



IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE BY THE STATE

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Abstract: Developing and implementing steps to provide financial support to the agriculture industry is crucial. Specifically, it is suitable to allocate funds from the subsidy programme towards supporting animal husbandry, horticulture, vegetable cultivation, greenhouse operations, poultry farming, and related sectors. Regarding credit allocation, the state provides long-term preferential loans and leases to the agricultural sector through commercial banks. Additionally, commercial banks receive reimbursement from state funds for a specific period of time to partially cover the loans they assign.

Key words: Methods of securing funds, the long-term viability of agriculture, creative approaches to funding, the overall economic situation, institutions that provide financial services, the progress and growth of agriculture.



The current role of agriculture in the social economy of the republic can be learned from President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's greeting to agricultural workers in December 2021:

"Fundamental reforms that we are implementing in the field of agriculture in the coming years are an important factor in achieving significant results in the system¹.

We are steadfastly advancing our efforts in this area, with a focus on establishing a conducive agricultural climate in our nation, enhancing investment appeal in this respect, and promoting the industrialization of the industry.

However, it is important to acknowledge that our diligent and knowledgeable farmers, who have extensively researched the newest scientific advancements, demonstrate a strong commitment to advancing the area based on their extensive expertise and experience. Farming is universally recognised as both a highly esteemed and exceptionally challenging occupation. It is evident that the agriculture sector of our country encountered numerous challenges this year.

The ongoing global pandemic, coupled with the paucity of spring precipitation, the very hot summer weather, and the substantial shortage of water resources, have once again challenged the determination and resilience of our farmers. Despite the challenges that exist, it is commendable to acknowledge your accomplishments, dear individuals, in

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. O'zbekiston qishloq xo'jaligi xodimlariga/Yangi O'zbekiston gazetasi. -№250 (506) 12.12.2021. -1-b



cultivating a plentiful crop throughout all sectors and surpassing previous year's objectives.

In 2021, our country produced almost 20 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables, over 7.4 million tonnes of grain, more than 3.4 million tonnes of raw cotton, 23 thousand tonnes of cocoons, 2.6 million tonnes of meat, over 11 million tonnes of dairy products, and 8 The production of 3 billion eggs and 400,000 tonnes of fish is a commendable outcome achieved by continuous and diligent efforts carried out day and night over the course of a year. In regards to this matter, we are delighted to acknowledge the farms that have achieved a yield of 95-100 quintals of grain per hectare. Due to ongoing reforms in the cotton production sector, the amount of raw cotton grown this season increased to 422,000 tonnes, in comparison to the previous year. The average yield grew by 6.3 centners, which is extremely impressive.

In the current era of fierce competition, the needs of the moment necessitate a fresh perspective, cutting-edge ideas, and the use of efficient and sustainable technology. The climate changes observed in our region, as well as globally, along with the growing shortage of water resources and environmental issues, highlight the pressing need to establish a harmonious relationship between science and production in this field. The agricultural development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 is a programme that focuses on key issues such as implementing reforms, adopting innovative technologies, ensuring food safety, providing high-quality products to the population, and expanding export opportunities.

The implementation of the cluster system, a contemporary management approach grounded in market dynamics, in agriculture has proven to be fully



justified in practice. This innovative method is increasingly becoming a crucial tool for the advancement of the agricultural sector, serving as a reliable and assured source of revenue for the rural population.

At present, 651 agroclusters are operating in all directions in our country, and 100% of cotton and grain, and more than 40% of fruits and vegetables belong to such enterprises.

Agroclusters effectively carry out the main tasks of modernization of agriculture, industrialization of the sector, deep processing of products, export of ready-made products with added value, not raw materials, and reduction of poverty.

As a result, the rate of fiber processing increased by 2.5 times in cotton farming alone. Due to the fact that 100 percent of the harvest is processed in our country, the production of yarn has doubled, and the volume of finished products has increased by three times. The annual export amount in this regard was about 3 billion dollars.

It is extremely important that our cluster leaders, farmers and peasants, who know the value of the land, make good use of every inch of it, and create a unique experimental school, are also achieving high results in the fields of fruit and vegetable, rice, medicinal herbs, animal husbandry and other fields.

As you know, in recent years, serious attention has been paid to improving the productivity of agricultural land, reusing unused cropland, and developing dry land. In 2020-2021, 369,000 hectares of land were brought back into use. In order to support the introduction of water-saving



technologies, a state subsidy allocation system was established.

Also, the work on establishing new greenhouses and ensuring the stability of the price of food products is giving its positive results. In particular, in 2021 alone, 398 modern greenhouses worth 2.3 trillion soums were put into operation on 797 hectares of land, providing employment to more than 11,000 people.

All this, in addition to meeting the needs of the domestic market, expands export opportunities, develops beautiful and convenient trade, logistics centers and processing enterprises in rural areas. exported.

At this point, it should be noted that the export indicators of leguminous products increased by 122%, grape products by 142%, vegetables by 103%, and nut products by 1.8 times.

At the moment, we should focus on working on new projects, increasing the volume of production, increasing the types of services and further improving their quality, and training qualified specialists with the wide implementation of the principles of market mechanisms. Based on these requirements and criteria, it is planned to introduce large-scale reforms in the field.

In particular, reducing the cost of production by 30-35%, increasing land productivity, increasing the income of farmers and farmers by at least 2 times, supporting the production of exportable products and developing fruit and vegetable production, providing agro-industrial enterprises with raw materials and sharply increasing the volume of production, animal



husbandry improvement of the activities of water management networks, transition to the management system of water management facilities based on the principles of public-private partnership will certainly show its positive effect in the future.

The role and importance of agriculture in the economy of the republic is expressed in the following:

- agriculture provides the population with food, food is the basis of people's spiritual life and material production;
- agriculture is a source of raw materials for the light and food industry. The products of these industries are also directly used to meet the needs of the population. The level and efficiency of agricultural use of available opportunities determines the production volume and efficiency of certain branches of industry.

Agricultural raw materials account for 40% of all material costs in the textile industry, 70% in the sugar industry, and 80% in milk and oil products. Currently, 3/4 of the population's consumption fund in the country consists of direct agricultural products or industrial products produced from agricultural raw materials;

agricultural production effectively affects the rate and level of development of the country's heavy industry. Agriculture, consuming a large amount of means of production, has an active influence on the production of tractors, reclamation and agricultural machinery, chemical industry, especially mineral fertilizers.



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