



scientific journal
Issue 12 Economics and Finance 2018



2018

ISSN 2311-3413 - Economics and Finance - 2018 - № 12

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JEL Classification: A21

Shadmanova G., Rakhmankulova B., Karimova X., Ziyeva S. Senior Lecturer at Department of Management, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, Uzbekistan

LEGAL AND ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION AGRICULTURE AND WATER MANAGEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE MECHANISM PRODUCTION STATE ORDERS

Abstract. As part of the overall development strategy of the country, the government of Uzbekistan has designated agriculture as one of the priority areas. It constantly modernizes and restructures this sector in order to increase its productivity without harming the environment. More than 80% of the agricultural land in Uzbekistan is irrigated and the availability of high-quality and sufficient water resources is one of the main factors limiting its development. Overcoming this obstacle is achieved at the cost of serious efforts that lead to the creation and reconstruction of impressive infrastructures for regulating the flow and storage of water, as well as for water conservation measures.

Key words: agrarian relations, water conservation, agriculture, the mechanism, the production of products for state order.

Introduction. Economists in many countries around the world have devoted a lot of research to the problems of improving agrarian relations and the interaction of agriculture with related sectors. The tightening of environmental requirements, the depletion of freshwater sources for the needs of agriculture have made these problems also in demand in the scientific circles of Uzbekistan. Along with the study of these areas by domestic scientists, in recent years a number of international organizations have been paying attention to the study of these issues. In particular, ZEP-UNESCO experts analyzed the possibility of reducing government subsidies for the production of raw cotton by reducing acreage and saving water and compensating for it by increasing the profitability of the textile industry in the context of improving the production of finished textile products with high added value.

Literature Review. The theoretical, methodological and methodological foundations of the efficiency of agricultural production, as well as the ways to improve it, were studied by agricultural economists such as: N.P. Aleksandrov, V.R. Boev, B.B. Baseev, I.N. Buzdalov, V.P. Vasilevko, V.A. Dobryyn, A.P. Zinchenko, G.G. Kotov, V.Y. Mercy, A.A. Nikonov, K.P. Obolensky, V.A. Svobodina, I.G. Ushachiy.

Accumulated theoretical and methodological potential serves as a good basis for analyzing production efficiency. At the same time, as a result of the economic transformations of the last decade, the conditions for the formation of production costs have changed significantly, the disparity of prices has intensified, and the integration processes have been further developed. All this taken together necessitates further research aimed at optimizing the size of production sectors, the

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their land holdings increased significantly. There was a consolidation of farms. At the beginning of 2011 the number of farms amounted to 66,34, they carry out agricultural production activities with 3894.4 thousand hectares of land.

According to the State Statistics Committee, the share of dekhkan farms in the structure of gross agricultural production is 62.9%, farms - 35.0%, and other agricultural enterprises - 2.1%. In the total volume of agricultural production, the share of livestock production was 40.6%. The share of cattle in dekhkan farms in the total livestock amounted to 93.4%, in farms - 5.9%. Thus, the agriculture of Uzbekistan is a multi-structured production, based mainly on private ownership of the means of production and state ownership of land. The legislative basis of agriculture mainly consists of the Land Code, the laws "On Land", "On Farm", "On dekhkan farm". In addition, the production of basic crops is governed by annual government decisions. The main law regulating activities in the field of water management is the Law "On Water and Water Use".

The most important legislative act directly related to agriculture, and more specifically to the form of ownership of the main means, without which production itself cannot be, namely the land, is the Land Code adopted in 1998. According to it, the land in Uzbekistan is state property - national wealth. It is not subject to sale, exchange, donation, pledge, except for cases established by state acts. Legal entities may have land on the basis of permanent ownership, permanent or term use, lease and property, in accordance with this Code.

Land use is paid and is charged in the form of an annual land tax, the size of which is determined depending on the quality, location and water availability of the land plot.

The main agricultural enterprise producing commodity products are farms. The Law "On Farm" defines the basic norms of its creation and activity.

It has been determined that land plots are leased for farms of up to 50 years, but not less than 30 years. The size of land allocated to them should be for specializing in the production of cotton and grain at least 30 hectares and in the production of fruits and vegetables and grapes - 5 hectares. Initially, both the lease term and the size of land were smaller. The practice of developing farms has made its own adjustments to the norms of the law. The latest revision of the Law "On Farm" is in 2009.

The most numerous are dekhkan farms, which have acquired the current status with the adoption of the Law "On Dekhkan Farms". The main task of dekhkan farms is to meet their own needs in agricultural products. And with this, they currently produce a lot of marketable products, and for some types are dominant. Dekhkan farms are allocated land on the terms of lifelong inherited possession, its size is not more than 0.35 ha on irrigated and not more than 0.5 ha on non-irrigated land, and in the steppe and desert zone no more than 1 ha of non-irrigated pasture.

Dekhkan farms, unlike farmers, do not have the right to attract hired labor.

The Law "On Water and Water Use" was adopted in 1993, a number of changes were subsequently made, the last of which - in 2009. The Law states that water is state property - national wealth. The powers of the state authorities - the City Majlis (Parliament) of the country, the Cabinet of Ministers and the local

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Shadmanova G., Rakhmankulova B., Karimova X., Ziyeva S. LEGAL AND ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION AGRICULTURE AND WATER MANAGEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE MECHANISM PRODUCTION STATE ORDERS... ANALYSIS OF ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS IN THE FIELD OF AIR TRANSPORTATION IN COMPARISON WITH THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PR PROMOTIONS... THEORETICAL-APPLIED ASPECTS TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT PROJECT... MAIN PARAMETERS OF THE REGIONAL MECHANISM INCREASING THE INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS RAILWAY TRANSPORT... STATE OF THE MORTGAGE LENDING MARKET IN RUSSIA... THE ACCOUNTING OF DEPOSIT OPERATIONS... SUPPORTING GENDER PARITY IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT... ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTING AND ANALYTICAL PROVISIONS FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OF THE SERVICE-ORIENTED ENTERPRISE

competitiveness of products, regulation of market relations that contribute to improving the efficiency of agricultural production.

Materials and Methods. In the process of working on the topic, depending on the tasks to be solved, various methods, methods and techniques of economic research were used: monographic, economic-mathematical, comparative, design-constructive, experimental analysis. In the content plan, each of the presented methods, methods and techniques was used to solve the following tasks: monographic, comparative analysis, design-calculation, experimental.

Analysis and Discussion. Considering the important role of agriculture in the country's economy, the government of the republic from the first days of independence paid special attention to the reform of this industry. At the same time, a step-by-step and consistent approach was provided to address this issue.

This was expressed, first of all, in the fact that it was not the shock method that was used during the transition from administrative to market management methods, from collective-cooperative, but essentially state-owned, to private ownership.

Secondly, the state, acting as the main driving force in the implementation of these reforms, achieved organization of these processes and was guided by the need to respect both the economic and social aspects of the problem. If a number of post-Soviet countries were characterized by a one-step transition from the former forms of farming to farming, Uzbekistan went through the following stages over the past 20 years. The period from the beginning of the 1990s to 1998 was a period of mainly improving collective forms of farming, taking into account the transition to market relations and the beginning of the formation of farms. This period is also characterized by the strengthening of personal subsidiary farms of dekhkans, thanks to the streamlining of land allotments allocated to them and an increase in their size. State farms were liquidated and various forms (corporation, partnerships, cooperatives), but essentially the same (collective) farms, were formed on their basis.

In 1998, with the adoption of the laws "On shirkatniy farm", "On farm", "On dekhkan farm", a new stage began in the reform of the agrarian sector. All collective farms were converted to shirkats. Their main distinguishing feature was the fact that all members of these farms, depending on their personal contribution, began to own a certain number of shares, this determined their share in total collective ownership and in accordance with their shares they could receive dividends on the basis of the activity of the farm. In essence, they were similar to joint-stock companies.

Along with this, due to the presence of a legislative framework, farms began to develop rapidly. On the basis of personal subsidiary farms, dekhkan farms began to be created both with legal rights and without legal rights.

The infrastructure necessary for their activities began to form, market methods began to function, such as bankruptcy, reorganization, and in relation to agricultural enterprises.

The next stage of the reform of the agricultural sector, which dates back to 2004, is connected with the liquidation of shirkats and the creation of farms on their basis. Moreover, if initially the majority of members of shirkat farms, having received land, began independently as a farm to conduct economic activity, then, as a result of natural selection, the number of economic entities significantly decreased.

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Conclusion. Thus, in principle, by maintaining the existing state order mechanism, but by significantly improving it, it is possible to achieve a substantial increase in the efficiency of agriculture without unnecessary costs.

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