

FEATURES AND WAYS TO IMPROVE THE CURRENT MODEL OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

One of the most important priorities adopted in the country of the "Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on 2017-2021 years is modernized and intensive development of agriculture. International experience shows that the successful transformation of economic relations in the agricultural sector unthinkable without effective and competent state regulation of market self-organization processes. At the same time the government should take all necessary measures to create conditions for effective work, the rational use of available resources in agriculture, enhancing national competitive advantages. The modern model of the state agrarian policy in Uzbekistan directed internal and external agricultural market and integrated rural development.

Keywords:

Agricultural policy, agriculture, agribusiness, agricultural and livestock products, farms, administrative and economic regulation, agricultural technology, food safety, agricultural trade policy, capers, canned, dried grapes, dried vegetables, dried apricots, European model of agricultural policy, the American model agricultural policy.

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Introduction. The modern theory of agricultural policy based on the economic concept of government intervention in market-specific economic characteristics of agriculture. State regulation of the agricultural sector can be seen as a system of measures of influence on it in order to create optimal conditions for development. The EU operates a system of state procurement of agricultural products (the so-called intervention), regulates the export and import of food, set quotas for the production of basic agricultural products, apply the guaranteed prices to ensure food market stabilization, subsidized by the event processing and sales of products, assisted in the creation of infrastructure, equipping the countryside and the environment. Costs in connection with the agrarian policy shall state budget.

Under the conditions of formation of market relations in Uzbekistan, the need for state regulation and support of sustainable recovery and development of agriculture is much higher than developed countries. The key tools model the state agrarian policy of the Republic is to establish control over the marketing of agricultural products, supporting farm incomes, protecting the domestic agricultural market, the comprehensive development of the potential of rural areas, and others. The use of this model yielded tangible fruits of prosperity and well-being of the population. Nevertheless, the improvement of the model based on the study of modern American and European model of agricultural policy will achieve higher efficiency and significant results.

Analysis and discussion. Today, agriculture is the most important sector of the economy of Uzbekistan, the share of which in 2015 accounted for 24.7% of GDP. From the industry greatly depends on the industry of the republic, where the busy cotton processing, meat, milk, wool, astrakhan fur, silk cocoons, raw leather, etc. During the years of independence Uzbekistan's agricultural policy has undergone significant changes. Agricultural policy is conducted in the country, based on full consideration of the specific conditions and characteristics. Agricultural enterprises of the state and collective sectors were abolished, established farmers who have implemented in the absence of command advanced technology management. This allowed it to diversify the agricultural sector, to develop animal husbandry, poultry farming, fish farming, horticulture, gardening and beekeeping. It is possible to increase the production of agricultural products increased by more than 2 times. Ongoing changes in the agriculture of the year allow the year to achieve significant growth in production volumes of agricultural and livestock

products (see. Table 1.2) more than 19.0 million tons of agricultural products in the amount of 15.1 billion was grown in 2015 dollars. US, of which is crop production amounted to 59.3%, and livestock - 40.7% of the total volume of products grown in the processing of 2.5 million tons was sent to, 589 thousand tons - exported 628.1 thousand tons - for seeds, the remaining 15.2 million tons for domestic consumption. At the end of 2016 the enterprises of the republic carried out the export of fruits and vegetables in the amount of 818.5 thousand tons (38.3% more than in 2015), including vegetables - 242.1 thousand tons (specific share in total exports 29.6%), fruit - 229.6 thousand tons (28%), melon - 6.8 thousand tons (0.8%), grapes - 96.2 thousand tons (11.7%), legumes - 120.2 thousand tons (14.7%) and dried produce - 124.5 thousand tons (15.2%). It exported 65 types of fruit and vegetables. Main export volume, in value terms, accounted for items such as cherries (14.4%), dried grapes (12.8%), fresh apricots (7.63%), fresh grapes (7.57%), pulse bean (6.91%), fresh tomatoes (6.86%), beans (6.51%), fresh herbs (5.65%), peaches (nectarine) fresh (4.11%) and fresh persimmon (3, 96%).

Exports of fruits and vegetables was carried out in 43 countries of the world, and the export geography of 9 new countries, including in Spain and Italy for the first time put capers preserved in Lebanon - walnuts, Vietnam - dried grapes, Belgium - dried vegetables, Switzerland - fresh grapes and melons, Netherlands - dried apricots, Israel - dried grapes, Czech Republic - grapes and dried fruits. In the total world exports of Uzbekistan occupies the 48th place in the list of countries, the largest exporters.

Table 1. Dynamics of indicators of agricultural and livestock products, thousand tons¹.

№	Products	2005	2015	2015/2005, improvements by %	2020/2015, improvements by%
1	Vegetables	3517,5	10128,1	287,9	130,0
2	Corn	6171,3	7500,0	121,5	116,4
3	Fruit	949,3	2746,2	289,3	121,5

¹ Compiled by the author based on the Uzbek State Statistics Committee data, the Ministry of Economy of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Agriculture of Uzbekistan.

4	Potatoes	924,2	2696,7	291,8	135,0
5	Garden	615,2	1853,1	301,2	
6	Grapes	641,6	1579,0	246,1	121,5
7	Oilseeds and pulses production	104,7	109,5	144,1	
8	Meat	1061,2	2033,5	191,6	126,2
9	Fish	-	60		350,0
10	Honey	1,9667	10,1224	514,7	
11	Milk	4554,9	9028,2	198,2	147,3

Thus, in recent years in Uzbekistan carried out a very rational and thoroughly thought-out agricultural policy to reduce the space allocated for cotton, as well as the volume of produced raw cotton, the creation of real conditions for increasing the autonomy and empowerment of producers. This is largely due to the legal framework developed in the country, which includes the laws on property, land and other normative documents. Expanding the network of farms, along with the development of the sphere of processing of agricultural products, their storage and transportation contributes to a diversified and competitive economy, the preservation of sustainable high rates of growth.

Given the significant amounts of processing, as well as the intention of the Republic in the next four years to increase the export of fruits and vegetables for more than 2.7 times, the first President RUIA. Karimov in his report at the enlarged meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to the socio-economic development in 2015 and the most important priorities of economic program for 2016, noted that "the paramount importance we attach to the deepening of industrial processing of agricultural raw materials, the development of storage infrastructure grown produce ". So, it is necessary to state that the agricultural policy is an integral part of the national socio-economic policies for sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas.

Table 2. Dynamics of growth of agricultural production of the republic from 1992 to 2015²

Year	Agricultural production, mlrd. sum	% for last year	Crop production, mlrd. sum	% for last year	Animal production, mlrd. sum	% for last year
1992	216,4	93,6	147,5	93	68,9	94,4
1993	1995,0	101,3	1222,5	99,1	772,5	104,7
1994	32,8	92,7	19,2	91,8	13,6	94,0
1995	124,4	102,2	72,0	105,6	52,4	97,4
1996	181,0	94,4	107,7	94,6	73,3	94,0
1997	399,9	105,8	197,7	108,9	202,2	101,3
1998	550,1	104,1	277,8	104,4	272,3	103,8
1999	891,5	105,6	481,7	108,3	409,8	102,7
2000	1387,2	103,1	696,8	103,1	690,4	103,0
2001	2104,8	104,2	1086	106,5	1018,8	101,9
2002	3255,3	106,0	1648,8	109,6	1606,5	102,1
2003	4083,3	107,3	2102	103,4	1981,3	111,3
2004	4615,8	108,9	2432,1	111,6	2183,7	105,9
2005	5978,3	105,4	3323,1	107,0	2655,2	103,6
2006	7538,8	106,7	4215,0	107,4	3323,8	105,9
2007	9304,9	106,1	5170,1	107,2	4134,8	104,6
2008	11310,7	104,5	6400,1	103,3	4910,6	105,8
2009	13628,6	105,8	8089	104,1	5539,6	108,1
2010	16774,7	106,9	10023	106,5	6751,7	107,6
2011	21422,3	106,6	12762,3	105,6	8660,0	107,9
2012	27164,2	107,2	16506,8	107,4	10657,4	107,1
2013	34201,4	106,9	21211,8	106,7	12989,6	107,3
2014	41261,4	107,0	25152,6	107,1	16108,8	106,9
2015	42280,0	106,8	25085,0	99,7	17195,0	106,8

²Compiled by the author based on the data of Uzbekistan State Statistics Committee.

Agriculture is one of the most regulated in the economies of most countries of the world. In Uzbekistan, the development of a modern model of the state agrarian policy aimed at stabilizing the domestic agricultural market and integrated rural development. In the majority of countries with market economies are having a long history of creating a model of agricultural policy to support stable economic situation in agriculture. Conducted author of a comparative study of models of implementation of the state agrarian policy in key developed countries (US and EU) and developing countries (China, Brazil, India, South Africa) countries in a multilateral regulation of global agricultural markets revealed the country-specific and the most common ways of adapting agriculture state support to national obligations to the WTO.

At the stage of formation of the modern state agrarian policy of the United States and Europe took shape its key area - the stabilization of the internal agricultural market and integrated rural development. Key instruments - to establish control over the marketing of agricultural products, supporting farm incomes, protecting the domestic agricultural market and the expansion of external, complex development potential of rural areas, as shown, also received a qualitatively new development in modern conditions.

The main emphasis of modern state agrarian policy in the US and the EU are increasingly displaced in the plane of the struggle for reducing the negative impacts of agricultural production on the environment, safety and food quality, integrated rural development.

The experience of developed countries of the modern world shows that progress in agriculture, they have achieved thanks to the professional application of scientifically based agricultural policy, and given the role of industry as a primary basis, the locomotive of the economy - the overall social and economic well-being in society. In support of the priority sector from the middle of the XIX century. We reached the modern US power. A direct consequence of protectionist oriented agrarian policy is the economic power of Germany and France, have become to the same and the largest food exporters. Massive Chinese transformation since the early 80s' of XX century it is also the direct result of Deng Xiaoping initiated the transition to the concept of "agriculture - the basis of the economy," which called for the redistribution of the purposes of the rural development considerable financial cost of the state.

The experience of European countries with developed economies [France, Germany, Holland, Denmark and others.) Shows that the measures of state influence on the development of agriculture should be divided into direct, including the adoption of legislative, administrative and planning measures to regulate the industry, and indirectly, including pricing, credit and financial, tax and investment mechanisms.

The main characteristic feature of agricultural production - it is the predominance of small and medium – sized firms. The fact that large – scale enterprises in the agricultural sector can not take full advantage of its main advantages – internal production division of labor. Firstly, specialization prevents seasonal nature of the work: a narrow specialist most of the year is irrelevant. Second, in the agricultural sector (as opposed to industry) it is very difficult and sometimes impossible to determine the proportion of each specialized worker in the final result.

The experience of countries with developed agriculture shows that the active protection position in the domestic and the foreign market of food products leads to an increase in agricultural production, and thus to increase the degree of self-sufficiency and increase export opportunities.

Global experience has shown that the greatest successes in agricultural development in recent decades seeking innovation-oriented businesses. These structures can be primarily attributed many corporations and companies of the United States, Japan and the European Union. Also, most of the authors distinguish two approaches to the formation of innovative development model:

1. European-American, based on the development of mainly own scientific potential for the development of innovation;
2. Japan, based on the external borrowing of scientific and technical information with its subsequent modification in order to obtain the best outcomes.

In the States, for developing an innovative model, the core of economic policy is not just the development of high-tech industries, and achieving a balance of innovation - optimization of the role and value of the innovation component. This approach creates a special relationship of business and society to the development of high technology industries and R&D complex large-scale implementation, which involves the development of the economy on an innovative way.

The European model of agricultural policy includes all the components of the structure of the innovation system: fundamental and applied science, research and development (R&D), production of prototype, and mass production, as well as various types of examination of the structure, funding and reproduction frames.

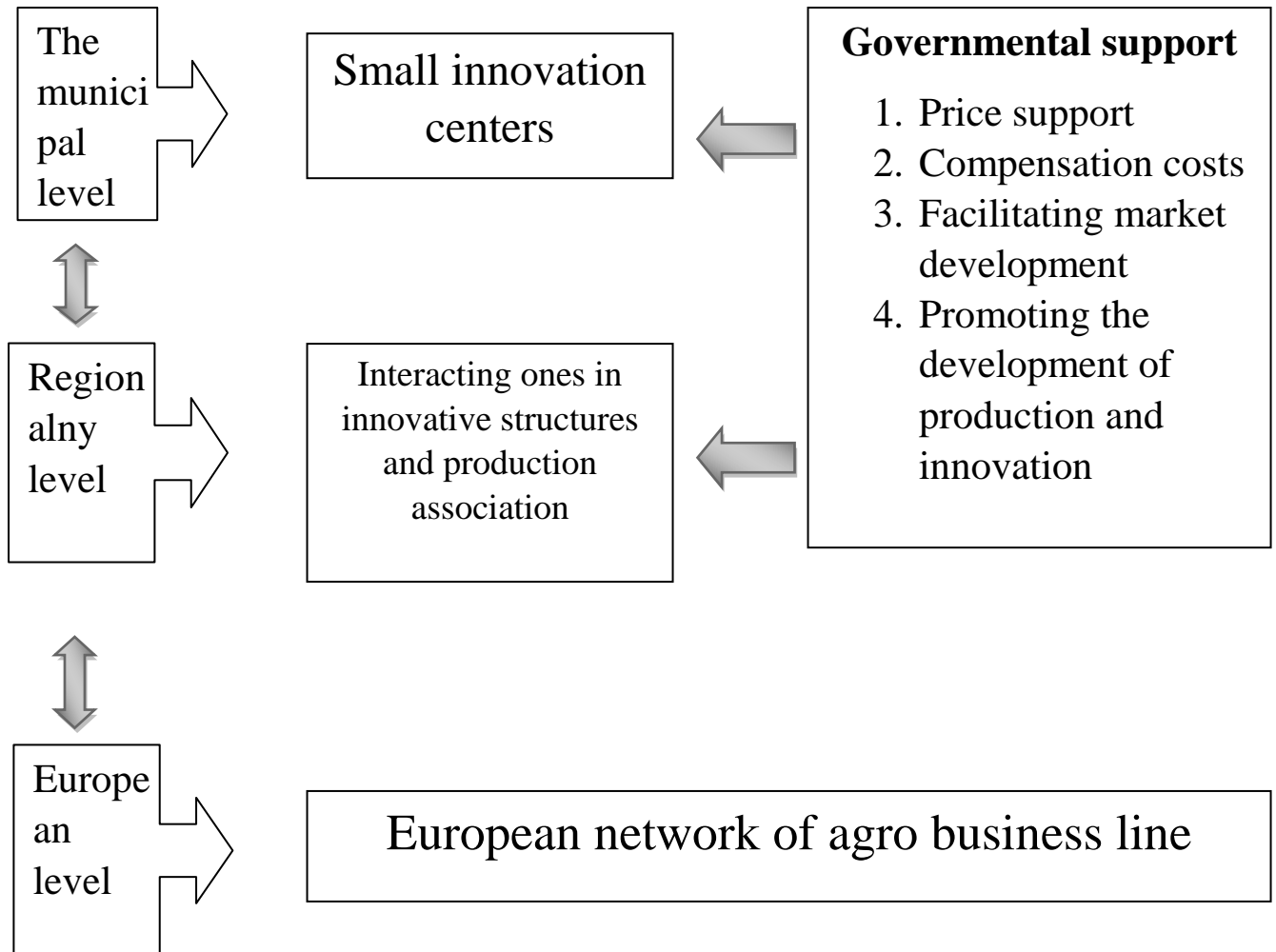
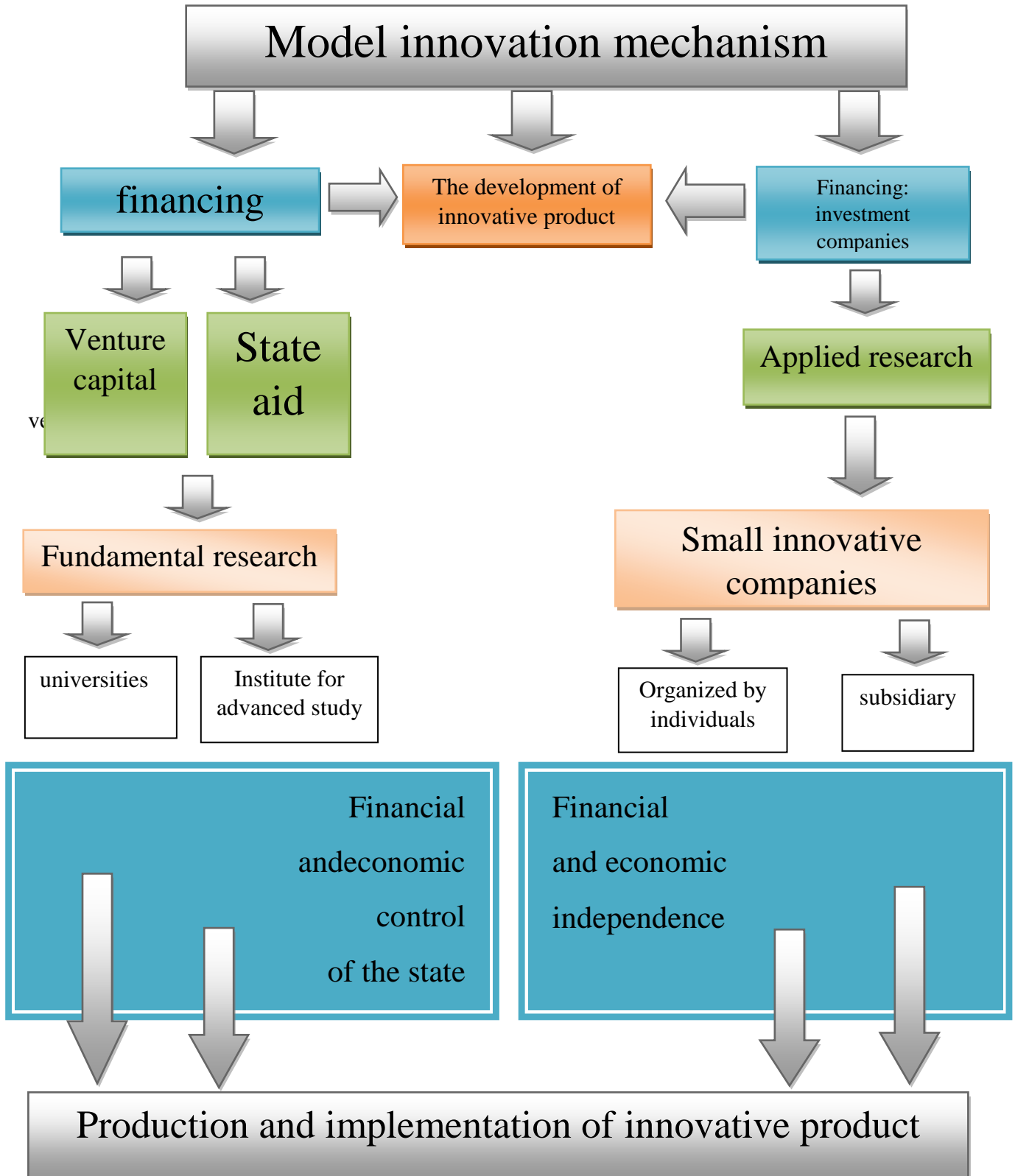


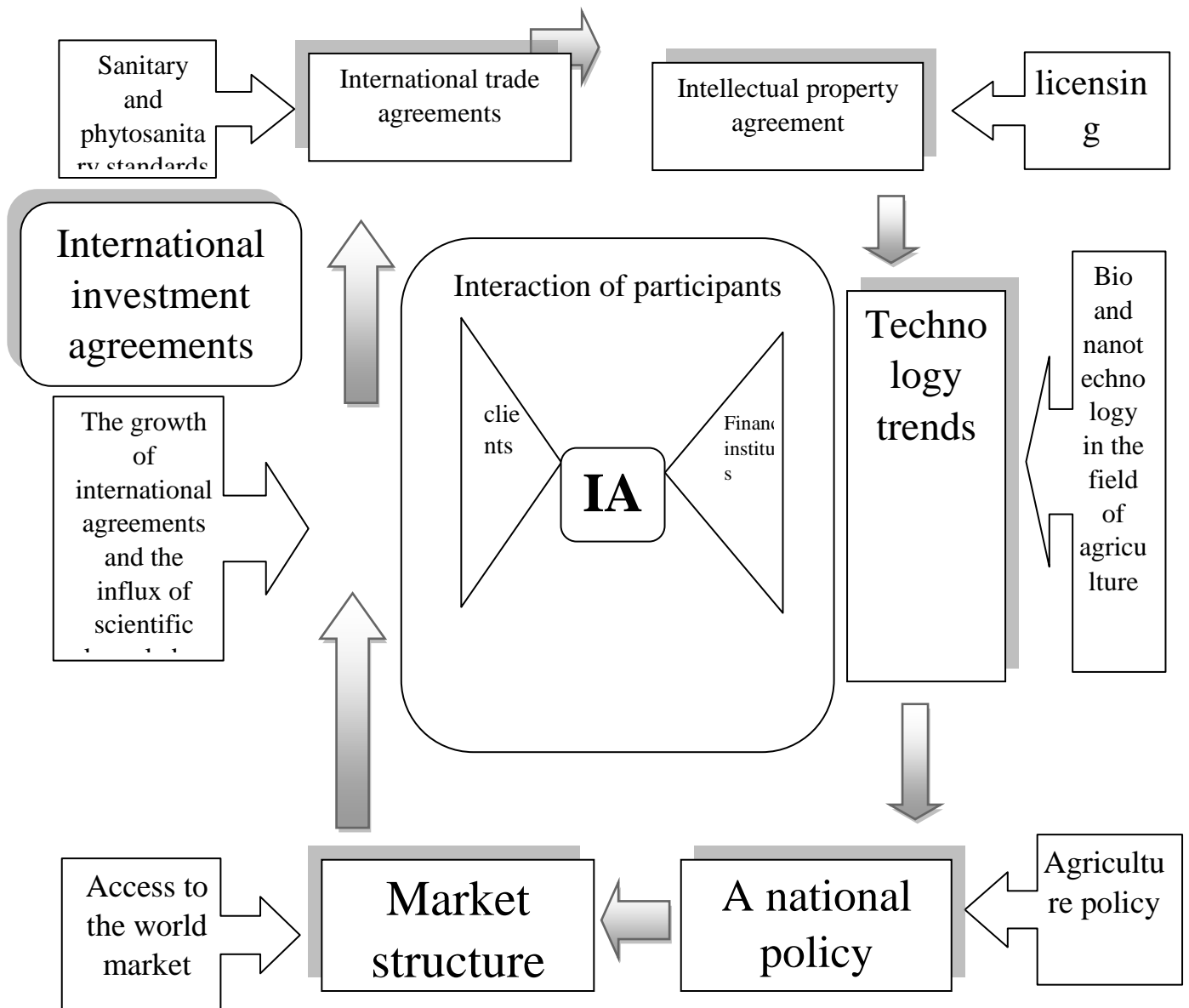
Fig.1. The European model of innovative agrarian agricultural policy

This model is not conducive to the development of small agricultural enterprises and medium-sized enterprises innovation activity is supported by the state control mechanism. Formation of innovative system on three levels allows each country to take into account the uniqueness of his position in the organization of agricultural policy. The American model of agricultural policy is substantially different from the European. Actively using major scientific institutions in basic research, in this policy the main emphasis is on small businesses.



Small businesses are more active in innovation, are less dependent on administrative control, more risky and flexible decision-making. Venture capital companies are analytical center,

research center, universities and university consortia. On this basis, summarized data on the effectiveness of innovation, contributing to a more rapid identification of the disadvantages associated with the implementation and further use in the agricultural sector. The United States has an innovative system (Figure 2), by which organized and divided everything new in science, engineering and technology, which contributes to further progress in the agricultural sector. The main element of this system is the US Department of Agriculture, which is one of the largest public institutions in the country, able to collect and process vast amounts of information to provide its farmers. This active role of the state has become a major factor in ensuring high performance and security leading US position in the global market of agricultural products and foodstuffs.



Note. -The Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture.

Figure 3. The proposed model of Agrarian Policy of Agriculture of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. The proposed model is the author of agrarian policy in the country takes into account features of formation and development of agriculture, and is also aimed at increasing exports and expanding foreign market sector (see. Fig.3) The basis of this model takes into account nine major factors: capital mobility, the flexibility of the labor market, government responsiveness to the needs of agriculture, development of ICT, development of infrastructure, strong property rights system, sufficient human and scientific capital, marketing and promotion of art creativity. In addition, this model takes into account the specifics of the development of agricultural production, dominated and farms having a shape of small business and private entrepreneurship.

According to this model in agriculture need to create a significant amount of public research centers and laboratories, university research centers and a variety of small high – tech companies. These organizations, together with government departments are the basis of innovation model of agricultural policy and reflect the full range of possible national conditions in which they must exist in the country. Thus, the author proposed a model of agricultural policy based on the study of modern American and European models will achieve greater efficiency and significant results in agriculture of Uzbekistan.

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