



Works Implemented in the Field of Agriculture in Our Country (In the Case of Farms)

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Abstract: *The article describes the history of reforms in the field of farmers and farms in the first years of independence, including the work done in the field. Also, the data on the implementation of a number of legal documents regarding farmers and farms were analyzed.*

Keywords: *agriculture, agrarian reforms, land ownership, farms.*

The issue of land ownership is important in the entire agrarian policy of our country. Initially, on the eve of independence, on June 20, 1990, the Law "On Land" was adopted, and after gaining our independence, on July 3, 1992, the Law "On Agriculture" was adopted. With the adoption of these laws, farmers were given wide opportunities and freedoms. Then, on May 6, 1993, the adoption of the laws "On Land Tax" and "Water and Water Use" showed that great opportunities were emerging for reforms in the agrarian sector [1]. The effect of these laws can be seen in the example of a number of works carried out in the republic's agriculture. In particular, significant positive changes have begun to occur in the mechanism of using and managing the irrigation network.

The main feature of agriculture is that a large part of cultivated land needs the services of the state irrigation system. This system should be improved. At the current stage, it is necessary to preserve the state ownership of the land and not allow it to be looted. As we mentioned above, this also applies to the irrigation system.

The basis of the agrarian policy - the direct management of the production in the agricultural sector of the state was abandoned. Farms, farmers themselves had the right to determine the structure of cultivated areas. In the regions of the republic, starting from 1995-1996, grains were planted instead of cotton on the saline lands by means of compulsory product delivery and reduction of the share. Farmers increasingly had the opportunity to sell products at their own discretion, at free (contractual) prices.

The processes of privatization and expropriation of property are deepening throughout the Republic. In 1996 alone, 1,735 peasant farms, small and private enterprises were registered. 86 open joint-stock societies were established [2, p.32]. The contribution of the non-state sector in production and services has increased.

Step-by-step transition to a market economy required the creation of a broad market infrastructure. Work in cotton cultivation, which is considered the leading sector, was in a completely satisfactory condition. not. Plans were not fulfilled for a long time. Many registered types of cotton did not respond to natural climatic conditions in different regions of our republic. These varieties gave little fiber and were not resistant to various diseases and pests. Moreover, the technological properties of the fiber did not meet international standards. In terms of genetics, breeding and seed production, the activities of scientific institutions were poorly coordinated [6,8].



The system of economic incentives for employees of selection and elite seed farms was not used. Therefore, on November 25, 1998, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the program of renewal and placement of cotton varieties in 1999-2000" was adopted [3]. Based on this decision, for 1999-2000, the preparation of seed funds required for cotton planting, as well as the improvement of cotton seed production, is envisaged.

main focus is on the development of shareholding relations in the village . In many countries of the world, advanced practical work has been done in this regard. In Europe, scientific research in agriculture was carried out by a special Center. In this regard, the Center for Agricultural Scientific Production of Uzbekistan had the task of increasing the capabilities of scientists for the development of scientific research in agriculture. The main focus is on improving the conditions of farmers and protecting other broad sections of society. This includes a number of European countries (England, Germany, Holland, France and Switzerland). The center was established in 1981 and has assumed all financial expenses. The emergence of new requirements for scientific research in agriculture, i.e. population growth, prevention of poverty, increased competition in the world market, leaving quality natural resources to future generations are among the problems of the center.

The experience of agrarian reforms implemented in our country also confirms these opinions. Reorganization of agricultural enterprises on the basis of ownership sharing is not some abstract theoretical thing. In this form of ownership, the integrity of irrigation-melioration networks of farms is preserved. The available land and water resource potential of farms is used wisely [5,7] .

decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was announced in order to deepen economic reforms in agriculture, further improve production relations in the countryside, implement the organizational structure of production management in agriculture in line with market relations, and strengthen the production of agricultural products . On October 27, 2003, the decree "On the concept of farm development in 2004-2006" was adopted [4]. In this decree, it is emphasized that paying more attention to the countryside is the demand of the times, and that this renewal is the most pressing issue of today .

In the early years of independence the improvement of agricultural machines used in agriculture and the introduction of a number of innovations into the system. In particular, in the field of cotton, special attention is paid to seed breeding, and special attention is paid to the creation of new promising, high-yielding varieties of cotton. Also, activities were carried out to optimize the processing activities between crop rows. In our republic, as part of measures to support farms, great attention is paid to the issues of increasing the efficiency of their activities, strengthening the material and technical base, integrating the field of growing, processing and selling cotton raw materials.

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