



# PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE POPULATION AND FINANCING IT BY THE STATE WAYS TO IMPROVE SUPPORT

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## Abstract:

The article mainly talks about the problems related to the cultivation of agricultural products by the state and the improvement of their financial support

**Key words:** agriculture, finance, agrarian sector, credit, potential, food products

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## I. Introduction

A significant part of the world's population is directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture by growing agricultural products, selling or buying them, delivering products to market centers, processing semi-finished and finished products from agricultural raw materials. "The main part of the world's gross domestic product is created in the agricultural sector, its total volume is almost 5.1 trillion. US dollars (6.4 percent of GDP). In this regard, the two largest countries China and India are the main producers. In China, 18 percent of the total financing of agriculture is carried out by the state, while in the USA this figure is 5 percent. This shows the importance of state financial support to agricultural enterprises.

## II. Literature study

Theoretical and practical aspects of improving the practice of state financial support of agricultural enterprises by foreign economists C.Leck, V.Moon, A.Golubev, N.V.Klimova, G.V.Bespakhotniy, N.A.Borkhunov, N. It was studied by a number of foreign scientists such as Molenaers, A.N.Sjonin, A.Maslova, B.G.Maslov<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Bespakhotniy G.V. Organizational-economic model of budget support for agriculture // Ekonomikaselskohozyaystvennykh i pererabatyvayushchikh predpriyatiy.- 2005.-No.1. - S. 11-13, Borkhunov N.A. Regionalnye osobennosti gosudarstvennoy podderzhki sel'skogo khozyaystva // APK: ekonomika, upravlenie.- 2007.- No.6. - S. 47-5., Golubev A. Zadachig osudarstvennogo upravleniya rossiyskim agrokompleksom // APK: ekonomika, upravlenie.- 2005.- No.1. - S. 33-40., Klimova N.V. Prodovolstvennaya bezopasnost - osnova obespecheniya ekonomicheskoy bezopasnosti regiona // Fundamentalnye issledovaniya.- 2012.- No. 9-1. - S. 214-219., Klimova N.V. Prodovolstvennaya bezopasnost v obespechenii konkurentosposobnosti strany // Materialy mejdunarodnoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii. - Krasnodar: KubGAU, 2011

In the scientific works of Sh.Abdullaeva, E.Shodmonov, I.Alimardonov, D.Murodova, Z.Berdinazarov, F.Akhmedov, U.Gafurov and others, the theoretical and practical methods of improving the practice of state financial support of agricultural enterprises from the Uzbek economists aspects have been studied<sup>2</sup>

## III. Research methods

This article uses grouping, logical and comparative methods of analysis, abstract-logical thinking, comparative analysis, statistics, prospective forecasting and other methods.

## IV. Results and discussions

gokohozyaystva// APK: ekonomika, upravlenie.- 2007.- No.6. - S. 47-5., Golubev A. Zadachig osudarstvennogo upravleniya rossiyskim agrokompleksom // APK: ekonomika, upravlenie.- 2005.- No.1. - S. 33-40., Klimova N.V. Prodovolstvennaya bezopasnost - osnova obespecheniya ekonomicheskoy bezopasnosti regiona // Fundamentalnye issledovaniya.- 2012.- No. 9-1. - S. 214-219., Klimova N.V. Prodovolstvennaya bezopasnost v obespechenii konkurentosposobnosti strany // Materialy mejdunarodnoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii. - Krasnodar: KubGAU, 2011

<sup>2</sup>Abdullaeva Sh.Z. International currency-credit relations. - Tashkent "ECONOMY-FINANCE", 2005.-588 p.; Shodmonov E.Sh. The main directions of increasing the activity of banks in the deepening of agrarian reforms in Uzbekistan. Iqt.f.n. science Dissertation abstract written for degree. - Tashkent BMA, 2005. - 22 p

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The results of the research are to study the theoretical basis of the state support of agricultural enterprises and to shed light on its impact on economic growth and to analyze the factors influencing the state support of agricultural enterprises and the level and directions of their influence.

**Analysis Notes:**

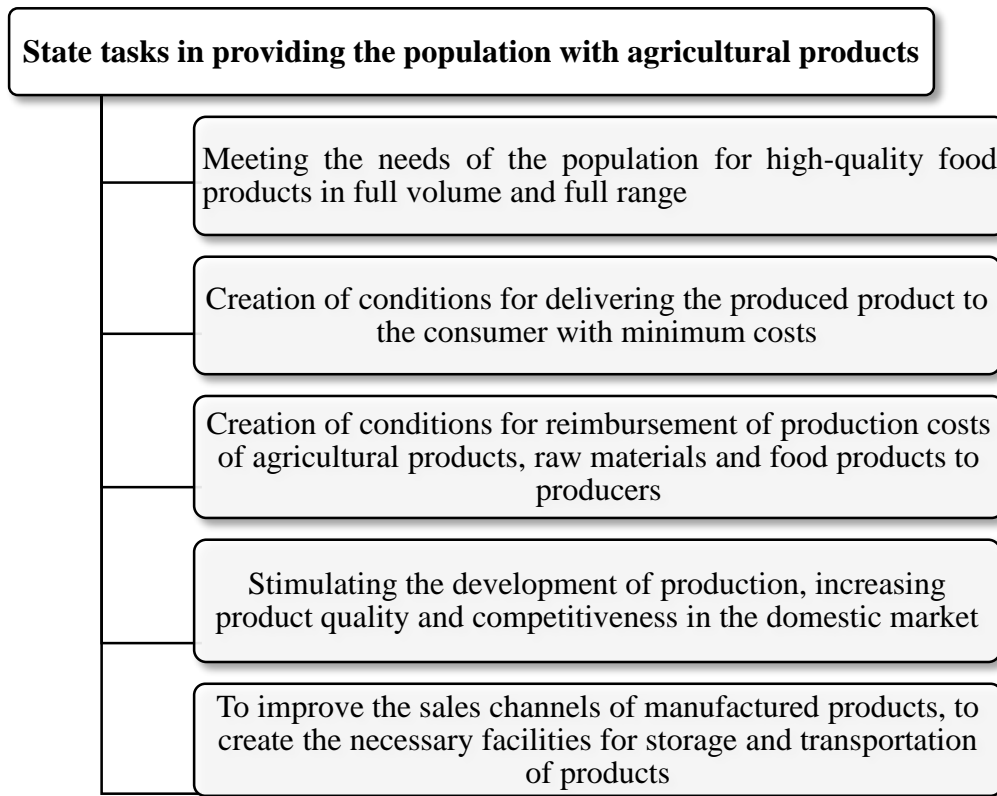
You can also review the World Bank's findings and recommendations based on its past decade of experience in agricultural insurance to provide a policy framework that can encourage and strengthen market-based, sustainable and cost-effective agricultural insurance, especially in developing countries.

In the agro-industrial complex, about 80 sectors of the national economy participate directly or indirectly in various stages of production and circulation. The agricultural

industry complex is an economic system of a complex, multi-sectoral industry consisting of three main directions:

In the first sector, means of production are created for the agricultural industry complex (engineering, mineral fertilizers, repair, construction, etc.). This sector accounts for 10% of the final product, 15% of fixed assets and 20% of the workforce.

The second direction is aimed at the production of agricultural products in commodity mass. Agricultural products supply products to 60 industries. Each agricultural worker provides external employment for another 5 people. In this sector, 50% of finished products are produced, 65% of the main production funds and 60% of the number of agricultural workers are stored in reserve.



**Figure 1. The most important tasks of the state in providing the population with agricultural products**

The implementation of these tasks regulates economic relations at all stages, from the production of agricultural products to the consumer. Today, economic and economic relations between the participants of the

agricultural market and the wholesale and retail trade enterprises in the agro-industrial complex are formed spontaneously, unfortunately, without taking into account the interests of local producers. Currently, the most effective way to



regulate economic relations between market participants is to supply products through wholesale intermediaries in logistics centers.

According to the preliminary data, the gross agricultural products of the Republic amounted to 9666.5 billion soums in 2020. In particular, agricultural products amounted to

4,443 billion soums, livestock products to 5,223.5 billion soums, that is, 54% of gross agricultural products. The Republic of Karakalpakstan recorded the lowest rate of agricultural production in the last five years. In 2015, its share in gross agriculture was 3.3 percent, and by 2019, this indicator was 3.8 percent.

**Table 1.**  
**Production of agricultural products and the share of total cultivated area in the cross-section of regions<sup>3</sup>**

Areas	Total planted area		Production of agricultural products		Production of agricultural products		Total planted area	
	2016				2019			
	thousand hectares	%	billion soums	%	thousand hectares	%	billion soums	%
Republic of Karakalpakstan	256,3	6,9	3929,8	3,4	263,7	8,0	8208,1	3,8
Andijan	230	6,2	11873,4	10,3	217,3	6,6	23686,7	11,0
Buxara	240,8	6,5	9812,2	8,5	238,7	7,2	19182,1	8,9
Jizzax	401,1	10,8	6827,1	5,9	361,3	10,9	13720,1	6,3
Kashkadarya	493,9	13,3	10863,6	9,4	443,4	13,4	19933,9	9,2
Navoi	103,6	2,8	5034,7	4,4	92,7	2,8	9467,8	4,4
Namangan	225	6,1	7973,7	6,9	185,9	5,6	15509	7,2
Samarkand	359	9,7	17088,6	14,8	328,1	9,9	28379,5	13,1
Surkhandarya	285	7,7	8737,2	7,6	253,1	7,6	17844,1	8,3
Syr Darya	232,9	6,3	4088,4	3,5	181,6	5,5	7401,5	3,4
Tashkent	353,5	9,5	12034,2	10,4	271,2	8,2	20417,1	9,4
Fergana	288,8	7,8	9824,6	8,5	253,4	7,7	18532,2	8,6
Xorezm	236,8	6,4	7511,7	6,5	219	6,6	14001	6,5
<b>Republic of Uzbekistan</b>	<b>3706,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>115599,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>3309,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>216283,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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The level of water resources supply in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is low compared to other regions. The salinity level of the land is high, the quality score and productivity of agricultural land is low compared to other regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Table 2).

**Table 2.**  
**Productivity of agricultural products in the Republic of Uzbekistan (per hectare, centner)<sup>4</sup>**

Provinces	Agricultural products					
	Wheat	Potatoes	Vegetable	Police	Fruit	Grapes
<b>Republic of Uzbekistan</b>	<b>46,3</b>	<b>227,3</b>	<b>235,6</b>	<b>180,4</b>	<b>118,5</b>	<b>153,5</b>

<sup>3</sup>[www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz) (State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

<sup>4</sup>[www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz) (State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan)



Republic of Karakalpakstan	29,2	119	135,1	118,1	106,3	98,2
Andijan	62,9	254,3	253	270	211,4	224,1
Buxara	61,9	226	229,7	210,4	217,6	203,8
Jizzax	37,5	192,7	219,8	136,4	79,3	86,9
Kashkadarya	39,4	236,3	241,1	237,3	100,8	121
Navoi	48,6	260,3	240,4	260,5	147,3	153,6
Namangan	48,4	185,9	238,6	174,1	108,4	167,5
Samarkand	42,3	292	228,5	207,8	106,2	155,9
Surkhandarya	50,4	217,2	278,4	246,8	104,6	99
Syr Darya	52,7	157,7	190,8	230,7	84,8	115,4
Tashkent	46,7	241,2	274,3	218,3	57	100,3
Fergana	50,2	218,6	230,9	164,6	84,1	270,8
Xorezm	53,2	205,6	252,5	203,7	151,1	175,4

The agriculture of the republic is an example of a large socio-economic system, therefore, in planning the production of agricultural products and achieving the necessary level of food supply to the population, today there are problems of connecting the participants of this process, producers, consumers, intermediaries who interact in the system.

In short, the activity of the subjects of the agro-art complex related to providing the population with agricultural products allows to combine the fields of agriculture and industrial production. Since providing the population with agricultural products is a process related to satisfying the physiological needs of the population, the main goal of this process is to fully satisfy the population's demand for food products. The fundamental basis of providing the population with agricultural products is self-sufficiency by local producers, and planning of agricultural production and forecasting the demand for certain types of agricultural products are of great importance in ensuring the country's food security. This, in turn, serves as a basis for the development of the state strategy for the development of industry and the implementation of programmatic measures in the regulation of the food market.

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