

HISTORICAL STAGES AND CONTENT OF AGRARIAN REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In the article, during the years of independence, various methods of ownership and the implementation of new forms of economic management in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan were studied from a historical point of view. Also, in the research, the issues of the reforms and measures being taken to ensure economic growth, the strengthening of the environment of free competition in the context of marketing and market relations in the development of the farm were analyzed.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, agriculture, agrarian sector, reform, farm, forms of ownership.

INTRODUCTION

The achievement of independence of our country caused the beginning of a period of wide changes in all aspects of the social, political and economic life of the society, and served as the beginning of a special period in the new history of Uzbekistan. It is known from the history of the world that in every country, the agrarian sector takes the main place in supplying the country with food, including Uzbekistan. In the years of independence, different methods of ownership and new forms of management began to be applied in agriculture. Reforms and ongoing measures are ensuring economic growth.

RESEARCH METHODS

In the development of agriculture, the strengthening of the environment of free competition in the conditions of marketing and market relations, the organization of the goals of business activity aimed at solving the problems related to the level of saturation of the market with agricultural products, through the cultivation, exchange, distribution of agricultural products and the elimination of imbalances that may arise in this process and is manifested in the aspects of development and selection of means of implementation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The development of farms requires taking into account the level of development of market relations and the specific aspects of agricultural production and the methods and organizational bases corresponding to it. Therefore, in the years of independence, the establishment of farms and its development are interpreted in two periods in historiography 1). 1991-1998 is the period of formation of farms. 2) includes the years 1999-2021 and is related to the law “On Farming” and the legal basis for providing them with necessary measures and tools [1]. It should be noted that the state support of the stages of the creation and development of farms, while preserving various forms of economic entities, is defined as an important direction for the development of farms.

In world historiography, the relationship to property has served as the main topic of scientific research. Peasants' rights related to land ownership and free labor have always been carefully considered. The fact that property relations and free labor are the full expression of people's existing abilities, the sense of property ownership is guaranteed to people on the basis of natural laws, has been confirmed in world practice that the socio-economic policy of each country is primarily to support the stable growth of freedom and private ownership.

A number of researchers have created theoretical and organizational production bases of the family production system in the agrarian field. In addition, in the processes of transition to market relations and liberalization of the economy, ownership relations in agriculture, state policy, agriculture, farmers' income, land-water relations, and the right to free and independent work were considered more widely and comprehensively.

It is known from the experience of the countries of the world that priority directions of economic reforms have been defined and implemented consistently. In the economic reforms in the agrarian sector in our country, first of all, the implementation of structural changes in the production industry, the reduction of state ownership and its expropriation, the creation of a legal and economic foundation for the operation of different forms of ownership and management in equal conditions, the provision of economic independence and operation of farms, the operation of agroservice infrastructure entities providing different forms of ownership and creating a competitive environment in the field of development requires improvement of economic relations between economic organizations and enterprises.

In the years of independence, new forms of agricultural management were adopted, agricultural enterprises were taken out of state control, and on the basis of the diversity of forms and equal rights, the foundations of an open market competition environment and economic liberalization were created.

Different ownership of the economy and the operation of new forms of economic management created a strong material incentive system that encourages farmers to have a high level of self-interest and creative free labor by forming a sense of ownership of land and means of production. During these years, an economy based on different forms of ownership and management of agriculture has been established in our country in the conditions of different ownership in the agrarian sector. Economic reforms initiated in the agrarian sector in the republic show that it is an important task to change the relationship of the peasants to the land and put the economic mechanism into practice. The main direction of economic reform and deepening depends on the conduct of economic policy on land reform and related processes.

Land reform is the development and implementation of a set of legal, economic and organizational measures that ensure the full attachment of farmers to the land, the responsibility and interest of each farmer in the production of products.

In the history of the world, the implementation of economic reforms in the field of agriculture, without strengthening the sole authority of the state over the land, redistributing the land to different forms of ownership and management, and changing the socio-economic structure in the network is not a natural process carried out in a short period of time, but an organizational, economic, legal and social process of this process. development of its foundations is a long-term process.

Experiences used in practice in the agrarian field in world economic development require that in solving land relations, it is necessary to approach not only natural economic, but also historically created conditions in accordance with the mentality of the local population, in accordance with the conditions of land use and different forms of land ownership.

At the beginning of the new century, in order to restore the property rights of people to the land and to form positive attitudes towards it, in their work, research-minded scientists, not because of favorable weather for agriculture, fertile land, and geographical environments, but because of their interest in the free labor of peasants, gave the population food, industry and they reasoned that it could be a source of inexhaustible supply of raw materials. A prominent thinker of the English school of agronomists A. Young recalled his own trip to France, "The magical power of ownership turns sand into gold. The joint work of the local population overcomes all difficulties and makes the rocks beautiful". This was done by property ownership. Give a man the guarantee of ownership of a rock where the cold winds blow from all sides, and he will turn it into a garden, and lease the garden to him for nine years, it is taught that it will turn it into a desert. Simondi, a Swiss economist and historian, thinks about the landlord farmer that "if agriculture is managed by those who enjoy its benefits, they are able to ensure the welfare of a large population" absorbs better than others. J. Mile, who is considered one of the representatives of the English classical economy, compared the labor of the land and the citizens who cultivate it. states that it is highly effective if it is the property of the owners who are giving it.

English agronomist Arthur Young says that ownership of land is the most powerful motivation for the owner in his hard work, which is able to turn a cold idea into a garden. In addition to this, additional economic reasons lead to the fact that the land improved by the farmer's hard work remains for his heirs, and a person works for his descendants, because as much as he loves his work, he also loves them. But the Russian researcher A. Shutkov's transition to private ownership does not solve the problem of filling the market with agricultural products. In the history of developed countries (Western Europe, USA), the agricultural sector had sufficient productivity even during the period of private land ownership, but the agrarian sector was developed after the state financing, crediting and providing practical assistance in price issues, mineral fertilizers and material and technical means began to be delivered. started [2].

The results of the analysis show that when we analyze the state or private ownership of agricultural land in developed countries, we can be aware that it is not very important who owns or owns the land. It is known that 57.7% of the land used by farms in the USA is private, 31% is private and partially leased, and 11.3% consists of only leased land [3].

Tenancy relations in the agrarian sector have developed in England and Scandinavian countries, farms have been developed and modernized since the 40s of the 20th century, the material and technical base has been strengthened, and a strong social and production infrastructure has been established. Although a number of economic, political and social factors influenced the development of agriculture, the increase in the level of production was primarily achieved as a result of the efficient use of scientific and technical achievements and the development of service infrastructure facilities.

In our conditions, one of the important aspects of agriculture is that almost all of the cultivated land is used through a powerful irrigation system. From the first days of economic reforms, the

government of Uzbekistan has defined a clear and far-reaching strategic direction on land reform in the agrarian sector.

In accordance with the “Land Code” adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 30, 1998, it is noted that land is recognized as state property - common national wealth, protected by the state, and not traded, not subject to exchange, donation and pledge. The creation of the legal basis of land ownership further expands the benefits of its use [4]. The issue of ownership and use of allocating land to farms is determined based on the requirements of each period in the process of deepening economic reforms.

The sustainable development of agriculture depends on increasing the number of farmers who embody the abilities of an entrepreneur, a demanding manager and a worker in this sector, and the legal guarantee of their right to work independently and freely. At the moment, the sustainable development of farms as a priority in our country has a positive effect on the work of talented and hardworking farmers and has created a system of material benefits necessary for farmers to demonstrate their abilities [5].

CONCLUSION

Economically and legally independent activities of farms are based on the principles of self-recovery and financing, private ownership of the main means of production (except land), and the work of one or several families in mutual cooperation. Since the declaration of independence of our country, the government has adopted basic laws on the formation of legal mechanisms of agriculture, presidential decrees and decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers aimed at deepening economic reforms, as well as other legal regulatory documents.

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