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Article

Role and Importance of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Further Development of the Agricultural Sector

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Abstract: In the state, a comprehensive overview of reforms in the agrarian sector, the development of the agrarian sector, the history of registration in the agrarian sector, the agricultural account, the indicators of further development in the country, the national statistical committee, the agricultural account, the objectives of the agricultural account, the normative and legal basis of the agricultural account in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the main results preimushchestv selskohozyaystvennogo ucheta.

Keywords: Macroeconomy, Production, Agriculture, Reform, Registration, Regulation, Basic Results

1. Introduction

The current macroeconomic changes in the agricultural sector, as a result of new economic conditions, the introduction of modern digital technologies into each sector, have a significant impact on the development of production and economic relations in agriculture. An objective assessment of the reforms being carried out in the agricultural sector, the identification of the conditions and determining factors for their development are the main needs of the present time, and in order to provide the constantly growing world population with food in these conditions, it is necessary to develop new approaches to the development of the agricultural sector. In order to objectively assess the work being carried out in the agricultural sector, registration in agriculture is the main need of the present time[1].

The most important direction of development of the agricultural sector is agricultural registration, which requires scientific and practical substantiation within the framework of the conceptual tasks facing the sector. The results of agricultural registration provide accurate statistical data describing the lower administrative-territorial level, data for conducting a comparative analysis of current statistical indicators in agriculture. Also, agricultural registration is a method that ensures the quality, reliability, and accuracy of agricultural statistics[2].

The questionnaires are filled out by verbal questions and answers with respondents during a visit to the registered facilities. In cases where the respondent does not agree to answer all or some of the questions of the registration questionnaire, the respondent should be given explanations, as far as possible, about the nature and significance of the observation and the necessity of the information provided by him for statistical analysis[3].

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2. Material and Methods

During the research, proposals were prepared to ensure the quality, reliability, and accuracy of agricultural registration and agricultural statistics indicators using methods such as monographic analysis, expert and systematic analysis, problem situation study, theoretical generalization, processing of conclusions, description, and abstract-logical analysis[4].

3. Results and Discussion

If we look at the history of registration in the agricultural sector, from ancient times, information about the national wealth of any state has been of decisive importance in the history of its formation and development. Knowledge about the population, land area and material wealth is of great importance in state management. Other sources cite that indicators on the state of agriculture, arable land, crop types, and livestock numbers were formed in the United States in 1840 through the agricultural registration exercise. According to Russian historians, the collection of indicators on the state of agriculture was carried out in the 9th century. The first farm register in Russia was formed in 1245-1287, the next one in the 14th-15th centuries[5].

For many years, agricultural indicators have been a necessity for many countries in making important decisions. This need led to the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on October 16, 1945. The main goals and objectives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are to reduce poverty and hunger in the world by developing agricultural activities and solving the problem of food security. The organization also develops international recommendations for agricultural registration. Based on the recommendations of the UN FAO, agricultural registration activities have been ongoing in the international community for many years. The dynamics presented below show the registration activities carried out in the international community over the years [6].

The results of our research show that, based on the data of the National Statistics Committee, according to preliminary data, the total volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) in January-December 2024 amounted to 467,041.5 billion soums, including agriculture and animal husbandry, hunting and services provided in these areas - 451,019.6 billion soums, forestry - 11,778.4 billion soums, and fisheries - 4,243.5 billion soums. In January-December 2024, the volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) increased by 103.1% compared to the same period last year, including agriculture and livestock breeding, hunting and services provided in these areas - 103.1%, forestry - 103.0%, and fisheries - 97.2%[7].

In January-December 2024, farms of all categories produced 8,855.2 thousand tons of grain crops (4.8% more than in January-December 2023), 3,716.8 thousand tons of potatoes (4.0% more), 11,994.8 thousand tons of vegetables (3.8% more), 2,683.6 thousand tons of melon crops (5.1% more), 3,271.2 thousand tons of fruits and berries (4.8% more), 1,825.8 thousand tons of grapes (5.4% more), and 2,938.1 thousand tons of cotton (raw material) (20.8% less) in calculated weight Table 1 [8].

Table 1. The main crops grown in January-December 2024 types of agricultural products (in %).

	All types of farms		including:					
			farmer farms		peasant and household farms		organizations implementing , agricuitural activities	
	thousand tons	growth rate in % ба	thousand tons	growth rate in % 6a	thousand tons	growth rate in %6a	thousand tons	growth rate in %6a
Grain crops	8,855.2	104.8	7,024.6	104.8	733.6	106.2	1,097.0	103.3
Potatoes	3 716,8	104.1	1,060.3	104.8	1,659.9	105.2	996.5	100.3
Vegetables	8,188.3	104.3	4,442.8	106.0	6,988.1	103.7	563.9	99.2
Gourd crops	2,683.6	104.5	1,516.7	107.1	1,020.8	104.1	147.1	106.6
Fruit and berries	3,271.2	104.3	1,470.2	104.7	1,667.0	103.9	133.7	102.8
Grapes	1,825.8	104.5	834.9	104.8	940.5	103.5	50.4	102.4

Based on our analysis above, the goals and objectives of registration in the agricultural sector are as follows:

- Further improve the quality, reliability and transparency of agricultural statistics;
- Expanding and improving the accurate statistical database with sub-administrative and territorial characteristics in order to assess the structural state of agriculture in the regions and assist in the development of rural development programs;
- To be able to compare the agricultural sector with statistical data used in international experiments;
- Preparation of short, medium and long-term forecasts, programs and indicative planning for the development of infrastructure serving the agricultural sector, effective use of resources and their deployment;
- Formulating national sustainable development goals and monitoring their implementation;
- The organization of registration as a preliminary test between registration periods, the creation of a statistical database for conducting selective observations [9].

The legal basis for registration in the agricultural sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5853 dated October 23, 2019 “On approval of the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030”[10], and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 104 dated February 26, 2021 “On measures to expand and improve the statistical database in the agricultural sector”[11].

Also, the results of our analysis show that the grain crops grown in our country, grain crops grown in all categories of farms in January-December 2024 amounted to 8,855.2 thousand tons, or 104.8% compared to the corresponding period in 2023. Compared to the corresponding period in 2023, during the indicated periods, an increase of 4.8% was recorded in farms, 6.2% in dehkan and homestead farms, and 3.3% in organizations carrying out agricultural activities[12].

The leader among the regions in terms of grain crops was Fergana region. Its share in the total volume of grain crops was 11.3%. At the same time, a high share was recorded in Samarkand (10.2%), Kashkadarya (10.1%), Surkhandarya (8.9%), Jizzakh (8.3%) and Namangan (8.3%) regions. A low share in the total volume was observed in Navoi region (3.0%) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3.9%). High growth rates were recorded in

Khorezm region (117.1%), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (108.9%), Namangan (107.1%), Kashkadarya (106.4%), Fergana (105.8%) and Bukhara (104.8%) regions [13].

The preparatory stage of agricultural registration includes the development of regulatory, legal and scientific and methodological documents, training of personnel involved in the registration process based on training programs, creation of a computer program, pilot agricultural registration and analysis of its results, and improvement of methodological documents on this basis, the implementation of the registration event directly in the agricultural sector at the main stage, i.e. collection of primary data on agricultural activities, the preparation of initial data for agricultural registration at the final stage, summarization of registration results, entry of primary data into an electronic database, analysis of data, and official publication of the final results [14].

Monitoring the quality of questionnaires filled out by registrants using a tablet device based on selective observation. They are trained in using a tablet device, filling out a questionnaire and other registration documents. Respondents who visit the territory assigned to the instructional site visit housing and economic entities located in their assigned territory and enter data into the tablet device by asking respondents questions in the questionnaire [15].

The main results and benefits of the agricultural census are as follows:

1. Legal status in accordance with the law - when a farmer, business is registered as a legal entity or sole proprietor, it becomes easier to conduct legal activities, conclude contracts, and defend oneself in court.
2. Access to government assistance and subsidies - many states will have subsidies, grants, and soft loan programs available for registered certified farmers.
3. Bank loans and financial products - it is more convenient for listed entities to apply for farmer loans, leasing, or special financing for agriculture from banks.
4. Tax incentives and regime - in many cases, there are special tax regimes, preferential rates or pre-tax plans for agriculture (varies by country).
5. Protecting land and land rights - a list is important when licensing land, lending it out, or formalizing lease agreements.
6. Agroinsurance and risk protection - registered farmers are often eligible for agroinsurance and other risk mitigation services.
7. Access to the market and costs (supply chain) - formal documents are required when concluding contracts with supermarkets, cooperative buyers or exporters;
8. Accounting and financial relief - the ability to maintain accurate accounting, reporting for subsidies, and rational cost management.
9. Additional services and advice - agronomic advice, training, technology and scientific support are often offered first to listed farms.
10. Certification and product quality assurance - obtaining certification according to organic, international or local standards requires official status.
11. Labor rights and social protection - it will be easier to conclude formal contracts with employees, cover social taxes and pension contributions.
12. Credibility and reputation - a trustworthy appearance to customers, partners, and local government - increases opportunities for trade and collaboration.

4. Conclusion

Agricultural census is a comprehensive statistical survey conducted simultaneously throughout the republic using a single program and methodology in order to obtain complete and objective information about the state and structure of agriculture, the availability of its resource potential and their use. According to FAO recommendations, an agricultural census should be conducted once every 10 years, and census activities should cover producers providing at least 95-98 percent of the country's gross agricultural output. In this regard, once every 10 years, since 1930, initially by the International Institute of

Agriculture, and since 1950 by FAO, World Agricultural Census programs have been developed, and census programs have been constantly improved.

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