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FACTORS OF STABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL RICE PRODUCTION

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Annotation. In this article, theoretical and practical recommendations have been developed for the paddy farms to determine the prospects for the development of competitiveness and the prospects for the development of competitiveness in science and practice.

Keywords: Rice farms, agrarian reform, market economy, food security, agriculture, agricultural production, losses in agriculture, modernization and innovative production, development, specialization, enhancement, and prospects.

INTRODUCTION. In the conditions of market economy, high profitability of agricultural enterprises of various ownership correlated in many prospects to the factors of specialization, effective use of material and technical resources, minimizing the cost of products. Because of an optimal arrangement and specialization of agricultural industry can give the best natural and economic condition to produce different types of agricultural products.

By some scientists it has given a definition such specialization corresponds to the period of planned economy. Thus following ideas were stated: during the period of planned economy the basis of persistent specialization from the top (the country scale) to the bottom planning were comfortable. Although, in a market economy where the law of supply and demand leads production companies into market based specialization.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this article the research works of the worldwide published and announced at sciencedirect.com portal in the last 5 years period (2011-2015) were professionally reviewed to define the concept term of "middle class owners".

LITERATURE REVIEW.

Professor F.A.Baraev, O.Ramazonov and other researchers studied the issues of irrigation optimization and irrigation water saving technologies, and carried out special

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scientific research on optimal reclamation systems and development of new irrigation technologies. The importance of their work was the implementation of the Cabinet ministers' decree about reducing the volume of production of raw cotton, and to reduce the area of cotton fields, in the certain areas the need to expand crop fields in cereal grains, fertilization of vegetable crops. An investigations on improving the irrigation of the tailing dumps have been conducted by the Institute of Nguen III Xe Kuang, Garsia Soto Rafael, Le Zuan, Kake Maju, Abdul Kadir Abbos, A.Kuchkarov, Ahmad Hasan. These studies cover the issues of uniform water flow along the edges, weeds control, pipes and rainwater irrigation, abatement and permanent water outages. In these studies it has been given sufficient attention to the combination of water regiment and herbicides.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Specialization in agriculture is a complex versatile process; it covers not only agriculture but other areas that are linked to it as well. The implementation of a specialization process as stated above are required a consideration the past few factors, which the main criteria would be providing the highest utility level and the competitiveness of the product.

In the conditions of market economy the factors influencing to specialization can be divided into two groups: natural and economic factors (Figure 1)

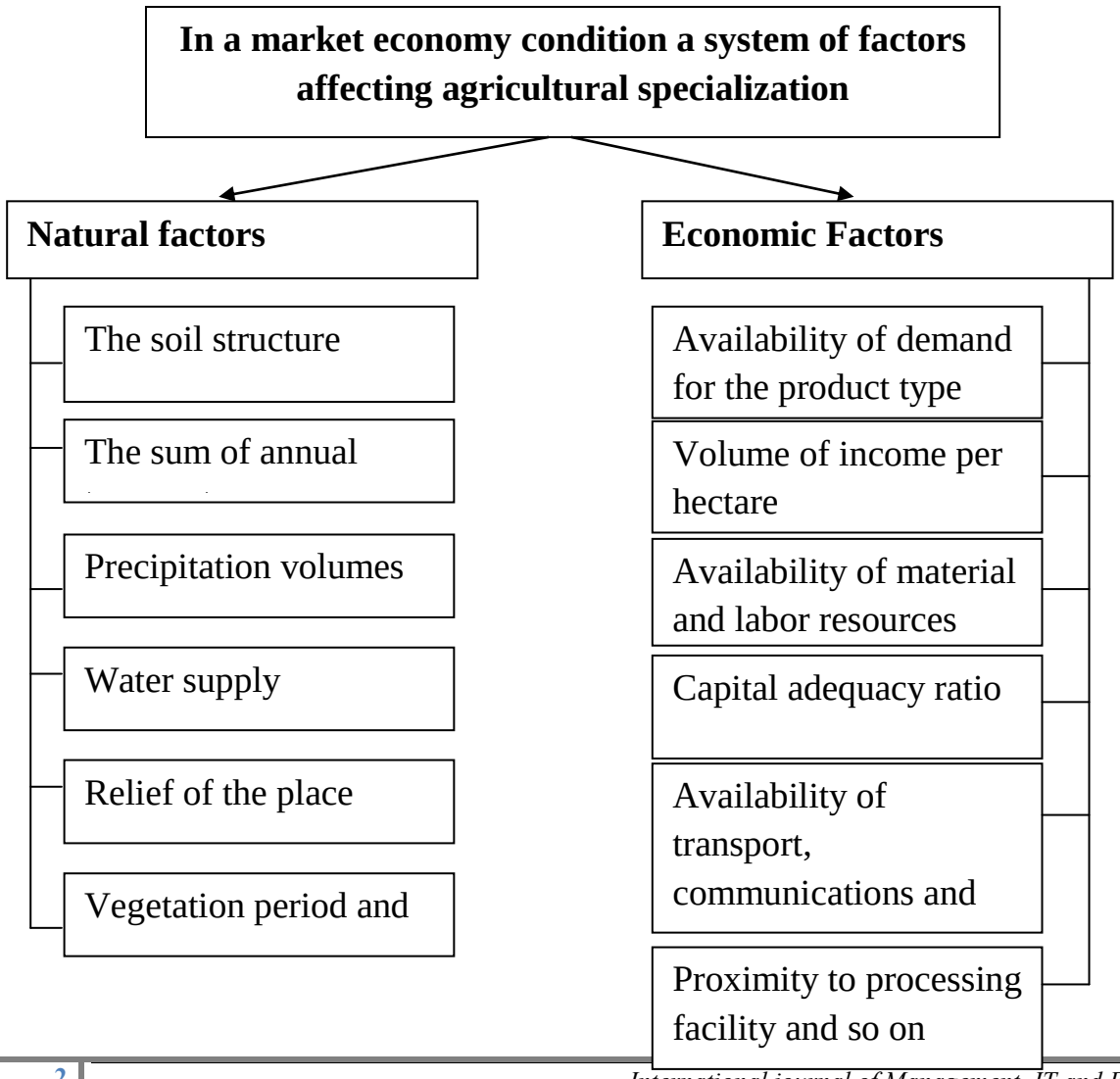

Figure 1: Factors influencing on agricultural specialization in the context of market economy

The rice plants require specific soil climatic conditions and water supply compare to other plants. It should be noted that rice cultivation has grown by 10.5 centners per hectare in 2005 - 2015, with the cultivation of rice cultivation not only in our country, but also in 2004.

As we mentioned above in the specialization of the rice industry, it is necessary to take into account the following:

- Natural and climatic conditions in the regions;
-Rational use of agricultural crops;
- Quantity and quantity of rice products;
-Material and technical and human resources availability;
- Availability and qualification of specialists in the sphere;
- Earnings per hectare, etc.

It is important to take into consideration the natural and climatic conditions of the regions, especially the status of the land, in the specialization of the rice industry. The following analysis shows the dynamics of varieties of cereal and rice crops in agricultural crops. As you can see from the data, it is possible to notice that the share of cereal crops in crops has diminished. The area of grains in 2015 increased from 988.3 thousand hectares to 1245.0 thousand hectares or by 1.3 times. The share of crops in total crops in this period increased from 30.8% to 37.8%, respectively. On the contrary, the rice field sown during the analyzed period decreased from 143,700 hectares to 43,800 hectares, and its share in total crops decreased from 4.5% to 1.3%.

In terms of specialization and perspective development of paddy farms, the natural climatic conditions of the regions are taken into account when determining the alternate planting time of the zoned and sowing rice varieties in the regions. Rice is more profitable than other crops. For example, the income from an hectare rice field is 40-50 percent higher than cotton, 5-6 times more wheat, and 3 times more than the vegetable crops. Rice is one of the main products of the majority of the population. Rice is one of the most important agricultural crops in the world. Rice from the cultivated fields and grains of grains occupies the second place in the world after wheat. In some years, the massive harvesting of the larvae increases its wheat yield due to its high yields.

Rice is sour, it is much richer than starchy cereals and has less protein, and is easily digested in the human body. The chemical composition of the rice depends on the varieties of rice, the conditions of cultivation and the area under cultivation. According to the World Health Organization, one of the best measures is to consume adult and diarrhea adults 150 mg / day; At least 250 mkg for pregnant and breastfeeding women; for children ages 1 to 7 and 90 mcg and from age 7 to 100 mcg. The amount of iodine in the 100 grams of rice is 1.6 mkg and the rice product of 100 mkg iodine is 5300 m.gr. Nutritional value of rice is 284 kcal. When we use rice to feed the animals in general, the Italians prepare cookies for cleaning, grinding and drinking tea. Therefore, it is desirable to diversify and specialize the rice fields taking into account the specificity of the regions.

One of the reasons for the decline in the production of rice in Uzbekistan is the lack of water in the current irrigation norm, which is significantly higher than optimal. In this context, the water consumption in the Karakalpakstan Republic is 20 to 27 cent per hectare, while water consumption is between 30 and 35 thousand m3 / ha and 40-45 centners per hectare. In Khorezm and Chirchik-Angren Valley 25-30 thousand m^3 per hectare and more water were consumed. Similar situation can be observed in other rice fields of Uzbekistan. When irrigation standards reach 18-25 thousand m^3 per hectare, it is possible to obtain more than 50-60 centner per hectare and higher foliage. At the same time, 350-560 cubic centimeters of cylinder for water consumption to get a centner rice raw material, which is equivalent to water consumption for cotton and other crops.

Because of the shortage of water in the case of the limit of rice cultivation area, fertilizer, fuel and lubricating materials, the price of the growth and development of new drugs and Chemical water saving technologies is one of the main reasons of the high price of low efficiency products. Rice cultivation technology, irrigation checks, by way of the discharge the temperature of the water, from the border to hold low does not provide. At the same time, many authors and practitioners-entrepreneurs, an excessive increase of the temperature of that water going to be flowing water, checks the level of salinity depending on the phase of development and prevent the flow of a numerous amount of various water grass in rice crops which appear to be necessary for you to fight against, that is. Flowing water is less saline and in saline soils does not show positive effect on yield, but rather, prolong the period vegetation the development phase of late produces. All of the country's total water demand in the district who planted the rice of the rice plant varieties for irrigated and 100 days does not make much difference from 8-9 thousand m^3/ha., 120 days and more varieties of irrigated 11-12 thousand m^3/ha and constitute neither. Less studied are the issue of checks distribution flat on the water, also in Rains watering, irrigation watering the soil in a flat across borozdalar also gives a description of statistical indicators of evaluation of norms moistening. Rice planting and other agronomic methods of crop irrigation mode, in combination with the fight against weeds with herbicides, it is necessary to pay special attention to efficiency.

It is well known that rice cultivation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 4 regions (Surkhandarya, Syrdarya, Tashkent and Khorezm) are specialized. However, while the rice grows in the Tashkent region, the rice in the region is much more expensive than any other region throughout the year. The reason for this is the high demand for rice in Tashkent, which is due to the fact that the rice production grown in Tashkent region does not meet this demand. Analysis of the rice cultivation in Tashkent region shows that in the last five years the rice crops have dropped from 10.3 per hectare to 38.8 centner per hectare, though the rice fields have dropped from 10602 ha to 9,348 hectares.

In some districts, including Urtachirchik and Kuyichirchik districts, the rice yield was 34.1 and 42 centners per hectare in 2001, whereas in 2005 these figures were 40.4 and 47.0 centners per hectare. From the analysis of rice production economic indicators in Tashkent region, one can say that the income from one hectare of land

was 50,000 soums in 1999, and by 2005 it reached 158,800 soums or by 3 March. As a result, total net earnings from rice production increased by 532.1 mill. In the reporting period, the company increased its capital by 1484.8 million soums. It is clear from the analysis that it is desirable to increase the volume of rice production in the Tashkent region. It is desirable for rice cultivation to be included in agricultural crops in districts of Bostanlik, Ahangaran, Pskent, Tashkent and Kibray districts, where rice cultivation areas are expanded in rice cultivated areas.

Taking this into consideration, in the future, in the Tashkent region, it is recommended to expand the rice area through the reduction of agricultural crops, which are less profitable to develop rice production based on natural and climatic conditions in order to further enhance the specialization of the branch network. It is desirable to develop and introduce the following measures in order to turn it into a more profitable network by specializing in farming. Including;

-State financial support of rice production;

- Implementation of a leasing system for small scale equipment and targeted long-term preferential crediting mechanism to improve material and technical supply of rice farms;

- organization of farming enterprises specializing in plowing, stony, tall and near the banks of the river;

- exemption from single land tax, taking into account the use of low-income farms;

- Implementation of measures on re-specification of rally crop yield indicators;

- introduction of mechanisms of economic incentives for poultry farms to introduce new technologies and modern techniques in the shrinking sector;

- Creation of seeds, selection works, creation of new technical means, directed on further development of the branch network, financial support of development of modern technologies and other scientific and technical products;

- Creation of legal, economical and institutional conditions for increasing the competitiveness of rice products and their export potential; - To improve the quality of seeds and quality of seeds by promoting the material interests of researchers and research institutes in the rice seed breeding system, etc.

Summary. Development and implementation of the above arrangements will serve as an important factor in raising productivity in the country's paddy field sector and satisfying the demand of the population for rice products and increasing the export potential of the sector.

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