

FARMING MOVEMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

Akhrorov Farrukh

Master 2 course Navoi State pedagogical institute

Annotation: The article highlights the formation of a class of real owners in the agriculture of Uzbekistan in connection with the transition to market relations. An important place of farms in the production of strategic products - cotton and grain.

Keywords: village, farms, reorganization, structure, cotton, grain, cooperation.

Carrying out deep socio-economic and structural transformations in the national economy of the republic after gaining independence radically changed the development of agriculture, opened up huge prospects for its further development. The basis of economic transformations in agriculture was the creation of a multi-layered economy, the revival of genuine cooperation, the formation and development of a class of real owners.

The key issue in the implementation of agrarian transformations in agriculture was the question of the transformation of collective farms and state farms into dehkan, shirkat and farm farms in order to revive the true owner of the land, give hope to the Dehkan, make his life more prosperous¹.

In order to create conditions for the development of diverse forms of management and increase the production of food products, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 29, 1991 "On the further development and strengthening of Dehkan (farm) farms and state support for entrepreneurial activity in the republic" was adopted².

Strategically important for the republic, the production of cotton and grain was assigned to farms. In conditions of limited material and financial resources, the formation of new forms of economic entities in rural areas was associated with a number of difficulties.

Since 1992, 1066 out of 1137 existing state farms have been transformed into joint-stock, collective and rental forms of ownership. 350 cooperatives, over 100 rental enterprises, as well as enterprises of other forms of ownership have been created on their basis. In addition, 1,516 cattle farms have been transferred to the ownership of labor collectives. As a result, the structure of agricultural production by ownership forms has changed significantly. The non-governmental sector has significantly strengthened in rural areas. If in 1991 the public sector accounted for 37 percent of the total agricultural production, and the non-State sector accounted for 63 percent, respectively, then in 1994 the non-State sector produced almost 95 percent of all products³.

In the process of reorganizing the management structures in rural areas, it was clearly determined what the primary agricultural unit should be. This is a cooperative that unites farms and serves them, coordinates and helps in matters of logistics, technical, agrochemical services⁴.

¹ Karimov I.A. "Uzbekistan on the way of deepening economic reforms". - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1995. - Pp. 56-57.

² Collection of Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1991, No. 12, Article 41

³ Karimov I.A. "Uzbekistan on the way of deepening economic reforms". - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1995. - p.60.

⁴ Karimov I.A. "Uzbekistan on the way of deepening economic reforms". - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1995.- p. 59

Farming has acquired real outlines and allowed rural workers to fully demonstrate their abilities. The Law "On Farming", adopted in April 1998, contributed to the strengthening of the organizational, legal, social and agro-economic mechanism, the creation and development of farms in the republic.

By 2007, in accordance with the articles of the law, farms began to be created on a competitive basis, land was assigned to farms for a period of at least 10 years⁵. The law clearly and clearly defined the minimum normative sizes of land plots by zones, taking into account natural and climatic, labor and water resources, as well as available agricultural land plots. Farms engaged in the production of livestock products, when registering, must have at least 30 conditional heads of cattle. Thus, for the farms of Andijan, Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Ferghana and Khorezm regions, at least 0.3 hectares were provided, and for the farms of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and other regions - at least 0.45 hectares of irrigated and 2 hectares of rain—fed lands. If the farm was engaged in the production of cotton and grain, then it was provided for the allocation of land plots of at least 10 hectares, in horticulture, viticulture, vegetable growing and other branches of crop production — at least one hectare. The principal provision was that farms were to serve as the basis for the organization of agricultural production, and for their effective operation there had to be an extensive, strong service infrastructure – agricultural firms, machine-tractor parks, repair shops, procurement points, small agricultural processing enterprises, etc.

Farms in Uzbekistan were established while maintaining state ownership of land resources. The land, as noted above, was transferred to them for a long-term lease. Lease rights according to the legislation could be a pledge against loans from commercial banks. However, this mechanism did not work in practice. This is due to the lack of a generally accepted methodology for assessing the "lease right" and the procedure for transferring the lease right pledged under the mortgage agreement to other persons. The acceleration of the adoption of such documents opened up real access to credit resources of banks for farms, which was especially important when many farmers lacked fixed assets of production on the balance sheet, which can be the subject of mortgage collateral. But it was very difficult to get loans, farmers stood in line for months to get loans.

The absence of initial property (capital) from farms at the time of creation put them in unequal conditions with other farms that have property. This was one of the reasons that led them to economic insolvency or to long-term inefficient activity. With all this in mind, it was advisable, first of all, to allocate long-term preferential loans or leasing equipment to such categories of farms. At the same time, the state has assisted in accelerating the processes of voluntary association of independent farmers into small territorial associations, unions, etc. so that they can form their own service cooperatives and credit unions.

One of the most important conditions for the effective functioning of farms was the issue of regulating property and non-property relations with service cooperatives, both members of associations of farms and non-members. If the relations of farms with processing and service enterprises were regulated by contracts and had legislative norms in this regard, then there were no such rules for regulating relations between farmers and their associations, as well as with newly created service cooperatives. In this case, it is impossible to solve all the arising property and non-property relations by bilateral agreements. Therefore, it was necessary to develop and adopt appropriate regulatory documents, because service cooperatives and associations of farms could find themselves in a difficult financial and economic situation, which undoubtedly had a negative impact on the activities of farms.

An important economic problem has become freedom in the choice of the types of crops sown by the farm and the channels for the sale of manufactured products. In conditions when the market was not saturated with various agricultural goods and raw materials, the farmer sought to produce only those

⁵ Mamonov F. Artikov B. "Fermer faoliyatining hukukiy va iktisodiy asoslari" .- Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2007. – B.89.

types of goods and raw materials that were in great demand on the market. In conditions of overproduction, the farmer needed reliable long-term channels for selling his products. Such a channel was a state order, the rejection of which is still not profitable for many farmers⁶.

One of the constraining factors for the development of farms was the underdevelopment of market infrastructure institutions in rural areas, especially firms providing information and consulting services to farmers. If a farmer is not a member of an association in which a financial settlement center has been established, he is not able to receive assistance in compiling a quarterly balance sheet or other reporting. In such cases, the study of market conditions takes a back seat. Therefore, it is necessary to take measures to increase the number of information and advisory and other services in places of compact placement of farms in order to eliminate the loss of time for a farmer applying for the services of consultants located in the district center.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan in 2008, more than 10 thousand farms out of the existing in the country over 80.6 thousand were specialized in animal husbandry, vegetable and potato growing, and over 22 thousand – in horticulture and viticulture. In 2009, farms engaged in horticulture and viticulture grew 50 thousand tons of grapes and 15 thousand tons of fruit

In order to further increase the effective activity of farms as the main form of organization of agricultural production, as well as to ensure the rational use of land, water and other material and technical resources, strengthen the financial situation in accordance with the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of March 16, 2010, and based on the results of the work of the Special Commission, summary results of optimizing the size of farm plots were developed in the republic.

Conclusion. Thus, in the years of independence, given that 60% of the population lived in rural areas, new economic structures were formed for the practical creation of a multi-layered economy, the foundations were laid for the transition of the village to new economic relations. In a short time, agricultural enterprises of state ownership were transformed into farms of non-state ownership. Rural families without land plots were allocated land for personal subsidiary farming. Land plots were allocated for the organization of dehqan farms. Small, low-profit and unprofitable farms were privatized. The production of khlok and grain necessary for the country was entrusted to farms, which eventually turned into an important structure of the agro-industrial complex.

USED LITERATURE

1. Karimov I.A. “Uzbekistan on the way of deepening economic reforms”.- .- Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1995. - Pp. 56-57.
2. Collection of Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1991, No. 12, Article 41
3. Karimov I.A. “Uzbekistan on the way of deepening economic reforms”. .- Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1995. – p.60.
4. Karimov I.A. “Uzbekistan on the way of deepening economic reforms”. .- Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1995.- p. 59
5. Mamonov F. Artikov B.” Fermer faoliyatining hukukiy va iktisodiy asoslari” .- Toshkent: O’zbekiston, 2007. – B.89.
6. Kasimov M.,Abdusamatov H. “O’zbekistonda fermer ho’jaligini yuritish asoslari”. .- Toshkent:, 2007. – p.127
7. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. <https://constitution.uz/en/clause/index>

⁶ Kasimov M.,Abdusamatov H. “O’zbekistonda fermer ho’jaligini yuritish asoslari”. .- Tashkent:, 2007. – p.127

8. Aminova, A. M. (2022). The Lower Reaches Of Zarafshan Region: Socio-Ecological Problems And Ways Of Their Solution. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(7), 2772-2780.
9. Norqobilov, M. X. (2020). THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF TEMUR AND THE TEMURIANS PERIOD AND THE PERIOD HE LIVED IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORK OF SA'DUDDIN TAFTAZANI. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (3), 319-322.
10. Aminova, A. M. (2023). THE ROLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES (MAHALLAS) IN THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN. *New Scientific Trends and Challenges*, 1, 1-6.
11. Norqobilov, M. (2020). PHILOSOPHICAL AND LOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOPHISTIC THINKING IN THE WORK "SHARH AL-AQEED ANNASAFI" BY THE GREAT THINKER SADEDDIN TAFTAZANI. *Journal: The Light of Islam*, 133-140.
12. Aminova, A. M. (2021). From the History of Privatization of Construction Enterprises. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 24-25.
13. Hosseini Zainulobidin Mahmud. The science and practice of music. Rajabov A. Takiya and manuscript.- D.: Donish, 1987.- 253 p.
14. Norqobilov, M. (2021). THE NOTION OF FREE WILL AND ETHICAL CHOICE IN THE WORK "SHARH AL-'AQA'ID" OF SA'AD AD-DIN TAFTAZANI. *Journal: The Light of Islam*, 71-81.
15. Аминова, А. Н. (2017). Управление результативностью и эффективностью маркетинга, основанного на стоимостных показателях. *Вестник факультета управления СПбГЭУ*, (1-1), 258-261.
16. Norqobilov, M. X. (2022). SA'DUDDIN TAFTAZONIYNING "SHARH AL-AQOID" ASARIDA "ISHBOSHILARGA ITOAT" MASALASI JAMIYAT BARQARORLIGINI TA'MINLASHNING MUHIM OMILI SIFATIDA. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(1), 865-873.
17. Aminova, A. M. (2023, January). RESTORATION OF THE ASTRAKHAN INDUSTRY IN THE BUKHARA REGION OVER THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE. In " ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM (pp. 23-26).
18. Норқобилов, М. Х. (2022). САЪДУДДИН ТАФТАЗОНИЙНИНГ "ШАРҲ АЛ-АҚОИД" АСАРИДАГИ "ИШБОШИЛАРГА ИТОАТ" МАСАЛАСИ ЖАМИЯТ СИЁСИЙ БАРҚАРОРЛИГИНИНГ МУҲИМ ОМИЛИ СИФАТИДА. *Ta'lim fidoyilari*, 18(7), 42-56.
19. Norqobilov, M. X. Philosophical interpretation of socio-political issues in Sa'deddin Taftazani's "Sharh al-aeqeed". *EPRA International journal of Research & Development (IJRD) Monthly Peer Reviewed & Indexed International Online Journal ISII. F. Value*, 1, 176-179.
20. Jami Abdurakhman. A treatise on music. Tashkent, 1969. S. 6, 13, 15, 16; 64-65, 109.
21. Norqobilov, M. K. (2022). Freedom of Will and Moral Issues in the Views of Sa'uddin Taftazani in a Historical Context. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(6).
22. Jumabaev M. Sochinenia. Alma-Ata. 1989. S. 175. (No kaz. yaz.).
23. Khairullaev M. Mirovozzrenie Farabi i ego znachenie v istorii filosofii. Tashkent, 1967. S. 227; Sm.: Burabaev M. S. Al-Farabi and science of history // Al-Farabi. Estestvenno-nauchnye tracta-ty. Alma-Ata, 1987. S. 44-69.

24. Al-Farabi. Social and ethical treatises. S. 322. Aristotle. Ob iskusstve poezii: [Poetics]. M., 1957. S. 158.
25. Losev A. F. History of ancient aesthetics. Aristotle and the late classics. M., 1975. T. 4. S. 460, 461.