

FORMING OF FARM ACTIVITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

Sanjarbek Khamrajonovich Mamajonov

PhD in History, Associate Professor of “Theory of Civil Society” of Andizhan State University, Andizhan region, Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article provides a scientific analysis of the establishment of farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence, the reforms implemented by the government in the first and second stages of its development and their results on the basis of literature and archival sources.

Keywords: Collective farm, state farm, farm, rent, land, budget, hectare, entrepreneurship, national economy, professional college.

INTRODUCTION

As we know, after the independence of Uzbekistan, the process of fundamental reforms in all sectors of the economy began. This, of course, is also typical of the agricultural sector, as a result of which property owners have changed and new promising forms of management have emerged. Under the leadership of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, a lot of positive work has been done to deepen reforms in all areas, improve the living standards of the rural population, in particular, encourage entrepreneurship, support the establishment of farms and create conditions for their effective development.

RESEARCH METHODS

There are several kinds of methods in the historical field. The movement to establish farms in the country began in 1989. Initially, this movement was called peasant (farmer) farms. The essence of this movement was that the kolkhoz or sovkhos at that time allocated land to farmers on a lease basis on a contractual basis, giving them the right to receive 10-15 sots or more of land. The farmer handed over the products, meat and milk to him at the state price, at the expense of fulfilling the economic plan. For the product, the farmer was given mixed fodder, construction materials and other materials.

In the early years, this form of management was widespread in Bukhara, Samarkand and Tashkent regions. The farming movement really began to develop in the republic after independence. Less than three months after the declaration of independence, a special decree of the First President Islam Karimov was issued to provide state support to farmers. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 29, 1991 “On further development and strengthening of dehkan (farmer) farms, state support of business activity in the republic” [1] was an event that fulfilled the dream of all farmers. After this decree, the number of farmers began to grow rapidly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The initial experience of the organization and operation of dehkan (farmer) farms in Uzbekistan was generalized, and a rational mechanism for its development was developed. The rules of law

on the organization and operation of dehkan (farm) farms are reflected in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Lease” and other laws and decrees of the President [2]. According to this law and recent experience, it was possible to organize a farm individually or in groups. The application for this purpose was submitted to the executive committee of the district council after consideration by the heads of village councils, collective farms and state farms [3]. According to the Lease and other normative acts, local councils had to set up a special land fund for this purpose. For this, the local Soviets set up a special land commission. It includes local executive bodies, landowners, farmers’ associations and specialists [4].

By law, land is not sold, only leased. Powers in the regulation of land relations are vested in local councils. The land is leased on a contract basis for at least 10 years. According to the law, the land is allocated for the cultivation of agricultural products [5]. The minimum size of land plots to be leased to a farm is at least one OD hectare of irrigated land in Andizhan, Namangan, Fergana, Samarkand, Tashkent and Khorezm regions at the expense of one conditional head of cattle. This figure was 0.45 hectares in the irrigated lands of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 2 hectares in dry lands [6]. The minimum size of land leased to farms specializing in the cultivation of agricultural products is set at least 10 hectares for cotton and grain, and at least 1 hectare for the cultivation of crops such as horticulture, viticulture, vegetables [7]. The farmer could pay tax on the leased land in the manner prescribed by law or be exempted from this tax for a certain period of time by the decision of the executive committee due to a natural disaster). Dehkan farms are exempt from income tax for the first two years. He then paid 10 percent of the revenue to the budget each month [8].

In 2003, the Republican Association and its regional representatives made recommendations to local governors on additional allocation of 34,162 hectares of land to 2,115 farms in the country that used land wisely, of which 2,212 hectares were allocated to 1,728 farms. In addition, recommendations were issued to khokimiyats to terminate the lease of 36,926 hectares of land from 1,421 farms that used the allocated land inefficiently, and 1,324 of them were terminated [9].

The rapid growth of the farming movement during the years of independence can be seen from the fact that if in 1992 there were 5,942 farms in the country, in the first quarter of 2005 there were 116,000 farms in the country. Hectares [10]. The average farm had 28.5 hectares of land. 765.3 thousand people were employed on farms [11].

In 2004, a total of 16,369 farms were established, which were allocated 87.3 thousand hectares of land. The share of farms in the production of agricultural products was more than 20%. They also accounted for 50 percent of the cotton and grain produced and sold. Of all farms, 73 percent specialized in cotton and grain, 12 percent in orchards and vineyards, 8 percent in livestock, 6 percent in melons and vegetables, and 1 percent in other industries.

During 2000-2004, 442 mini-banks serving farms, 579 stations selling fuel, 471 mineral fertilizers and chemicals, 579 alternative MTPs, 516 associations of water users, 88 outlets selling agricultural products, 91 livestock sales and veterinary services and 60 information and consulting services.

In 2004, commercial funds provided a total of \$ 20,530 million to 7,880 farmers. UZS microloans were issued. In addition, the Fund for Support of Farmers and Farms provided 506 million soums to 354 farmers. UZS in the form of soft loans. In cooperation with the relevant ministries,

business schools have been established in the regions for the training and retraining of farmers, and training of specialists in farm management and services has been established in 15 vocational colleges. More than 4,500 farmers participated in training courses at 34 business schools. More than 150 farmers have returned abroad to improve their skills. In 2004, the Association and its regional representatives allocated 373.2 million soums for the improvement of living standards and beautification of the poor. Charity events worth more than UZS were held.

In addition, 3587 mln. More than UZS were spent. The Karakasmoq farm in the Kyzaryk district alone has completed the construction of a 264-seat school building. In addition, the farm “Khojayor ota” in Nishan district has adopted more than 15 low-income families and provided them with financial assistance. There are more than 2,000 such farmers in the country [12].

CONCLUSION

After the independence of Uzbekistan, a new era in the farming movement began. Farmers were given the freedom to set up farms. At the same time, difficulties arose in the first phase of the farming movement (1991-1997). Illegal interference in the activities of farms by collective farms, companies, and government agencies is common. It was observed that the terms of the contract between the farms and the service and receiving organizations were not fulfilled by these organizations and no appropriate measures were taken against them.

Due to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 22, 1998 on the organization of the Association of Peasants and Farms and the Law of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan on April 30, 1998 “On Farms” a new stage in the development of farms, the second stage (1998- 2004). Their number, the area of land allotted to them, and their share in the production of agricultural products grew exponentially. Resolutions of the First President and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at improving the activities of these farms were adopted. From this period, the Association of Peasants and Farms began to operate. The association defended the rights and interests of farms and helped them to provide services on a contract basis in the production of agricultural products. Beginning in 1999, the transformation of low-profit and loss-making company farms into farms began. Farms became free from dependence on collective farms and companies, became independent farms, and their role in increasing food production increased. As a result of the rapid growth in the number of farms, the participation of farmers in their activities has also increased.

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