



## Main measures and changes of farm activity in Uzbekistan

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### **Article history:**

Received August 2022

Received in revised form

10 September 2022

Accepted 25 October 2022

Available online

15 November 2022

#### **Keywords:**

Agriculture,  
farm,  
activity,  
Uzbekistan,  
economy,  
reforms,  
modernization,  
Action strategy.

### ABSTRACT

In the article has been analyzes the current archive materials and scientific literatures that the farm activity in Uzbekistan and its main changes and measures. Besides, farmer's activity of country was illuminated by archive sources and historical materials as well.

2181-1415/© 2022 in Science LLC.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol3-iss5-pp8-12>

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## Ўзбекистонда фермер хўжалиги фаолиятидаги асосий чора-тадбирлар ва ўзгаришлар

### АННОТАЦИЯ

#### **Калит сўзлар:**

қишлоқ хўжалиги,  
фермер,  
фаолият,  
Ўзбекистон,  
иқтисодиёт,  
ислохотлар,  
модернизация,  
Ҳаракатлар стратегияси.

Мақолада Ўзбекистонда фермерлик фаолияти ва унинг асосий ўзгаришлари ва чора-тадбирлари замонавий архив материаллари ва илмий адабиётлар орқали таҳлил қилинади. Бундан ташқари, мамлакат фермерлари фаолияти архив манбалари ва тарихий материаллари ёрдамида ёритилган.

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# Основные меры и изменения деятельности фермерских хозяйств в Узбекистане

## АННОТАЦИЯ

### Ключевые слова:

Сельское хозяйство,  
фермер,  
деятельность,  
Узбекистан,  
экономика,  
реформы, модернизация,  
Стратегия действий.

В статье проанализированы современные архивные материалы и научная литература о фермерской деятельности в Узбекистане и ее основных изменениях и мероприятиях. Кроме того, фермерскую деятельность страны освещали также архивные источники и исторические материалы.

Agriculture field of all countries depends on farm activity. It is main agriculture field around the world. After announcing the independence in our country government paid special attention to objective and scientific study of the history of irrigation. In particular, the priorities of the Action Strategy for modernization and accelerated development of agriculture in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021 include “improving the reclamation of irrigated lands, development of reclamation and irrigation networks, intensive methods of agricultural production introduction of modern water and resource-saving agrotechnology, use of high-yielding agricultural machinery” [1]. For this reason, study the history of irrigation and development has been considered important in all periods.

In accordance with the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2017 alone, 8.1 thousand hectares of potatoes, 27.2 thousand hectares of vegetables 9,000 hectares of intensive orchards, 2,900 hectares of vineyards, 10,900 hectares of fodder crops and 4,000 hectares of oilseeds were planted [2]. As a result of these measures, the damage caused by cultivation of cotton and grain in low-yielding areas will be reduced by 80 billion soums reduction by UZS, additional 1 mln. As a result of production of about 20.5 thousand new jobs in the regions, it was possible to increase the number of people employed in these areas to 75.6 thousand, to double the volume of fruit and vegetable exports. At present, the development of intensive horticulture and viticulture through planting of high-yielding, early-ripening and sweet-tasting dwarf and semi-dwarf trees on the basis of modern agricultural technologies, as well as increasing the production of consumer and exportable fruits and vegetables in world markets are among key tasks.

It is important to note that during 2011–2016, 31308 high-yielding stunted and semi-stunted intensive orchards were established in horticulture on the basis of new agrotechnology [3]. Seed-selection and variety selection play an important role in increasing the productivity of agricultural crops. Extensive research has been conducted on its introduction into production. As a result, for the first time in Central Asia, the selection of seed, legume, berry, walnut crops were launched, laying the foundation for creation of new varieties. Thanks to many years of scientific research, about 180 fruit and grape varieties have been created, and about eighty of them have been included in the State Register.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of March 5, 2016 “On measures to further developing raw material base of fruits, vegetables and meat and dairy products in 2016–2020, deepen their processing, increase food

production and exports” [4]. According to resolution, a total of 180 investment projects worth \$ 595,886.3 thousand will be implemented for construction of new enterprises for deep processing of agricultural products, reconstruction and modernization of existing ones. According to this decision, in 2016-2020, 138 fruit and vegetable processing plants with a capacity of 99,100 tons, 46 meat processing plants with a capacity of 16,500 tons, 79 dairy processing plants with a capacity of 34,850 tons and other food products will be produced. It is planned to launch 153 new processing plants with a capacity of 26,840 tons [5]. As a result of implementation of systemic measures for deep processing of agricultural products by 2020, compared to 2016, the volume of canned fruits and vegetables increased by 79.4%, fruit juices by 80.5%, dried fruits by 73.1%, meat and meat products by 59.5%, sausage products 68.8%, milk and dairy products 56.6%, butter 51.4%, confectionery 59.9%, vegetable oil 57.2%, sugar 24.0, cheese 2.5, canned meat 2, 4, increased fish production by 3.4 times and frozen fish by 2.8 times [6].

In the Action Strategy, total cost of international financial institutions for agricultural development in 2017 is 337.8 million. It is planned to use the funds in the following areas:

- 150 million dollars from the Asian Development Bank for the project “Modernization of agricultural production”;
- 150 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development dollars for the project “Development of the livestock sector”;
- 23.8 million from the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The project “Expansion of dairy production and development of processing in Kashkadarya and Jizzakh regions” was directed to the project.

In 2017, for the first time, about 1 million tons of grain were released, hectares of land were planted with vegetables, potatoes, melons and legumes, and 5.5 mln. more than a ton of products were produced. In the same year, instead of cotton and grain on 96,000 hectares of low-yielding areas, cabbage, various vegetables and greens were planted on 32,000 hectares, and thousands of tons of products from these areas were exported. Intensive orchards and new vineyards were planted on 11,000 hectares, and greenhouses on 1,500,000 hectares. This year, the republic produced 8,377,000 tons of grain, more than 2,900,000 tons of cotton, 12,450 tons of cocoons, 500,800 tons of rice, 22 million tons of fruits and vegetables and 12.3 mln. tons of meat and milk were grown.

According to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of October 10, 2017 “On organizational measures for further development of farmers, dehkhan farms and landowners”, support in the field of storage and sale, including the implementation of agro-technical measures and conclusion of contracts, the export of products to foreign markets.

The measures outlined in “Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021” for the accelerated development and modernization of agriculture will serve to develop the agricultural sector at a sustainable pace, strengthen food security and increase export potential. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of March 29, 2018 on “Rural Development” program, in 2018, construction and beautification works were carried out in 386 villages in 159 districts. In these villages there are 142,000 detached houses and more than a thousand multi-storey houses, 3,000 km road repair, 2.5 thousand km electricity, 2 thousand km construction and rehabilitation of drinking water networks, construction of 2,400 markets and other infrastructure facilities [8].

On April 17, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a resolution “On measures to organize the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, according to which the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic Consistent implementation of the tasks of ensuring the coordinated implementation of priorities of state policy in the field of agriculture. At the same time, according to this decision, the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan is instructed to:

- Ensuring timely and quality implementation of requirements of laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, normative legal acts;

- Effective implementation of programs, action plans, “road maps” and other policy documents on agricultural development, social and economic development of the regions and solution of problematic issues in the field of agriculture.

On April 26, 2018, a video conference chaired by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev was held on issues related to effective organization of the “Prosperous Village” program and the most important tasks in this regard. “Over the past 25 years, no practical work has been done to improve the appearance and beautification of villages, except for construction of exemplary housing, for which no funds have been allocated,” the head of state said. In many villages, important areas such as streets, social facilities, drinking water, and electricity supply have been neglected and neglected for years” [9]. According to the Presidential Decree of June 27, 2018, the program “Obod mahalla” was adopted.

According to it, in 2018, at least 2 neighborhoods in each city and at least 3 neighborhoods per year until 2022 will be radically renovated, construction and repair of drinking water, electricity and natural gas, sewerage networks, groundwater level reduction, as well as 5,607 km internal roads, repair of 369 social facilities, construction of 969 market infrastructure facilities and service outlets [10]. For this purpose, “Obod mahalla” funds have been established under local khokimiyats.

In the address to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev emphasized the reforms in economy of the republic, in particular, in the field of agriculture, which is an integral part of it. In particular, the reform of management system of agricultural sector, introduction of advanced technologies for rational use of land and water resources, ensuring food security were recognized as the most important tasks.

The following year, it was decided to establish 48 cotton-textile clusters to increase cluster cotton production to at least 51%. At the same time, given the need to develop comprehensively the activities of grain and fruit and vegetable clusters and the fact that this sector is relatively new to the country, it was necessary to review the procedures for state support, simplification of credit system, cost subsidies, land allocation.

In short, through the deepening of structural changes in agro-industrial sector of the country, rapid development of production and further strengthening of food security and production of environmentally friendly products through uninterrupted supply of food and raw materials to processing industry. At the same time, as a result of care provided to farms by government of the republic, their rational use of land, water, machinery and other material and financial resources, productivity has increased from year to year. These farms have achieved high results in cotton and grain sectors, primarily due to the increase in their material interests as a result of their labor.

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