



REFORMS IN AGRICULTURE

G. H. Rayimdjanova,
Doctoral Student, Fergana Universit University

Annotation

The article provides an idea of the fact that agrotechnical measures such as processing, cultivating, fighting diseases and pests among the buds come into play quickly and qualitatively, that is, agrotechnical measures are fully adapted, for example, to achieve high-precision planting of seeds, and that instead of the usual 70-80 kilograms, 35-40 kilograms of seeds of seeds are spent.

Keywords: cotton, productivity, peasant farms, farmland owners, cotton-textile cluster, high-yield machinery, agrotechnical activities, modernization, diversification.

Introduction

In his address to the Oliy Majlis, the president of our country noted that "the reforms in agriculture, land plots were given to private clusters and cooperations made it possible to increase the yield in cotton production by an average of 10 per cent a year".

In fact, the wide application of clusters to the agrarian sector in our country is giving its effect. And the fact that the legal framework is being created in this regard is worthy of admiration. Relevant decisions of the Cabinet of ministers on January 25 and February 28, 2018 are being guided in this regard. The cotton-textile cluster of "Khantex Group" LLC in the Kurgantepa District of Andijan region is one of such structures.

– The cluster, which was established in 2018, has an area of 858 hectares of Cotton, - said the Chief Specialist of the Council of farmers, peasant farms and landowners of the Andijan region. – Modern drip irrigation technology has been introduced to its 81.0 hectares. In order to implement a new approach to land processing at the Enterprise, nearly 400 high-performance equipment was purchased from abroad. They are used in the rapid and qualitative implementation of agrotechnical activities, such as processing, cultivation, fighting diseases and pests among the range of buds. That is, agrotechnical activities have been fully developed. For example, high-precision planting of seeds is achieved, and instead of the usual 70-80 kilograms of seeds 35-40 kilograms of seeds are spent. This process saves 550-650 thousand rubles per hectare. Or, every hectare was previously spent 700-800 kilograms of mineral fertilizer, now on the basis of world experience is spent 250 – 300 kilograms. This method of fertilization brings the yield of cotton to a yield of up to 40 cents per hectare, and the amount spent is reduced by 30 percent.

On account of the introduction of such modern methods, productivity is increasing. In particular, last year, an average of 61,2 centners were generated from each hectare.

The cluster began to operate not only in the field of cotton-growing, but also in the field of grain-growing, and positive achievements are also achieved. In the year 2020, an average of 70 cents per hectare of land belonging to the cluster was generated. In achieving such productivity, the seed grain



preparation system is an important factor. Last year, about 3 thousand tons of high-grade grain seeds were imported from Russia. On account of this, all farmers in the region for 2021-year harvest were supplied with fertile, high-grade seeds. In the application of such innovative ideas, a scientific center was established under the cluster enterprise. There, extensive research is carried out with the aim of applying advanced technologies in the cultivation of cotton, grain, oil and legumes.

Agroclusters: creates a future in which all are equally interested

Progress does not stop for a moment. To achieve it, it is necessary to apply advanced ideas and initiatives in practice. True, in the place where the novelty is introduced, the disadvantage is also threeraydi. This is a natural state. But without analyzing the results of development, one-way feedback is equal to thrust on the wheels on which it is moving.

The issue goes on about the priority importance of modernization and diversification of the agrarian sector. Admittedly, on the basis of the idea of the head of our state, a cluster system based on the chain method of cultivation and processing of products in agriculture has emerged in recent years. So what is the significance of this?

Experts say that the goal of the cluster formation is to harmonize the enterprises of the same sector located within the city, district and province, as well as education, science, engineering, consulting, standardization, certification and other services that are in a single technological chain with them. On this basis, innovative production is organized and a holistic platform for the creation of competitive goods is formed. Most importantly, these processes are of great importance in ensuring the employment level of the population, but also serve to increase the standard of living. In this system, all specialists in the field of Agriculture — peasants, scientists, engineers, agronomists, economists, veterinarians, teachers of higher and secondary special educational institutions, students, scientific personnel, well, all seek to get out from one side and reach a single goal.

Consequently, this new structure has become a leading driver driving the agrarian sector in a very short period of time. This was also evidenced by the fact that in the same period of cultivation, productivity increased by an average of 10 percent in a year, exports of 1 billion dollars of fruits and vegetables, despite the negative impact of the pandemic. The contribution of clusters in achieving such significant results was enormous.

So it is not surprising that today not only the agro-industrial complex, but also the prospect of networks directly connected with it, is associated with the cluster style.

The fact that the legal foundation of the Bunda sphere is being created and improved is of decisive importance, of course. After all, on this basis, the rights and interests of all people working in the network are fully guaranteed, clusters are supported in every way by the state, creating a favorable agrobiotic environment. This is evidenced by the fact that 12 decrees and more than 30 decisions were adopted by the president last year, their implementation is unconditionally ensured.

But it is worth saying that in recent years, at the initiative of the head of our state, legislation regulating relations in the field of Agriculture has been improving. Recently, the parliament adopted a new law "on the peasant economy" by the lower palatasi. In it, the land area to be rented to the peasant farm after this was determined to be minimum 0,06 hectares and maximum 1 hectare, and the lease period



— 50 years for horticulture and viticulture, as well as 30 years for vegetable growing and melons. The basis for the seizure of peasant lands was strengthened, and such clear norms as the seizure of land was carried out only on the basis of a court decision were introduced.

In addition, the law "on farmland management" also established relevant news. In particular, a number of rules have been introduced to support the activities of farm owners by the state, as well as to facilitate their cooperation with fruit and vegetable clusters and their membership in fruit and vegetable cooperations.

In addition, work on the draft of the new edition of the Land Code is being completed in the lower chamber.

As practice shows that the cluster system is the prospect of the agrarian sector, the perfect, thorough development of its legal basis is becoming a necessity for the moment. Therefore, we, deputies are also proposing to adopt laws "on agricultural cooperation", "on Agroclasters". These documents, of course, along with the development of Agriculture, the legal protection of the rights of landowners, play an important role in strengthening their confidence for tomorrow.

In fact, today life itself demonstrates a new innovative method — the abundance of legal, economic and social advantages of the cluster system. First of all, it is worth noting that the cluster method guarantees the suitability of the product grower and its processing. It remains to be said that the elimination of the concept of "seasonal worker" through the system is one of its significant aspects. Because, as we observe today, only in one cotton-textile cluster this concept is completely eliminated. In the clusters, people are provided with Year — 12 months of employment. They, just like workers of factories and factories, have permanent jobs and receive a monthly salary. This creates favorable conditions for their more comfortable life as a result of employment and increasing income of the population.

Recall that Once Upon a time among the farmers met those who were engaged in such works as the sale of land, the allocation of space for farmland from the arable land to the evacuation of money from the field. Productivity and product quality, however, were not given adequate attention.

We could only export cotton and earn ten times less than evazi. Fertile land, while full of water, productivity and profitability continued to decline.

Today, every inch is emphasized on the effective use of land. Near the cotton field, factories with light structures are being restored. The Harvest here itself is turned into fiber, from which a ready-made dressing is obtained. Or in the case of mini-lubricants under the cluster umbrella produce oil, soap and other products. In a word, now the agrarian sector has moved to the development platform on the basis of new innovative projects.

In what aspects can this be seen?

It turns out that cotton fiber is almost half the gross output that is produced in agriculture. But further analysis has proved that there are great opportunities that have not been put into operation in cotton growing.

Of course, starting new reforms and taking measures to increase the yield of cotton, it was possible to achieve the intended goal by producing a finished product that reproduces it, rather than selling raw materials for cheap mortgages. At the moment, the intended result is achieved.



Analyzing the situation four years ago, the average yield from cotton production in Israel did not exceed 53,5 Centner, Austriaaliyada 50,3, 40 in Turkey, 42,2 in Brazil, 37,6 in Mexico and 25 Centner in Uzbekistan. For Uzbekistan, which ranks 5th in the world in terms of cotton cultivation, this was a low figure, of course.

Life itself today shows that the only way to change this situation is a cluster. At present, our opinion is proof that cotton textile clusters are reaching a yield of up to 70 cents per hectare from crop fields.

In particular, cotton raw materials were grown in 97 cotton-textile clusters in 1 million 34 thousand hectares of the republic for 2020 year yield, of which 927.0 thousand hectares. Over the past year, cotton-textile clusters have raised a total of 2 million dollars. 794 thousand tons of cotton raw materials were grown, with an average yield of 30,1 Centner per hectare.

Today, a total of 32.5 thousand hectares of water-saving technologies have been introduced for the cultivation of Cotton, of which 3.9 thousand (35 percent) hectares were realized by farmer farms, and 21 thousand (65 percent) hectares accounted for clusters. This, in turn, demonstrates the advantage of a cluster system in conditions where the need for Water Resources is growing day by day.

If we pay attention to the social aspects of the system, today there are 550 thousand tons of yarn spool, 204,5 million square meters of finisher, 54,5 thousand tons of fabric weaving, 69 thousand tons of fabric dyeing and 218,6 million pieces of finished products production capacity in the clusters.

As a result of the implementation of projects on the organization of cultivation and processing of cotton raw materials by clusters in 2018-20, a total of 145.7 thousand jobs were created, of which in 2020 87.2 thousand were created.

In particular, in 2020, 29 investment projects worth 774 billion soums on cotton processing were launched by 18 clusters and 6,3 thousand new jobs were created. This is how many people got a permanent job, opened a work book to them, the main thing is that they said that a permanent source of income appeared.

Please note that to date, a total of 4 thousand hectares have been allocated by 14 cotton clusters, of which 3,6 thousand hectares have been withdrawn from use and 734 hectares have been included in the use of newly appropriated land.

As a result of the introduction of the cluster system in the cultivation, the material viability of the crop growers increased by 1.5 times. In particular, the average monthly salary of one worker in the cultivation of cotton raw materials amounted to 850-900 thousand rubles in 2018, up to 2.2 million rubles in 2020. This is a progressive process, the indicator continues to grow.

Moving without plans for goals and prospects, without knowing the location at night, with the exit to the road is a fold. Cotton-textile clusters plan to implement 245 investment projects worth 134.2 trillion soums and create 49.3 thousand new jobs in 2020-2023.

In particular, the cost of purchasing, reconstructing and building a cotton cleaning plant amounted to 30 trillions, the cost of creating an IP-spinning factory was 43 trillions, the cost of fabric weaving was 21 trillions, and the cost of fabric and yarn dyeing was 648.8 billion. the implementation of 8 projects worth Som is defined.



At the same time, 48 projects on the establishment of an oil and fat plant, 33 projects on the organization of livestock production, 13 projects on the introduction of drip irrigation, 22 projects on the production of sewing and finished products, 13 projects on the purchase of agricultural machinery will be implemented in these 2 years.

In addition, it is planned to organize additional networks, namely, to implement 14 projects worth 3,2 trillion soums in the areas of Agrologistics centers, biolaborate, flour plant, building procurement and other directions. It seems that this is just numbers, on its floor lies the hard work on the road to progress, the pursuit of innovation. The most important thing is that from this all sees the same interest. After all, the head of State "cluster and forestry" is the future of Agriculture of Uzbekistan. Without the introduction of Science and innovation, this industry can not be made competitive," he said. Therefore, after that, the importance of the cluster in increasing the incomes of the population, creating jobs, modernization and diversification of the economy, including the agricultural sector, the cultivation of food products, will continue to increase, and will not decrease.

Literature

1. Khalmatjanova, G. D., Yuldasheva, G. A., Rayimdjanova, G. K. (2022). Features of Criteria of Profitability of Cotton–Textile Cluster. In E. G. Popkova, & B. S. Sergi (Eds.), *Sustainable Agriculture*. Singapore: Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-1125-5_12
2. Халматжанова Г.Д. Локомотив аграрного сектора экономики. Ж.: Образование и наука в России и за рубежом. : Москва. №3, 2020.
3. Халматжанова, Г. Д., & Райимджанова, Г. Х. (2020). Кластерный механизм-способ модернизации текстильной отрасли Узбекистана. Межвузовский научный конгресс: "Высшая школа: научные исследования". *НАУЧНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ*, 28.
4. Khalmatjanova, G. D. (2020). Mechanisms of formation of agricultural clusters in the economy of Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL*, 10(12), 847-852.
5. Халматжанова, Г. Д. (2021). НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО КЛАСТЕРА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. *Scientific progress*, 2(3), 179-186.
6. Халматжанова, Г. (2020). КЛАСТЕРЫ-ФАКТОР, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЙ РАЗВИТИЕ АГРАРНОГО СЕКТОРА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН. Редакционная коллегия: ПМ Першукевич, академик РАН, 319.
7. Halmathanova, G. J. (2020). The locomotive of the agricultural sectorz. *Образование и наука в России и за рубежом*, (3), 55-56.
8. Халматжанова, Г. Д. (2019). Модернизация и диверсификация-приоритетная задача сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан. *Образование и наука в России и за рубежом*, (16), 373-377.



9. Халматжанова, Г. Д., & Райимджанова, Г. Х. (2020). Переработка сельхозпродукции и дальнейшее развитие пищевой промышленности Республики Узбекистан. In НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИИ-СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ КОНЦЕПЦИИ (pp. 38-43).
10. Халматжанова, Г. Д. (2020). ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ. In МИНТАҚА ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАШНИНГ МОЛИЯВИЙ-ХУҚУҚИЙ ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ЖИҲАТЛАРИ (pp. 26-34).
11. Халматжанова, Г. Д., & Мирзаахмадова, З. М. (2021). "ХЛОПКОВО-ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫЙ КЛАСТЕР"-ПРИОРИТЕТНОЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ НАШЕЙ СТРАНЫ. Евразийский Союз Ученых, (3-3 (84)), 20-21.
12. Халматжанова, Г. Д., & Бахрамов, А. Х. (2020). ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ УСТОЙЧИВОГО И СБАЛАНСИРОВАННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНОВ. In МИНТАҚА ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАШНИНГ МОЛИЯВИЙ-ХУҚУҚИЙ ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ЖИҲАТЛАРИ (pp. 219-225).
13. Халматжанова, Г. Д., & Маннопова, М. С. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ С УЧЁТОМ ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ РАЗВИТИЯ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ. In МИНТАҚА ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАШНИНГ МОЛИЯВИЙ-ХУҚУҚИЙ ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ЖИҲАТЛАРИ (pp. 238-244).
14. Халматжанова, Г. Д., & Мадаминов, Ж. (2008). ИНВЕСТИЦИИ-СТИМУЛЯТОР УСТОЙЧИВОГО РОСТА. Вопросы экономических наук, (4), 80-81.
15. Халматжанова, Г. Д. (2021). РАЗВИТИЕ ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН.
16. Халматжанова, Г. Д., & Мадаминов, Ж. (2008). Конкурентоспособность-повышение качества продукции. Проблемы экономики, (3), 33-34.