RULAR REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN MEASURES TO SEE THE FALL OF AGRICULTURAL LAND INTO DISREPAIR

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One of the most important priorities of the republic's economic development is the further reform of agriculture, aimed at intensifying structural transformations and increasing the efficiency of land and water resources use. State support measures aimed at the dynamic development of agriculture are being implemented gradually and purposefully in the republic.

In general, the growth rate of the agricultural sector in the republic amounted to 6.3% for the period 2005-2015, which is the result of the implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at structural transformation and diversification of agriculture, as well as optimization of agricultural areas and effective use of the land-water potential of the regions of the republic.

It is the purposeful policy of modernization of agriculture and the introduction of the latest highly productive technologies that has allowed the industry to maintain a steady growth rate. This is also due to the implementation of measures to optimize acreage in order to gradually reduce the volume of raw cotton production and diversify agricultural production.

Despite the fact that, on the whole, agriculture at the macro level shows an upward trend in the main sub-sectors, in individual regions the ratio of production of the main types of agricultural products of crop production and animal husbandry is differentiated. This is explained by the specifics of the land, the availability of water resources. Each region in the republic, due to its specifics, specializes in the production of certain types of agricultural products, both crop production and animal husbandry.

At the same time, the Republic of Karakalpakstan (15.9%), Kashkadarya (12.5%) and Syrdarya (12.1%) regions have the largest share in the total volume of gross production of raw cotton compared to other regions of the republic. Accordingly, with smaller acreage in these regions, the harvest of this crop is greater than in other regions. The reason for this is more favorable natural and climatic conditions.

In general, if we consider the share of each region of the republic in the production of certain types of crop production, the Syrdarya region specializes in the cultivation of 4 types of basic agricultural products (raw cotton, cereals, vegetables and melons), Samarkand (potatoes, vegetables and grapes) and Namangan (potatoes, fruits and berries, grapes) The regions are divided into 3 types, and the rest of the regions have 1 or 2 types of specialization.

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At the same time, during the analysis of the state of agricultural development, a number of problems have been identified that may hinder the sustainable development of this sector in the coming years:

– the share of cotton and grain crops in the structure of crops remains high and is about 75%, and in cotton-growing areas - 85-95%, which may further lead to a decrease in yield;

– cotton is sown on the following lands: low-fertile and saline lands; poorly supplied with water and irrigated by on-farm pumps; low-fertile with low profitability;

– with the accelerated development of animal husbandry, forage crops tend to decrease;

– there are restrictions in the use of land resources (irrigated agriculture does not allow the development of new virgin lands);

– increasing shortage of water resources.

