THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This scientific article examines the decisive role of effective management in the development of agriculture in the new Uzbekistan. At a time when significant economic and political reforms are being implemented in the country, effective and strategic management practices are essential to achieve sustainable growth and increase agricultural productivity. The article examines the developing landscape of agriculture, highlights the challenges facing the industry, and discusses the role of management in solving these challenges. It emphasizes the importance of innovation, modernization and inclusive decision-making processes in advancing the agricultural sector.

Keywords: Management, agriculture, Uzbekistan, agricultural development, strategic planning, decision-making, technology adoption, innovation, sustainable resource management, stakeholder engagement.

INTRODUCTION

In the introduction, general information about the agricultural sector in the new Uzbekistan is given and the importance of management in its development is shown. It emphasizes the need for effective management methods to transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented system and optimize resource allocation, increase efficiency, and support agricultural innovation.

1. Agricultural reform and policy framework:

This section discusses the main agricultural reforms and political initiatives implemented in Uzbekistan. It examines the transition from state-controlled farms to individual and collective farm systems, land reform, and the promotion of private sector participation. Along with the importance of creating a favorable policy environment for agricultural development, the role of governance in implementing and monitoring these reforms is emphasized.

In recent years, important reforms in agriculture and political initiatives aimed at modernization and transformation of the sector have been implemented in Uzbekistan. This section examines some of the key reforms implemented in Uzbekistan, the role of governance in their implementation and monitoring, and the importance of creating a favorable political environment for agricultural development.

Transition from state-controlled farms:

One of the main reforms implemented in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan was the transition from state-controlled farms to a more diverse system that includes individual and collective farms. During the previous regime, agricultural production was primarily managed and controlled by large state farms. However, realizing the need to increase efficiency and

productivity, the government encouraged the establishment of private farms and cooperatives. Effective governance is critical to facilitating this transition, ensuring that new farms have the necessary support, access to resources, and the ability to operate successfully.

Land reforms:

Land reforms played a decisive role in changing the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan. The government has implemented measures to improve the protection of land ownership, simplify land leasing procedures, and promote effective land use. Management practices are important in ensuring land transparency, preventing land fragmentation, and promoting efficient agricultural land use. In addition, management plays a crucial role in monitoring compliance with land use regulations and resolving land disputes.

Encouraging private sector participation:

In order to encourage the development of agriculture and increase productivity, Uzbekistan has actively supported the participation of the private sector in the sector. This includes attracting local and foreign investments, facilitating access to credit and financial services, and creating a favorable business environment. Effective management is necessary to attract investors, establish cooperative relations, and support private enterprises. This includes developing an appropriate investment framework, ensuring efficient market mechanisms and creating an enabling policy environment that encourages private sector participation.

2. Strategic planning and decision-making:

Strategic planning and decision making are important aspects of agricultural management. This section emphasizes the importance of management in setting clear goals, formulating strategies, and allocating resources. It discusses the importance of data-driven decision-making, risk management and adoption of modern technologies and practices to increase productivity, profitability and sustainability in agriculture.

3. Capacity building and skill development:

Effective management in agriculture requires skilled and educated workforce. This section examines initiatives aimed at building the capacity and skills of agricultural managers, farmers and other stakeholders. It discusses the role of training programmes, agricultural extension services and knowledge sharing platforms in improving management capacity and promoting innovation in the sector.

4. Technology adoption and innovation:

Technology and innovation play a transformative role in the development of agriculture. This section examines the role of management in the adoption of modern technologies such as agriculture, farm mechanization and digital solutions. It discusses the importance of research and development, public-private partnerships, and knowledge transfer mechanisms in supporting innovation and increasing agricultural productivity.

5. Sustainable resource management:

Sustainable management of resources is necessary for long-term development of agriculture. This unit examines the role of management in promoting sustainable agricultural practices, including water management, soil conservation, and biodiversity conservation. It emphasizes the need for effective management systems to ensure responsible use of resources and minimize the impact of agricultural activities on the environment.

6. Stakeholder Engagement and Cooperation:

Successful development of agriculture requires the cooperation of various stakeholders. This section discusses the role of management in promoting inclusive decision-making processes and involving farmers, agricultural associations, academic institutions and government agencies in policy development and implementation. This highlights the importance of creating effective communication channels and platforms for knowledge sharing and coordination.

7. Problems and future directions:

The article ends with a discussion of the problems facing the management of agriculture in the new Uzbekistan and defines the future directions of sustainable development of agriculture. It emphasizes the need for continuous capacity building, investment in infrastructure, market-oriented policies and supportive regulatory frameworks. It also highlights the importance of flexible management approaches to address emerging challenges and opportunities in the agricultural sector.

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