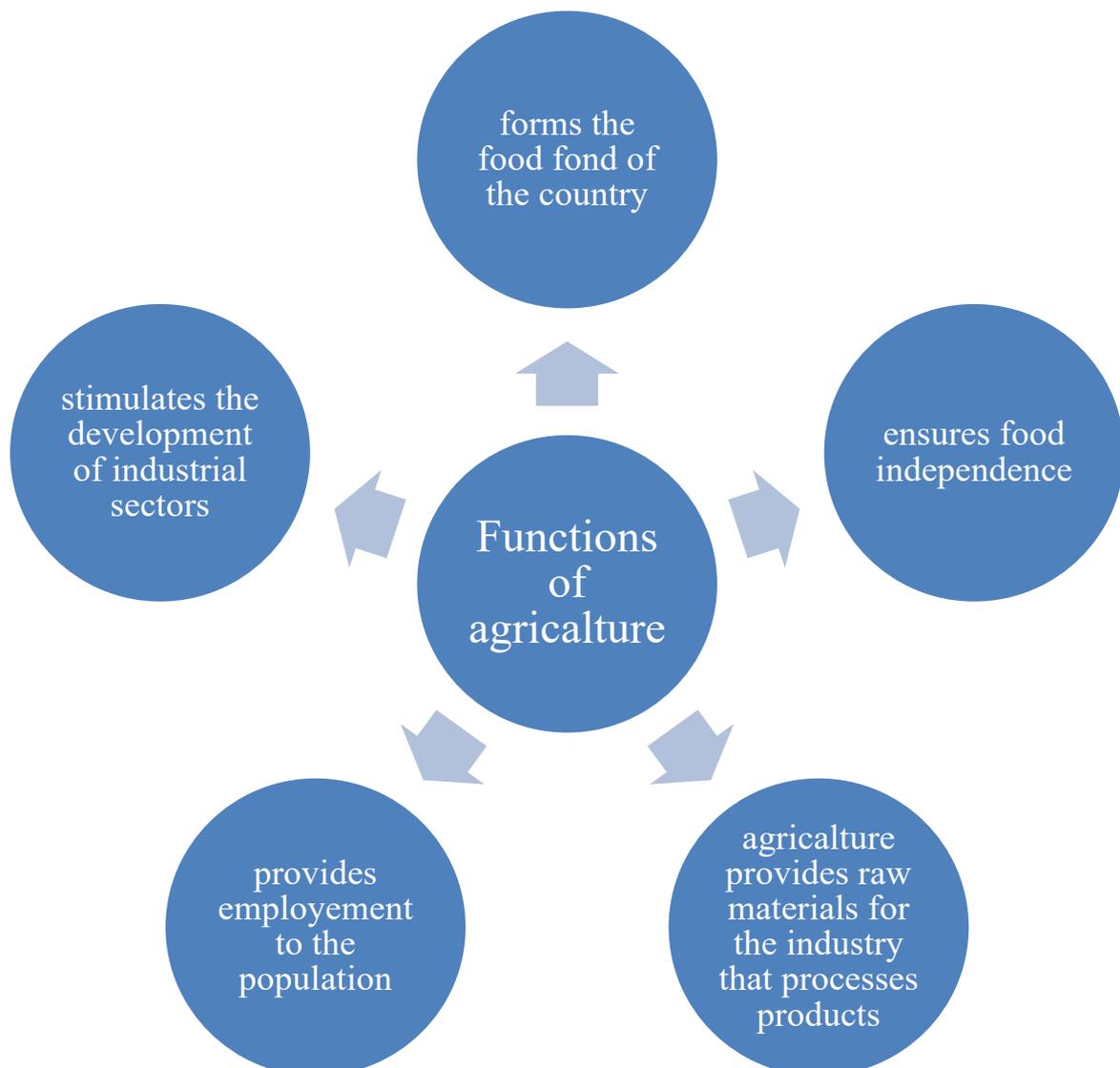
2181-2675/© 2022 in XALQARO TADQIQOT LLC.

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.6858698

This is an open access article under the Attribution 4.0 International(CC BY 4.0) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru>)

<sup>1</sup> Student of Faculty of "Applied Mathematics", Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Jizzakh, UZB

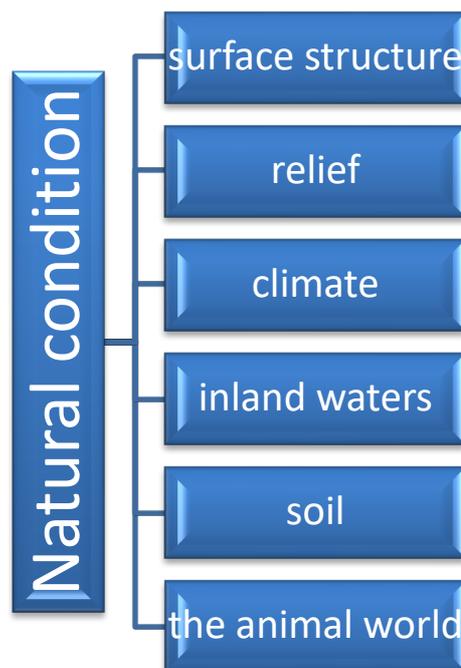
Today, agriculture is the most important and largest sector of the economy is counted. It is food for the population and valuable for industries raw materials, and supplies various raw materials and goods to foreign trade. The role of agriculture in improving the material well-being of the population is incomparable, and the main part of the goods necessary for the needs of the population falls on the share of this sector. Agriculture is the oldest of all branches of material production and has played a major role in the development of human society, especially the economy. Agriculture accounts for 60% of all material costs in the spinning industry, almost 70% in the confectionery industry, and almost 80% in the oil and milk industry. Agriculture also includes various branches of primary processing of plant and animal products. The importance of agriculture is determined by the fact that 27% of the employees in the national economy work in this field. Agriculture accounts for approximately 1/3 of the country's national income. Therefore, the rate of growth of the country's economy largely depends on the level of development of agriculture.



1-picture.

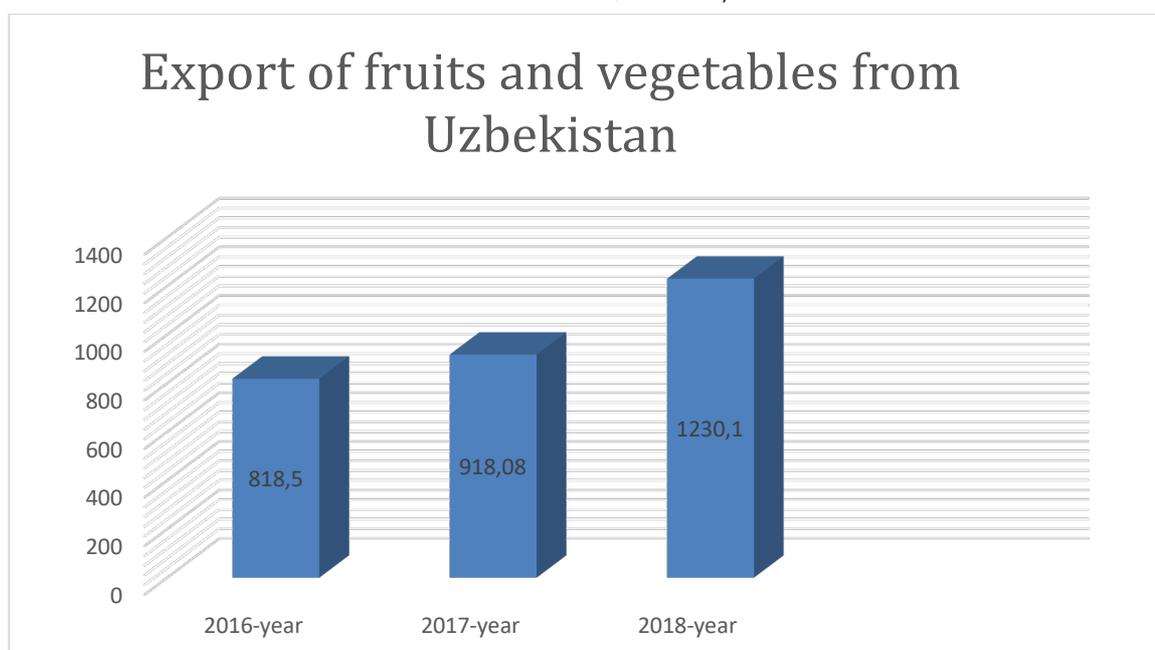
Agriculture, as one of the leading branches of our country, is important not only in

providing the population with food products, but also in the development of other sectors of the economy. As a result of the rising food problem in the countries of the world, great attention is being paid to the intensification of agriculture on the basis of land reclamation, chemicalization, and industrialization of production. The increase in investments in agriculture allowed to improve the technical equipment of production and increase production. A large part of the agricultural land is annually withdrawn from agriculture for the expansion of the urban area, industrial construction, construction of transport roads and other purposes. In this way, the development of agriculture allows to make better use of the available natural and economic resources, to develop agriculture in connection with the sectors that serve it. Territorial organization of agriculture is affected by socio-economic and natural factors. With the introduction of industrial technologies, inter-farm cooperation and various forms of agro-industrial integration in the conditions of science and technology development, regional organization of agriculture has become more complex. The main means of production in agriculture is land. The characteristics of the land give rise to specific forms of concentration and specialization of agricultural production. It allows to apply scientific research in agriculture to increase soil fertility. Agricultural enterprises are the basis of formation of local (native) agro-industrial complexes and agricultural regions. These enterprises are complex managed regional production systems that interact with self-managed natural-ecological systems. Therefore, natural conditions are a constant influencing factor. Natural conditions provide different conditions for land use, animal husbandry and agricultural production. Natural conditions also affect the productivity of agricultural crops and the amount of production costs necessary to grow these crops. Natural resources include land resources, climate, inland waters, soil and vegetation.



**Components of natural conditions affecting the settlement of agriculture**

The importance of scientific and technical achievements in the development of agricultural production is extremely high. The population not only transforms natural plants into cultivated crops, but also shortens the vegetation period of some plants, starts their wide cultivation in artificial conditions, and wide use of selection and genetic achievements leads to significant positive trends in the economy. Therefore, natural conditions remain the main factor of agriculture. Specialization of agriculture, like other sectors of the economy, allows production to be more economically efficient. The combination of natural and economic factors leads to the specialization of agriculture, as well as methods of organizing farming and animal husbandry. Because regional differences in the level of intensity of these industries are related to the methods of organization of agricultural networks. The process of intensification refers to the more effective use of the natural potential of the area. If we talk about the branches of agriculture, it is divided into two major branches: agriculture and animal husbandry. If the agricultural branch includes large branches such as grain growing, horticulture, vegetable growing, cattle breeding and sheep breeding are part of the livestock breeding, camel breeding, poultry breeding, horse breeding, beekeeping, cocoon breeding, fishing and animal husbandry. Since Uzbekistan has been developing in the field of horticulture and viticulture since ancient times, Uzbekistan occupies an important place in world horticulture. Pomegranates, figs, dates grown in our country, Nuts, apricots, cherries, apples, pears and many other fruits are known to the world. In addition to the increase in the export volume of fruits grown in the gardens of our republic, the geography of the countries to which they are delivered is also expanding. For example, in 2017, the number of countries to which our fruits are exported increased to 9. Canned kavar (kovul) was first brought to Spain and Italy. Walnuts and corn were exported to Lebanon. The list also includes Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, and Israel. In 2018, Uzbekistan exported cherries and cherries to the Chinese market for the first time. From the diagram below, we can see that the export of fruits and vegetables from Uzbekistan has increased.



One of the important and leading branches of animal husbandry is sheep breeding. The main task of the herd is to supply wool, meat, fat, and leather products. One of the valuable products of sheep is wool, which is an important raw material for light industry. Sheep farming is well developed in the world, and the distribution areas are very wide. Sheep are adapted to feed on pastures in dry steppe, desert and desert zones. It is known that very valuable black leather is obtained from black sheep. The quality of Karakol skin depends on the fast slaughter of Karakol sheep. Usually, quality black leather is obtained from 1-3 day old lambs. Karako'1 sheep are mostly bred in Navoi, Bukhara, Kashgadarya, Samarkand, Jizzakh regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Blackbuck skins produced in Uzbekistan are processed in the joint enterprise "Bukhara-Omega" established in cooperation with Greece. In addition to Karako'1 sheep, Hisori sheep are also raised in our republic. Hisori sheep are large, the live weight of their rams reaches 190 kg. Hisori sheep give 140-150 kg of meat and fat. These sheep are mountain and mountain The territories of Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Bukhara and partly Khorezm regions are cultivated. Coir farming is one of the leading agricultural branches in the self-sufficiency of the national economy and thus our country has a unique position in the world economy. Pillachilik is one of the industries that has been developing since childhood. Cocooning involves rearing silkworms and creating new breeds of silkworms, producing a bountiful crop of cocoons. Silkworms feed mainly on mulberry leaves. Therefore, the development of piliculture is inextricably linked with mulberry farming. The best of Uzbekistan's cocooning has gone to the world. Especially, Margilan has been famous for its satins since ancient times. A variety of clothes made of silk satins and adras are displayed in the world, famous modular house. Rainbow colored Margilan and Namangan satins are distinguished by their uniqueness. Bee cocoons are grown in all regions of Uzbekistan. According to the information of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, the gross yield of cocoons in our republic was 32.2 thousand tons in 1985, 31.0 thousand tons in 1990, 19,206 tons in 2000, and 20,230 tons in 2005, 25,159.5 tons in 2010, and 26,102.1 tons in 2016. The average yield from each box

(29 grams) of seeds is 53-57 kg. and in advanced farms it is 70-80 kg. Currently, the main part of cocoon raw materials is grown in farms (households of farm members) that are considered as subjects of agricultural cooperatives. In Uzbekistan, cocooning is combined with cotton growing, that is, it is an additional sector after cotton growing. Cotton fields are surrounded by mulberry plantations. By May, after the seed is planted, the cocoon feeding period begins. It can be seen from this that there is an opportunity to effectively use the labor force by directing them to cocoon cultivation when the labor resources are no longer used for the production of rice. About half of the Republic's cocoons go to the regions of the Ferghana Valley.

Today, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of measures are being taken to develop and reform agriculture. At this point, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 327 dated June 10, 2022 "Measures of state financial support for entities that run viticulture, horticulture, greenhouse farms and produce wine products" According to the Decision on ", it was decided to allocate an additional subsidy of up to 100 billion sums annually to the horticulture and greenhouse development fund of the horticulture and greenhouse development agency from the republican budget. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3910 dated 20.08.2018 "On measures for more effective use of existing facilities in the cocoon industry in the Republic", 43.4 thousand hectares of mulberry groves and 44 million individual mulberry trees in our country will be attached to the enterprises of the association system. 2270 hectares of mulberry plantations were granted, of which 400 hectares of intensive mulberry plantations were established. In addition, 14 thousand 452 permanent and 410 thousand 793 seasonal jobs were created in the cocoon industry. China, Iran, Vietnam, India, Korea, United Arab Emirates in the field of cocoons. International cooperation was carried out with the invitations of Turkey, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, USA, Singapore, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan.

In accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4087 of 27.12.2018 "On urgent measures to create favorable conditions for the wide use of drip irrigation technologies in the production of raw cotton" in recent years, irrigation in our country measures were taken to improve the reclamation condition of harvested lands and increase the efficiency of water resources use. During 2008-2017, 2,172.8 km of irrigation systems, 368.8 km of tray irrigation networks, 347 hydrotechnical structures, as well as pumping stations with a total water transfer volume of 83.7 cubic m/sec, total volume of 1 More than 3.2 trillion sums were allocated for the construction and reconstruction of water reservoirs and other facilities with a volume of 581.3 million cubic meters, as a result of which the water supply of more than 1.7 million hectares of irrigated areas was improved. All the reforms carried out in our country are a day in our society is being implemented equally with the ever-increasing demand. In this case, a comprehensive measure aimed at the development of agriculture it is desirable to liberalize the program of events and all kinds of reforms, deepen them. This is the future of agriculture ensures its rapid development, increases its importance, and ensures the rise of the republic's

economy.

### **References.**

1. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 327 of June 10, 2022 "On measures of state financial support to entities producing viticulture, horticulture, and greenhouses"
2. Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3910 dated 20.08.2018 "On measures for more effective use of existing opportunities in the cocoon industry in the Republic".
3. PQ-4087 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 27.12.2018 Resolution "On immediate measures to create favorable conditions for the wide use of irrigation technologies in the production of cotton raw materials"
4. Rodionova LA. Mirovaya ekonomika: industrial sector - M., 2010.
5. State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan [www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz)
6. Statistical Review of W World Energy, 2018.