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AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN UZBEKISTAN: THEORY, ANALYSIS AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract: As a result of the last five-year reforms the necessary political-legal, socio-economic and scientific-educational foundations for the establishment of New Uzbekistan were created at the new stage of development of our country,. Development strategy of New Uzbekistan consisting of seven priority directions for 2022-2026 was approved.

As in all sectors, a number of reforms have been carried out in agriculture to ensure the economic security of the state, sustainable development of the agricultural sector, food security of the population, creating a favorable agribusiness environment and added value chain, reducing state participation in management and increasing investment attractiveness, rational use of natural, labor and material and technical resources in the network, optimal placement of crops, processing of agricultural products, improving the quality of seed production and breeding, increasing the capacity of personnel in the network, acceleration of such important tasks as scientific-research works and improvement of information supply are being solved step by step.

Keywords: economy, economic security, agriculture, sustainable development, natural resources, problems, efficiency, perspective.

Introduction. As the main goal of the agrarian reforms implemented in our country, the improvement of land relations, its ownership, and effective use of it were focused on solving the material interests of producers. In the network, serious attention is paid to increasing the production of agricultural products, ensuring food safety, ensuring a healthy competitive environment between farms, and "Land Code" of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other a number of regulatory legal documents were adopted.

All over the world, great importance has been attached to the issues of ensuring food safety. Because according to the data, there are so many poors in the world that they do not even have daily food, they are suffering from hunger, that is, food security means that the population of the country is self-sufficient with basic food products, represents the ability to provide itself independently. Also, food security is not limited to domestic self-sufficiency, but also takes into account food imports.

Modernizations of production in Uzbekistan, technical and technological re-equipment, rapid renewal of the leading sectors of the economy are defined as important priority tasks. Therefore, the state supports agriculture in every way.

Methods. In the research, the systematic approach, abstract-logical thinking, analysis and synthesis, grouping, comparison, statistical analysis, factor analysis, expert evaluation, and selective observation methods were used in the process of developing the activity of agricultural industries in our country.

Results. Structural changes in agriculture are also taking place in the structure of economic entities. In the early years of independence, the main forms of agricultural

entities were state farms, collective farms, and private farms. As a result of property reforms carried out in the field of agriculture in our country, state property was abolished and private, collective, joint-stock or foreign-invested properties were created. Property in agriculture was transferred from the form of "state property" and "community property" (state, cooperative and collective farms) to the form of "private property" (peasant and farms) (except for cooperative farms specialized in farming and experimental farms of research institutes).

Community-owned gardens and vineyards, livestock farms and livestock, machinery and other property are privatized, and adoption of regulatory legal acts on protection of private property and legal guarantee of legislation.

It should be noted separately that the consumption of quality food products is becoming more important. During the years of independence, the number and type of food products consumed by the population increased several times. Currently, due to the development of domestic production, the population's needs for all basic consumer products are almost fully met.

In the context of the growing population of the country and the increasing urbanization processes, the reduction of agricultural arable land is making the issue of expanding the possibilities of food production and meeting the needs of the population more acute every year. Therefore, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the most important directions of the development of agriculture in the future and deepen economic reforms in the agrarian sector.

In 2023, the gross domestic product in Uzbekistan grew by 6%. By the end of 2023, industry grew by 6%, construction by 6.4%, and agriculture by 4.1%.

In Namangan region by the end of 2023 the 32.8 trillion soums worth of agricultural products were produced and 4.5% growth was achieved compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. In the field of agriculture, the share of the regional economy in the republic was 7.4 percent. The agricultural products grown in the region amounted to 10.8 million soums per capita, a 116.1 percent increase compared to the same period last year. In particular, an increase was observed in Yangikurgan (22.1 million soums), Namangan (14.4 million soums), and Mingbulok (16.4 million soums) districts.

The share of livestock products in the production of agricultural products was 43.6 percent, and the share of agricultural products was 56.4 percent. In terms of products, 758,200 tons of grain and leguminous crops (growth of 5.4%), 336,900 tons of potatoes (growth of 4.4%), 989,400 tons of vegetables (growth of 4.0%), 134.4 thousand tons of fruit (4.9% increase) and 366.7 thousand tons of fruit products (5.8% increase) were grown.

Also, 9,000 hectares of agricultural land were allocated to 36,100 peasant farms through competitions. It is possible to harvest more than twice a year on 35.3 thousand hectares of this land area in the conditions of Namangan region. Storage of agricultural products and agro-logistics services are developing in the region. Including 13 small and large modern agrologistics centers with a total capacity of 59 thousand tons and 140 with a total capacity of 110.9 thousand tons (111 with a refrigerator capacity of 95.1 thousand tons and 37 15.8 thousand ton normal) refrigerated and normal warehouses are

operating. This year, 5 refrigerated warehouses with a capacity of 21,400 tons were put into operation.

In an electronic online auction in 2022-2023 the 25,983 hectares of land, of which 25,892 hectares are intended for agriculture, are allocated to 96,390 farmers and peasant farms in the Namangan region, and 90.3 hectares of non-agricultural land are allocated to 1,046 business entities.

During the 2022-2023 selections, 16,787 hectares of agricultural land were allocated to 96,294 farms, and 9,105 hectares to 96 farmers.

About 28.7% (4,826 ha) of the agricultural land leased to farmers are planted with high-income crops, and 71.3% (11,960 ha) with low-income crops, that is, 28.7% of the land area is high-income. Vegetables, potatoes and melon crops were planted and an income of 72.4 million soums was obtained from one hectare, while grain, legumes, oilseeds, corn and other crops were planted on the remaining 71.3%, only 17 million soums were earned per hectare.

Discussion. In 2024, 106.1 thousand hectares of the main areas, of which 68.2 thousand hectares of vegetables, 5.7 thousand hectares of melons and 32.2 thousand hectares of potatoes will be planted in the province, of which 3.3 thousand ha (1.2 thousand ha tomatoes, 480 ha cucumbers, 1.2 thousand ha onions, 385 ha sweet pepper, 169 ha broccoli) are intensively planted with vegetable crops. 480 hectares of orchards and 9,100 hectares of vineyards will be built.

Within the framework of the nationwide project "Green Space", 19.3 million seedlings will be planted, including 6.7 thousand seedlings for the construction of fences on the edges of farms, 12.6 million seedlings for the establishment of gardens, vines and new orchards. The existing 534 hectares of perennial tree plantations will be cleared, and "green areas" will be increased due to the establishment of new intensive orchards and vineyards in place of low-yielding, outdated, sparsely opened gardens and vineyards.

Starting from March this year, 1.1 thousand plots of agricultural land will be put up for electronic online auction in order to plant exportable vegetable crops for the population.

435 pieces of agricultural machinery worth 166.2 billion soums will be purchased in the region, and the provision of machinery will be increased from 84% to 86%.

135,100 jobs will be created within the framework of agricultural development projects. In particular, 17.5 thousand in agroclusters and farms, 11.4 thousand due to land allocation, 23.5 thousand in repeated crops, 16.4 thousand in homesteads, 63.4 thousand in cocoon breeding, around the protection zone of water facilities 2.8 thousand at the expense of lands.

In the future, large-scale work will be carried out in 6 main directions for the development of agriculture in Namangan region:

1. Animal husbandry. In 2024, the number of cattle (39 cattle breeding projects 6 thousand 981 heads), sheep and goats (2 sheep-goat breeding projects 800 heads) will be 885 thousand heads, poultry (15 poultry projects, 1.4 million heads) is set to increase the number to 7.9 million heads, compared to 2023, the number of cattle will increase by 20

thousand heads (2.5%), sheep and goats by 33 thousand heads (3.4%), poultry will be increased by 854 thousand heads (11.0%). More than 125,000 cows and carcasses are artificially inseminated.

Production in 2024 will increase to 185,000 tons of meat, milk production willincrease to 805,000 tons, 680 million eggs will be produced, that is 9,000 tons of more meat (4.8%) compared to 2023, milk production will be 61,000 tons (8.2%), eggs production 4 mln.

6.9 thousand head of cattle and 800 head of sheep and goats will be brought from European and Asian countries by the initiators of 41 projects with a total value of 315.5 billion soums and 1078 unemployed will be provided with work.

In addition, due to the allocation of long-term loans with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and French development agencies, credit funds for the purchase of 1205 head of foreign-bred cattle for 13 projects with a total cost of 7.6 million US dollars were provided to 15 initiators.

2. Poultry. The number of poultry in all categories of poultry farms in 2024 will be 7 million 863 thousand (10.81% compared to 2023), egg production will be 680 million (0.6% compared to 2023), poultry meat production will be 53.7 thousand tons (6.5% compared to 2023).

In this regard, there are 74 existing poultry enterprises, of which 40 meat and 34 egg enterprises are expanding their activities and the total cost is 253 billion. By launching 15 projects worth 500 million soums, the number of poultry will be increased to an additional 1 million 455 thousand, and 310 people will be employed in these projects.

3. Fishing. In 2023, there are 6,564 hectares of water bodies in 326 fisheries in the region. In 2023, 13 projects worth 116.4 billion soums were launched and 279 new jobs were created. Breeding ponds have been launched on an area of 35 ha (capacity of 11 million fish).

Also, 117 hectares of artificial water bodies were intensified. As a result, 15,434 tons of fish were caught from the reservoirs, an increase of 105.8%. As a result, fish production will reach 90,000 tons in 2024.

In 2024, 4,200 artificial water bodies will be intensified, as a result of 1,200 tons of fish production in 940 households, fish production in all categories of farms will reach 105,000 tons. By 2023, more than 90,000 tons of fish will be produced. This year, 3 (capacity 120 million) hatcheries specializing in the production of 120.0 million larvae will be put into operation.

Breeder ponds with a capacity of 16 million units will be put into operation on an area of 30.0 hectares specialized in breeding fish fry.

In the field of fishing, work is being carried out on 10 projects with an annual production capacity of 1,142 tons and a total cost of 197.5 billion soums. This project will also provide employment for 235 people.

4. Beekeeping. In 2024, honey production in all categories of beekeeping farms will increase by 6,036 tons, compared to 2023, an increase of 4,817 tons will be achieved. In this case, the number of bee families will be increased to 242,000, compared to 2023, an increase of 6,055 or (103%) will be achieved.

The number of domestically bred queen bee families will reach 384,600 units, an increase of 16,000 units or (4.3%) compared to 2023.

A total of 1 projects with a total value of 340 million soums will be developed in the field of beekeeping, and the number of bee families will be increased to 260.

5. Gardening. Namangan region has a total of 38,425 hectares of gardens and 14,502 hectares of vineyards. Of this, 22,867 hectares of gardens and 10,070 hectares of vineyards are owned by farmers and agricultural enterprises, 15,557 hectares of gardens and 4,432 hectares of vineyards belong to residential estates. It is planned to harvest 370,576 tons of fruit and 173,468 tons of grapes from these areas this year.

During the current year, 122 hectares of unproductive orchards and 412 hectares of unproductive vineyards were identified. 156 hectares of orchards and 378 hectares of vineyards will be established from the identified unproductive orchards and vineyards. It is planned to plant 69 hectares of apple trees, 11 hectares of pears, 8 hectares of apricots, 47 hectares of peaches, 9 hectares of walnuts, 10 hectares of almonds and 3 hectares of dates, as well as 61 hectares of industrial type trees, 21 hectares of raisin type and 296 hectares of fodder grape varieties.

It is planned to create a total of 480 hectares of gardens and 10,701 hectares of vineyards in the region. Of this, 417 hectares of gardens and 3,955 hectares of vines were planned to be established in the spring months, and the remaining 63 hectares of gardens and 6,744 hectares of vines were planned to be established in the autumn months.

Of the 480 hectares of the garden to be built, 64 hectares are irrigated land, 480 hectares are in the place of old orchards and vineyards, 127 hectares are in dry, hilly, pasture lands, and 133 hectares are for use.

6. Strawberry farming. Namangan region's Uchkurgan district is the leader in strawberry cultivation. The main driver of development of 14 out of 64 neighborhoods in the district is strawberry farming. Strawberries are planted on a total of 1,161 hectares in the district, of which 20 farms cultivate 595 hectares, 3,065 households cultivate strawberries on 130 hectares, and 436 hectares on homesteads and fields. In 2023, 55 thousand tons of products were produced. For example, there are 476 households in the "Istiqlal" neighborhood, of which 310 households grow strawberries on an area of 12.0 hectares. In this case, strawberries are mainly planted in open fields once a year, and on average, they are harvested 3 times.

125 households in the district will plant strawberry seedlings once a year at the expense of setting up a 4-hectare greenhouse on the basis of a preferential loan, and harvest 3 times a year. As a result, 2000 tons of crops will be harvested in the district.

Conclusion. As a result, we can conclude that, basically, a number of steps have been taken to develop agriculture in the Namangan region. In addition to the benefits achieved, there is also important work to be done in the network. In the future, it is possible to focus on the capacity to develop agriculture in the provision of state economic support:

- correct placement of crop varieties, taking into account the natural and climatic conditions, increasing product quality and crop productivity;
- improvement of the mechanism of effective land use in agriculture;

- further improvement of land ameliorative;
- comprehensive development of livestock industry;
- comprehensive development of forestry;
- development of the network of processing of agricultural raw materials, increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector;
- improvement of service provision system in rural areas;
- improvement of the finance-credit, tax and insurance system in agriculture;
- development of agricultural science and introduction of scientific achievements and advanced foreign experiences into production;
- effective use of labor resources in agriculture and increase of population income;
- in the conditions of global climate change and water shortage, providing the population with quality food products, expanding the production of natural pure products that replace imports, involving local resources, etc.

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