

TOOLS FOR DEVELOPING A STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

¹Dilshod Elov, ²Shoira Olimjanova, ³Gauhar Jannazarova

Abstract -The article substantiates the position that the development strategy of agricultural production is part of a comprehensive program of socio-economic development of territories. It developed a methodological approach to developing a strategy for the development of regional agro-industrial production, which involves assessing the starting conditions and economic prerequisites for development, due to regional factors, as well as the influence of external conditions.

Keywords: development strategy, priorities of the region, agricultural production, territory, structure, climatic zoning, differentiation, agricultural cooperation.

I INTRODUCTION

The long-term goals of the socio-economic development of the region should correspond to its strategic choice. It is about substantiating the list of priority functions that the region will implement in the medium and long term, which should in turn ensure the achievement of the main goals of its comprehensive socio-economic development.

The content of the strategy for socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, formulated in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021, consists in the implementation of Modernization and intensive development of agriculture, which provides for:

- the deepening of structural reforms and the dynamic development of agricultural production, further strengthening the country's food security, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, significantly increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector;

- further optimization of sown areas, aimed at reducing the sown area for cotton and cereal crops, with the placement of potatoes, vegetables, fodder and oilseeds, as well as new intensive orchards and vineyards on the liberated lands;

- extending research work on the creation and introduction of new breeding varieties of crops and animal breeds with high productivity, resistance to diseases and pests, adapted to local soil, climatic and environmental conditions;

¹ PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Mirzo Ulugbek National University of Uzbekistan
(+99890)-9090086, elov.dilshod@mail.ru

² PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Mirzo Ulugbek National University of Uzbekistan

³ Senior Lecturer, National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

- stimulating and creating favorable conditions for the development of farms, especially multidisciplinary ones, engaged in both agricultural production and processing, procurement, storage, marketing, construction work and the provision of services;

- realization of investment projects for the construction of new, reconstruction and modernization of existing processing enterprises, equipped with the most advanced high-tech equipment for deeper processing of agricultural products, the production of semi-finished products and finished food products, as well as packaging products;

- Further expansion of the infrastructure for the storage, transportation and marketing of agricultural products, the provision of agrochemical, financial and other modern market services;

- further improvement of the reclamation state of irrigated lands, development of a network of reclamation and irrigation facilities, the widespread introduction of intensive methods in agricultural production, primarily modern water- and resource-saving agricultural technologies, the use of high-performance agricultural equipment;

- the adoption of systemic measures to mitigate the negative impact of global climate change and the drying up of the Aral Sea on the development of agriculture and the life of the population.

Purpose of work: development of scientific and methodological approaches and practical recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the development strategy of agricultural production of the Kashkadarya region in the context of economic liberalization.

Object of study: enterprises of the agro-industrial complex of Kashkadarya region.

Research methods: retrospective, systemic and comparative analysis, expert estimates, design and construction, monographic and cartographic methods, index ranking method and others.

The transition to a market management system, a change in the place and role of regions in the economic life of society could not but lead to regionalization of economic processes associated with the strengthening of the interconnectedness and interdependence of regions as parts of a single national economic system. According to Sadykov A.M. "The strategy of territorial development of Uzbekistan should be developed on the basis of the concept of integrated and balanced development of regions, the effective use of natural, economic and demographic potential, taking into account the medium-term and long-term forecast of the development of the national and world economy".

The organization of production, its complexity and availability of qualified personnel, the degree of utilization of production capacities and regional innovative potential depend on management at the regional level. In this regard, in the framework of the general administrative reform, the reform of local government bodies was important. The main tasks of local government in the decentralization of territorial administration are:

- improving the level and quality of life of the population;
- ensuring the effective functioning and progressive growth of the economy of the territories;
- the formation of conditions and prerequisites for the sustainable development of regions, cities and areas;
- realization of structural, investment and scientific-technical policy

The stability of the development trends of the region depends not only on its taxonomic rank, but also on the totality of socio-demographic, natural-resource (including land-water), material-technical, technological,

agricultural, environmental and other potentials. The larger the aggregate potential, the objectively higher the inertia of development, the reliability of regional development indicators in the future.

The development and formation of the regional structure of the agro-industrial complex in Uzbekistan took place in a difficult way. Modern problems of the development of agro-industrial production in the regions requires studying the impact of property transformation and improving economic relations in the agricultural sector. A special analysis is required of the role of the agro-industrial complex in increasing the competitiveness of the region's economy, taking into account its current state and the rational use of production and economic potential.

In connection with the transformation of the institutional foundations, the functioning of the national economy is changing the conditions and principles of work, tasks and forms of organization of regional agro-industrial production. This is reflected in the implementation of the agrarian policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, where one of the priority areas is ensuring the food security of the country.

The analysis of scientific literature allowed us to identify and classify the factors holding back the development of agro-industrial production in the regions (Fig. 1.).

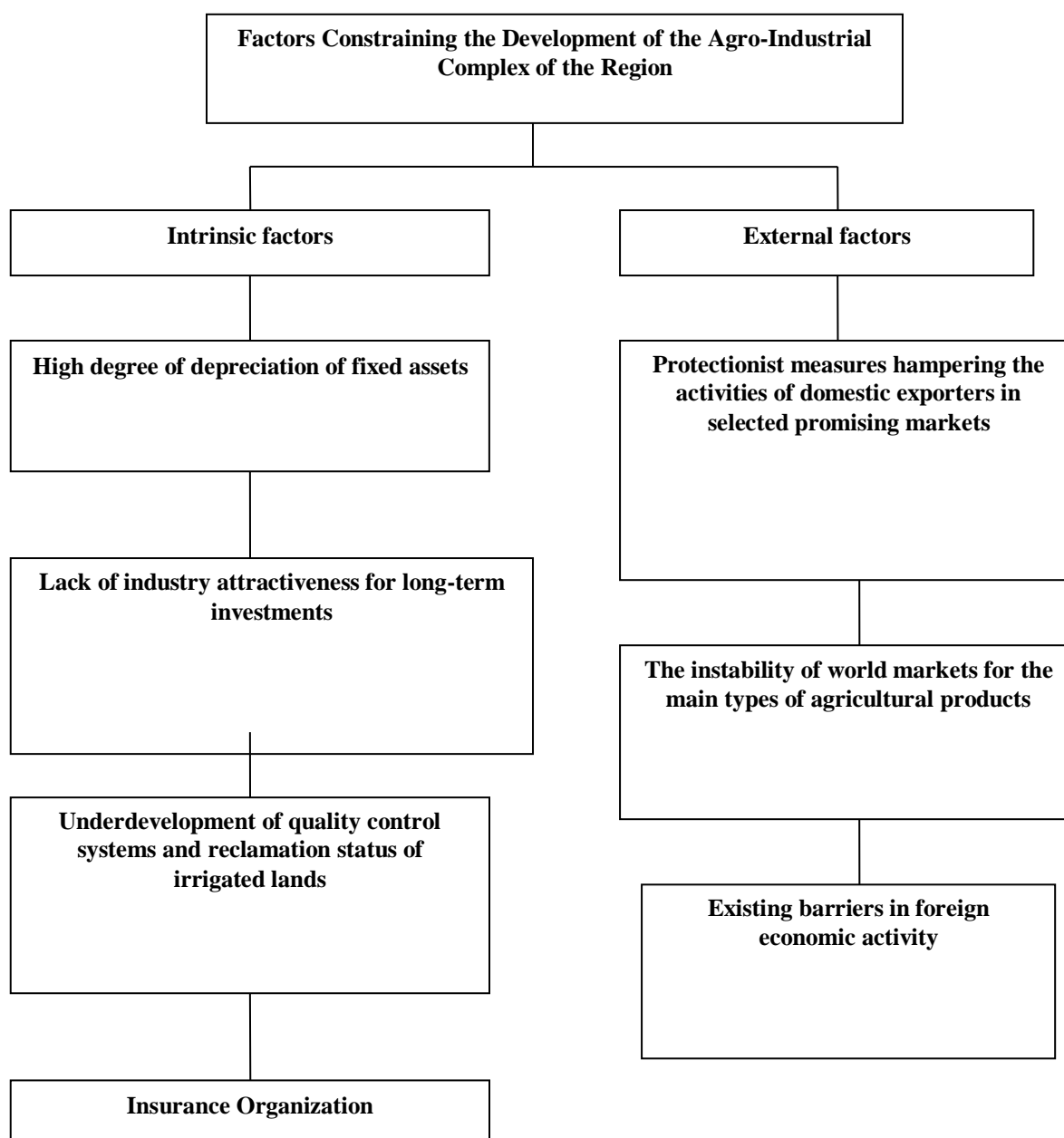


Figure 1: Factors holding back the development of the agro-industrial complex of the region.

Source: compiled by the author based on a synthesis of scientific literature

Among such factors, one can single out, firstly, material and technical difficulties: domestic agricultural machinery does not produce in sufficient quantities small- and medium-sized equipment that meets the needs of farms and dekhkan farms. Existing leasing companies and service machinery and tractor parks do not fully meet the needs, especially for mini equipment, or because of their monopoly position, they set inflated prices, far exceeding the solvent level of consumers.

Secondly, farms lack their own working capital, and the possibility of obtaining a loan is limited. This is due either to the fact that economic entities do not fit into the conditions for granting loans, or with deficiencies in credit resources of the respective banks.

Thirdly, there is a shortage of information and marketing services: manufacturers have little knowledge of know-how, equipment and technologies; poorly guided in the tax, customs, credit systems and changes occurring here; insufficient information on the needs of the domestic and foreign markets for various types of goods.

Fourth, the market infrastructure for agricultural enterprises of the regions is underdeveloped, including procurement, banking, consulting, insurance, etc.

Under the current conditions, the question inevitably arises of studying the cause-effect relationships of the problems of the development of agricultural production in the region. The generalization of world experience indicates that one of the effective tools for analyzing cause-effect relationships in the development of the agrarian sector in a modern market economy is the matrix approach.

Matrix List:

A1. Causality of problems (problem tree)

A2. Indicators (indicators) characterizing the state

A3. Existing programs and measures aimed at solving problems

AT 4. Priority areas for the development of the industry / sector in the medium term. And measures to eliminate existing problems (visions and suggestions)

AT 5. The main indicators characterizing the expected (B4) new state (targets)

C6. Control plan of measures for priority areas of industry / sphere development

C7 Indicators (indicators) reflecting the achievement of goals (Fig. 2.).

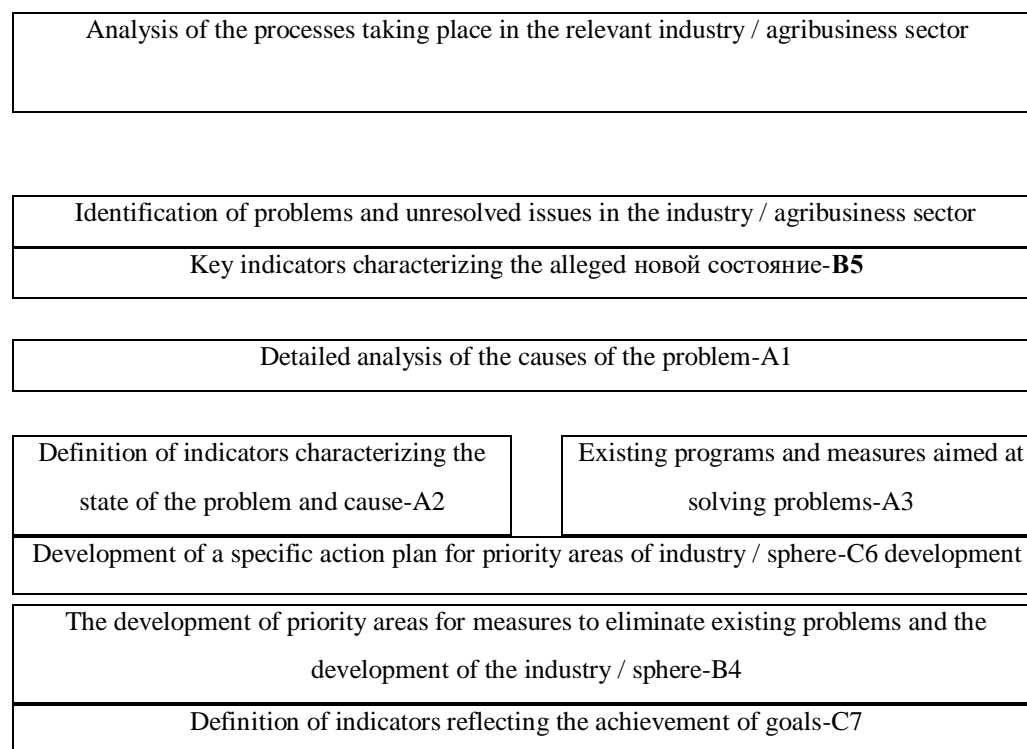


Figure 2: The technological scheme of the analysis of causal relationships in the development of the agricultural sector

Source: compiled by the author based on a synthesis of scientific literature

When analyzing the distribution of shares of gross agricultural output by territory by farm category, it was observed that in 2016, the highest rates in all territories were in dekhkan (personal subsidiary) farms. The highest rates are in the Surkhandarya (73.9%), Navoi (71.9%), and Bukhara (70.8%) regions.

An analysis of the share of farms in gross agricultural output in relation to all categories of farms showed that the highest rates are in the Samarkand (39.9%), Syrdarya (37.5%) and Kashkadarya (37.1%) regions (figure -3).

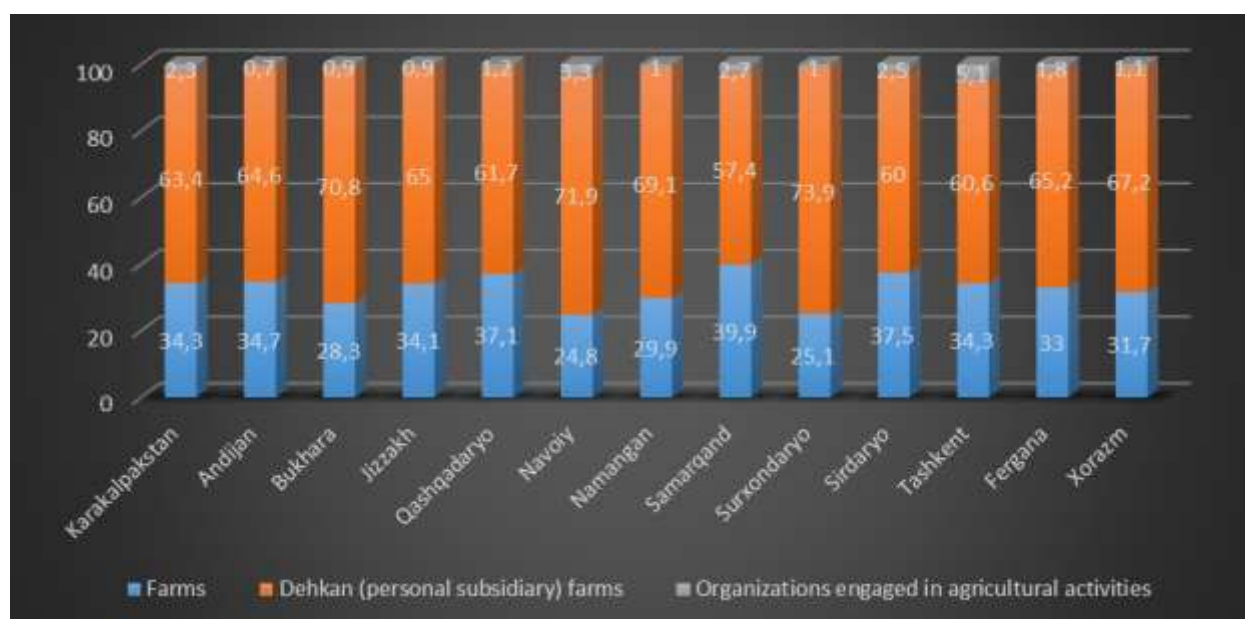


Figure 3: Distribution of gross agricultural output by farm category in 2016
(share in relation to all categories of farms, in percent)

Source: according to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Also, in 2016, in the structure of gross agricultural output, the share of crop production increased to 61.2 percent compared to 50.2 percent in 2000 and, accordingly, during the same period, the share of livestock production decreased to 38.8 percent compared to 49.8 percent (figure-3).

Gross agricultural output is a general indicator of the volume of production produced by entities engaged in agricultural activity, which is the value of the volume of crop and livestock production in the reporting period.

As a result of measures taken to reform agriculture to diversify production, improve the reclamation state of the land, introduce modern highly efficient agricultural technologies and strengthen the material and technical base of farms, the gross agricultural output in 2016 amounted to 47,486.1 billion soums, an increase of 2.7 times compared to 2000. Including the volume of crop production amounted to 29042.4 billion soums (2.8 rubles), livestock products - 18443.7 billion soums (2.6 rubles). In 2010-2016 agricultural production volumes steadily increased, while the growth was 6-7 percent per year (Figure-4).

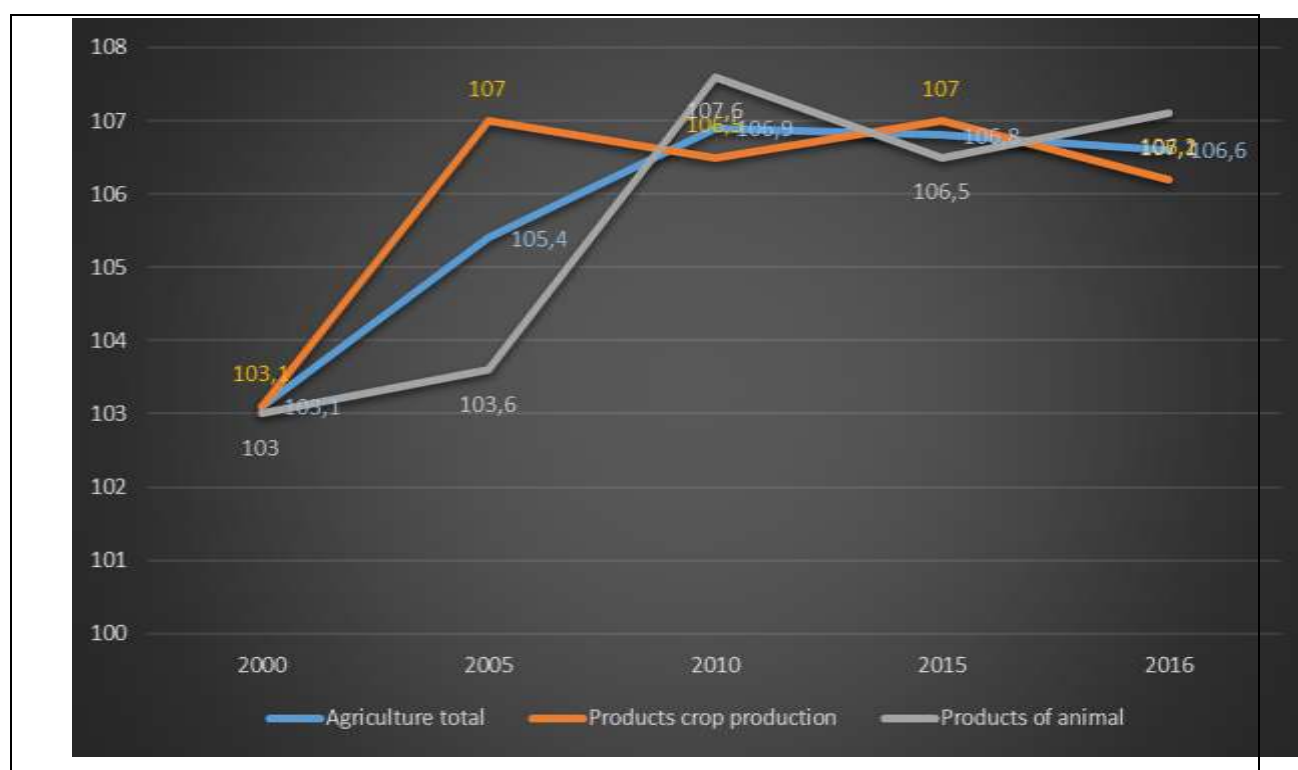


Figure 4: The growth rate of gross agricultural output in 2000-2016

Source: according to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Analysis of agricultural production by category of farms showed that year after year there is an increase in the share of farms, in turn, the proportion of organizations engaged in agricultural activities is decreasing. The reduction in the land area of the existing low-profit agricultural organizations of the republic, as well as the creation on their basis of multidisciplinary farms with a solid material and technical base, was reflected in an increase in the share of farms in the total gross agricultural output in 2016 to 32.9 percent compared to 5, 5 percent in 2000 and a decrease in the share of organizations engaged in agricultural activities in 2016 to 2.0 percent compared to 27.8 percent in 2000 (Figure 4).

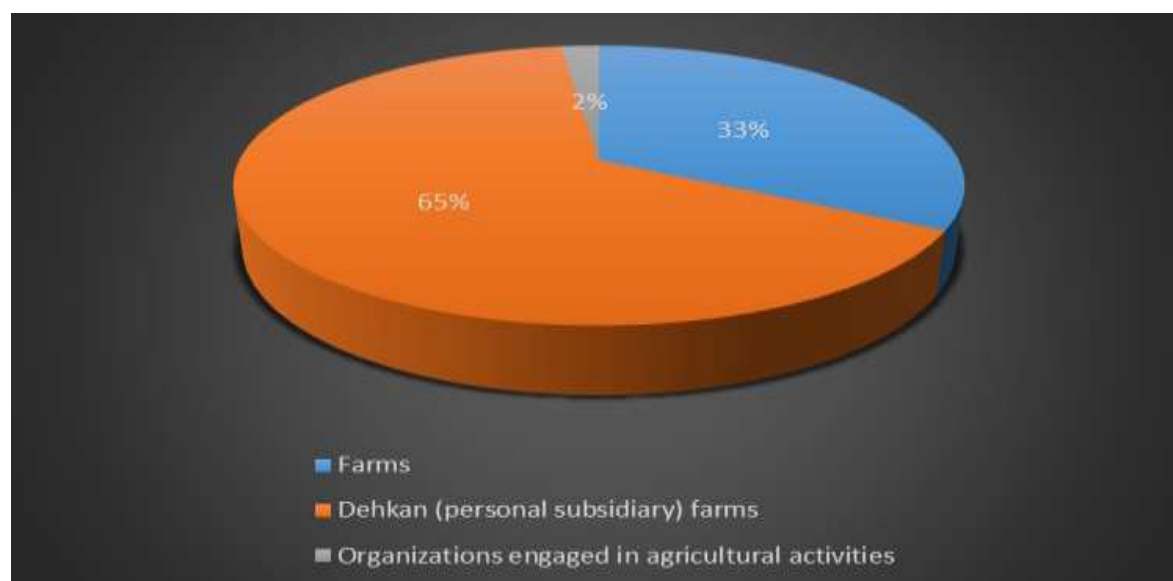


Figure 5: Distribution of gross agricultural output by farm category in 2016

Source: according to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In this regard, an important task arises of regulating the processes of functioning and development of the agro-industrial complex by regional authorities. At the same time, the development strategy of the branches of the regional agro-industrial complex and the assessment of various options for its development prospects are of great importance.

The economic reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan objectively contribute to increasing attention to the territorial aspect of governance, including its most important function - forecasting. This trend is objective in nature, since the mechanism of formation of a market equilibrium of supply and demand does not allow providing an effective solution to the problems of the complex development of administrative-territorial formations of various ranks.

Therefore, regional development strategies is a priority function of managing the region, consisting of forecasting and analytical activities, the result of which is the concept, program and forecasts of the socio-economic development of the region. According to A.G. Granberg, forecasts of regional development should cover all aspects of the regional reproduction process (Table 1.).

Table 1: The system of forecasts of territorial and regional development

Level and section of the economy prognosis period	National economy as a whole	Territorial section of the national economy	Region
Early	Strategy	Strategy Comprehensive Forecast	Strategy

		General scheme The population	
Medium term	Program Forecast	Comprehensive Forecast Territorial scheme Development	Forecast
Short	Прогноз	Harmonized system regional forecasts	Forecast

Source: compiled by A.G. Granberg

During their development, various documents are used, for example: a strategy for improving the welfare of the population, targeted programs for the development of social and industrial infrastructure, the development of farms, small business and private entrepreneurship, etc.

However, an analysis of the situation in the field of regional forecasting shows that insufficient attention is paid to the study of the problems of scientific support for strategic management of the country's region. This is reflected in the lack of research and development in this direction. As T. Akhmedov and B. Ganiev note: "There is no methodological base for research and forecasting of regional development. The implementation of strategic functions (analysis of the situation and trends, development of strategies and forecasts for regional development, the introduction of monitoring and indicative indicators, etc.) is not supported by the necessary unified methodological base."

The correct choice of the strategy for the development of agricultural production allows you to concentrate efforts and resources on realizing the potential for economic development and thereby ensure the effective development of regions in market conditions. During the development of the strategy, the place, role and functions of the regions in the new economic conditions are identified, strategic priorities for the development of agricultural production in the region in the transforming economy are determined, economic, financial and organizational mechanisms for implementing the strategy in the new institutional environment are substantiated. Of course, the strategy for the development of agro-industrial production in a particular region should organically fit into the country's development strategy and be a single whole with it.

In its most general form, the essence of the concept of strategic development of agro-industrial production in a region can be reduced to a specific form of scientific knowledge about the nature of the development of a region. The study of the problem of the formation of the concept with the aim of its use in the practice of strategic management of agricultural production in the region requires the specification of this definition, consideration as the result of scientific knowledge about the strategic prospects of regional development and as a forecast document containing a description of this result. This approach is due to the lack of methodological approaches to determining strategic goals and priorities in the development of agricultural production in the regions, and the mechanisms for its implementation.

In order to prepare an information-analytical base for the formation of a regional strategy for the development of agro-industrial production, it is necessary to carry out a number of analytical works. The following types are distinguished:

- analysis of the historical aspect of the development of the region. The historical approach is aimed at studying the genesis of the region, the driving forces and factors of its formation, formation, development. In turn, the structural-functional approach in the systemic methodology is one of the leading in the study of the essence of complex systems. As you know, the essential characteristics of a region as a complex system are its qualitative attributes, properties, functions performed by it, which are the result of the special organization of the system of elements included in it. The systematic approach explains this phenomenon by the property of the emergence of systems, that is, the appearance in systems of properties that are not a continuation of the properties of the elements included in its composition, but arising from their organization.

Using the historical approach in conjunction with the structural-functional and systemic allows you to connect the emergence of a new quality in the development of agro-industrial production in the region over time with changes in its structural and functional organization, to come to an understanding of the laws of institutional changes, taking into account the influence of the external environment;

- SWOT analysis of the specifics of the socio-economic situation, the growth potential and the development of starting conditions for developing a strategy for the development of agricultural production in the region. SWOT - analysis of the specifics of the development of agro-industrial production in the region and its current state, growth potential, analysis of the starting conditions for developing a strategy is an effective and affordable way to assess the problem situation in the agricultural sectors. It is considered as an important business technology for assessing the initial state, unused resources and threats to activities, designed to fill information gaps and complement traditional analysis methods;

- analysis of key “growth points” and possible centers for the formation of agro-industrial regional clusters. The search for key “points of growth” to increase competitiveness may begin not only at the level of agricultural sectors, but also at specific competitive products (goods, works, services) produced in the region. Having identified the most promising group among the nomenclature, manufactured and exported agro-industrial products, it is necessary to create favorable conditions for their producers to ensure the maximum level within regional cooperation ties and a multiplier effect in related industries of the region. For the economy of a single territory, clusters act as “growth points” of the domestic market, because after the first, new clusters are often formed and the competitiveness of the agro-industrial production of the region as a whole increases;

- assessment of the competitive potential of agro-industrial production in the region. The initial stage is the selection of a set of characteristics by which a comparative assessment of the agro-industrial production of the regions will be carried out. The conceptual basis in determining the characteristics and approaches to assessing competitiveness is the understanding that the agro-industrial production of a region is a combination of the effective use of natural and economic resources (production factors), innovative potential (creating new competitive advantages), the educational complex (determining staffing), consumption (demand of foreign and domestic markets), regional infrastructure (social, industrial, market) and management et E processes.

The study of the essence and patterns of development of the object of strategic development - the region is a very important, but not the only aspect of the theory of regional forecasting. We can agree with the authors of the study on decentralization and sustainability of economic growth, which additionally note among the conditions

for creating an effective system of regional forecasting the development of an appropriate methodology and methodology, as well as solving a complex of organizational issues. Which includes:

- clear delineation of powers and ensuring a balance of power between representative and executive bodies of local government;
- effective combination of the functions of strategic regulation and organizational management in the structure of regional, district and city khokimiyats;
- effective combination and complementarity of coordinating and instrumental functions in the interaction of regional and lower khokimiyats.

The most important element of the development strategy of agricultural production in the region is the justification of its promising specialization. The general pattern of regional development of the agricultural sector is associated, in particular, with a complete or partial change in the prevailing specialization in the system of division of labor. This implies the formation of a new specialization in the region's agro-industrial production (based on the use of competitive potential), which allows it to effectively solve a wide range of socio-economic problems in the current conditions of territorial management (population growth, employment growth, export potential development, effective use of the non-irrigated zone potential, etc.). Therefore, we can make a fundamental conclusion about the possibility of "curtailing" the specialization branches of the agro-industrial production of the region (for example, reducing cotton crops in low-yielding cultivated areas). Moreover, accelerated on an intensive basis to get the development of the industry and the sphere, designed to become the "growth points" of the development of agricultural production in the region in the medium and long term. According to Rohchin V.E. and Yakishina Yu.V. a review of the region's strategic choice, involving a change in the aggregate of branches of established specialization, is essentially related to the structural restructuring of its economy, which actualizes the problem of forming the region's economy structure corresponding to its new strategic choice.

Thus, it can be noted that the strategy for the development of agricultural production in the region may contain answers to the most fundamental questions. Priority, outlined ways of their implementation will ensure the achievement of the required quality of life of the population, taking into account the growth of competitiveness of the region's agricultural production.

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