



The Organization of Activities in the Agro-Industrial Complex of Urta-Chirchik District

Karakulov Nurbol Maidanovich¹; Safarov Urol Xamrayevich²; Rysbekov Adilbek Jumaqulovich³; Usmanova Gulnora Eshmatovna⁴; Ziyodullayeva Sevara Shuxrat Qizi⁵

¹Senior Lecturer of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Uzbekistan

²Associate Professor of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Uzbekistan

³Lecturer of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Uzbekistan

⁴Teacher of Geography, School №61, Yashnabad District, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

⁵Student of the Department of Geography, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Uzbekistan

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v10i12.5399>

Abstract

This article examines the features of formation and development of agro-industrial complex in Urtachirchik district of Tashkent region. In this article, the agricultural and animal husbandry sectors of the district and the problems and prospects of their development are analyzed.

Keywords: *Agro-Industrial Complex; Service Industries; Production of Building Products; Food Production; Urta Chirchik District; The Region; The Economy; Republic of Uzbekistan; Reforms; Development*

Introduction

Agriculture is of great importance in the economy of the Urta-Chirchik region. The region occupies the leading place in terms of gross regional product.

During 2022, the total volume of products (services) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the region is 2,278.1 billion sums or 104.0% compared to 2021. Compared to 2021, this figure was 104.0%, including agriculture and livestock farming, hunting and services provided in these areas - 104.3%, forestry - 105.0%, fishing - 116.4%.

In 2022, the share of agriculture in the volume of agricultural production in the region was 44.9%, and the share of livestock products was 55.1% (Figure 1). In the city of Nurafshan, this figure was 34% and 66.0%, respectively.

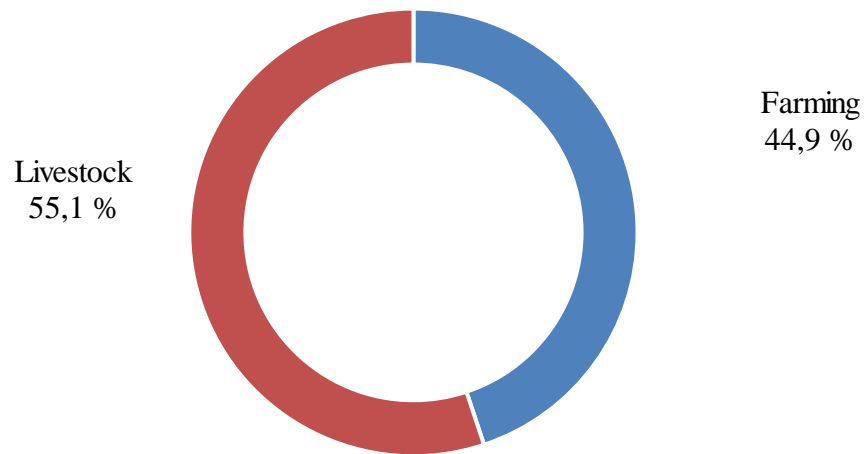


Figure 1. The share of agriculture and livestock farming in agricultural production in 2022.

Analyzing by economic categories, 55.6% of the total volume of agricultural products comes from peasant (subsidiary) farms, 26.0% from private farms, 18.4% from organizations engaged in agricultural activities (Table 1).

Table.1. The distribution of agricultural products produced by farm category, 2022

Farm category	%
Peasant (subsidiary) farms	55,6
Farmers	26,0
Organizations engaged in agricultural activities	18,4

Cereals are a product used in the production of bread, bakery products and cereals. In addition, they are used to produce concentrated and roughage feeds that are used in livestock farming. It is not surprising that a significant part of agricultural land is allocated specifically for sowing grain crops. The larger the harvest, the more feed, food and technical needs the state can cover. To protect themselves from low yields that occur under unfavorable climatic conditions, farmers sow available agricultural areas with different types of grain.

In 2022, all categories of farms in the district produced 53,256 tons of grains and leguminous crops (8.0% more than in January-December 2021). An analysis of grain and legume production indicators by farm category shows that 50.1% of the total grain production comes from farms. In the Tashkent region, the Urta-Chirchik district ranks 5th in the cultivation of grain and leguminous crops.

In 2022, all categories of farms in the district produced 17,163 tons of potatoes (7.0% more than in January-December 2021). An analysis of potato production indicators by farm category shows that 77.9% of total potato production occurs on peasant (subsidiary) farms. Urtachirchik district of Tashkent region ranks 12th in potato cultivation.

In January-December 2022, all categories of farms produced 44,633 thousand tons of vegetables. Analyzing the indicators of growing vegetables by category of farms, it is shown that the largest share of growing vegetables falls on private farms. Urtachirchik district ranks 11th in growing vegetables in the Tashkent region.

Livestock farming is a branch of agriculture that deals with the breeding of farm animals for the production of livestock products. Livestock farming provides the population with food (milk, meat, lard, eggs, etc.), light industry with raw materials (wool, leather, bristles, etc.), and provides live draft power (horses, oxen, donkeys, mules, camels, deer) and organic fertilizer (manure). Livestock products and waste produce some feed (skim milk, meat and bone meal, bone meal, etc.), as well as various medications (medicinal serums, hormonal preparations, etc.).

The share of livestock products in total agricultural production in Urtachirchik district in 2022 (by value) was about 55.1%. The development of livestock farming and its productivity are closely related to the development of crop production and the intensity of land use. Branches of livestock farming - cattle breeding (dairy, dairy-meat, meat), pig breeding, sheep breeding, goat breeding, horse breeding, camel farming, poultry farming, fish farming, beekeeping, rabbit farming, fur farming, reindeer farming.

Animal husbandry arose in ancient times, when man began to tame wild animals, domesticate them and use them for economic needs. Through persistent and long work, man has changed the nature of many wild animals and achieved a sharp increase in their productivity.

As of January 1, 2022, when analyzing data on the number of cattle by category of farms, 7.6 percent of livestock are owned by farms, 89.3 percent by farms, and 3.1 percent by organizations engaged in agricultural activities. Accordingly, 34.1 percent of the total number of sheep and goats goes to farms, 60.9 percent to peasant (subsidiary) farms, 5.0 percent to organizations carrying out agricultural activities, and 9.5 percent of the total poultry head to farms, 28.4 percent belong to peasant (subsidiary) farms, 62.1 percent belong to organizations engaged in agricultural activities (Figure 2).

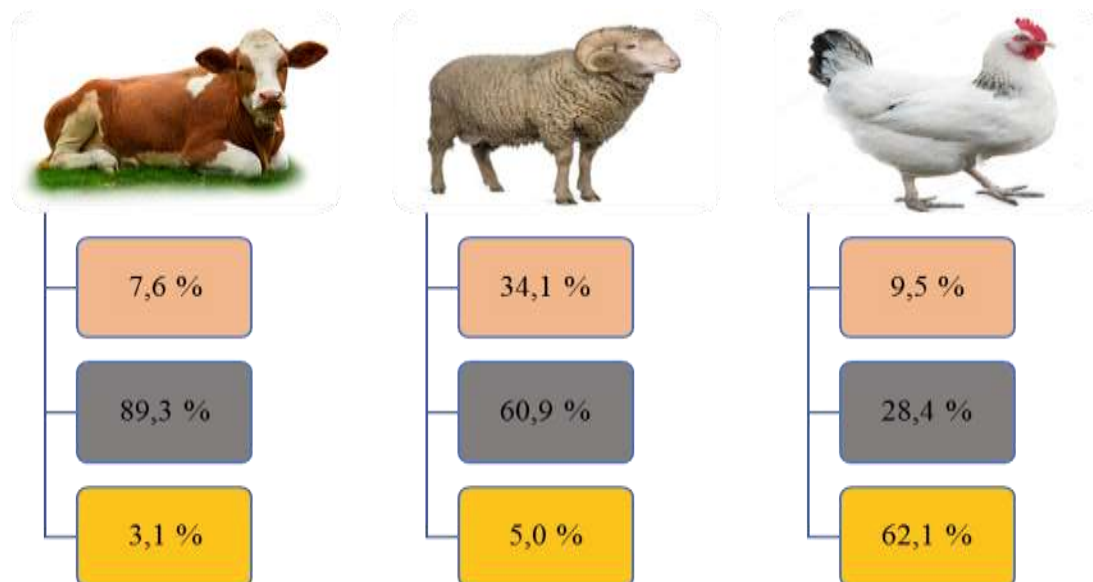


Figure 2. The share of farm categories by number of cattle and poultry, as of January 1, 2022.

As of 2022, the total number of cattle reached 47,262 heads, of which 22,538 were cows. It can be seen that the number of cattle decreased by 4978 heads compared to 2021. This is mainly due to the lack of a nutritional base. In January-December 2022, farms of all categories produced 55 thousand tons of milk and 23.6 thousand tons of live meat. In 2022, the number of sheep and goats in the region reached 57,764 heads. Compared to last year, the growth was 106.3%.

There were 3,383 horses, 1,220,353 poultry (Table 2). In January-December 2022, 112 thousand eggs were produced in all categories of farms. Urtachirchik district ranks fifth in the Tashkent region in

egg production. However, if the region employs all the professionals and uses new technologies, there is great opportunity to become a leader in this field.

Table 2. The livestock and poultry by farm category as of January 1, 2022

Livestock indicators	2020-year		2021- year		2022- year	
	total number	Rates of growth, %	total number	Rates of growth, %	total number	Rates of growth, %
Cattle, total	52218	92,3	52240	100,0	47262	89,8
<i>Including:</i>						
farmers	2926	77,1	3153	107,8	3574	113,4
dekhkan farms	47668	94,2	47349	99,3	42225	88,4
organizations engaged in agricultural activities	1624	76,0	1738	107,0	1463	84,2
Including cows	29902	105,7	29953	100,2	22538	75,2
<i>Including:</i>						
farmers	1086	78,5	1038	95,6	1399	134,8
dekhkan farms	27934	105,5	28544	102,2	20780	72,8
organizations engaged in agricultural activities	882	2,0 m.	371	42,1	359	96,8
Sheep and goats, total	52737	97,9	53008	100,5	57764	106,3
<i>Including:</i>						
farmers	8075	70,9	11244	139,2	19680	175,0
dekhkan farms	39894	104,8	39058	97,9	35117	87,1
organizations engaged in agricultural activities	4768	108,2	2706	56,8	2877	106,3
Horses, total	3331	106,4	3448	103,5	3383	101,5
<i>Including:</i>						
farmers	338	74,8	340	100,6	372	109,4
dekhkan farms	2462	106,2	2662	108,1	2545	99,9
organizations engaged in agricultural activities	531	146,7	446	84,0	466	104,5
Poultry	881204	110,3	1008015	114,4	1220353	116,4
<i>Including:</i>						
farmers	123377	101,6	119026	96,5	115560	97,1
dekhkan farms	279490	160,2	248091	88,8	347068	120,5
organizations engaged in agricultural activities	478337	95,1	640898	134,0	757725	118,2
Number of bee colonies, pieces	207	25,5	226	109,0	177	81,9
<i>Including:</i>						
farmers	-	-	-	-	4	-
dekhkan farms	207	25,8	226	109,0	173	80,1
organizations engaged in agricultural activities	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bees, in addition to producing products important for humanity (bees honey, beeswax and other beekeeping products), contribute to the reproduction of plants by pollinating them. Thus, bees, being one

of the most industrious creatures in the world, have benefited people, plants and the environment for centuries.

Bees and other pollinators, by transferring pollen from one flower to another, ensure not only the productivity of fruits and plants, but also their variety and high quality. Pollinators such as bees, birds and bats directly influence 35% of global fruit production.

Beekeeping is a global sector that is the source of income for millions of beekeepers. Bees play an important role in preserving biodiversity, supporting reforestation, resilience and adaptation to climate change, as well as ensuring plant life and reproduction, increasing the quantity and quality of agricultural products.

In recent years, beekeeping has been developing in the Urtachirchik region. If we analyze the number of bee colonies in the area by year, then in 2020 compared to the previous year the increase was 25.8%, in 2021 - 109.0%, in 2022 - 80.1%. The bulk of bee colonies came from farm households. The number of bee colonies in 2022 was 177. In 2022, about 10 tons of honey were produced in the region.

Our people consider fish "honey". The reason is that there are many beneficial ingredients for human health. Experts say that fish can be eaten for cardiovascular diseases, anemia, gall bladder and physical stress, neuroses, skin diseases, gout and rheumatism.

In addition, fishing is one of the most profitable sectors. Thanks to its comprehensive development, it is possible to provide the domestic market with dietary food products, as well as create thousands of additional jobs and improve the well-being of the population.

Therefore, the district government pays special attention to the development of the fishing sector, adopting a number of legal acts aimed at improving the legal framework of the industry, supporting all entities involved in fishing, and introducing modern technologies into their activities. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 6, 2018 provides for a number of measures to create favorable conditions for entrepreneurs engaged in promising projects in the field of fishing, providing additional benefits, which will further stimulate the interest of the population and entrepreneurs in this type of activity.

Experts note that feeding fish in small artificial reservoirs in our country is a more profitable and effective way than natural conditions. The reason is that most of it does not require a lot of labor and a lot of water, and the water is used efficiently. For example, you can create fishing grounds with several streams on the banks of rivers and small rivers. Some of the water is thrown into this pool, comes out the other side and returns to its base. That is, the water returns to the fields and does not have any effect on water quality or water balance. In a small tank, the fish can be provided with sufficient nutritional support. This method can even produce four or five acres of fish in tuna. Many of our compatriots point to this in their activities.

In January-December 2022, all categories of farms in the district produced 1170 tons (15.1% more than in January-December 2021) of fish. In terms of fish catches, the district ranks fourth in the Tashkent region after Quyichirchik (6,052 tons), Yangiyul (2,725 tons), and Chinoz (2,438 tons).

The Problems and Prospects for the Development of Livestock Farming in the Urtachirchik Region

The livestock sector is highly developed in the district, accounting for approximately 55% of the agricultural output produced in the district. The main feature of the sector is that most of the livestock production is created in small family (dehkan) farms, the average size of which is 0.15 hectares. The

production of livestock products in the Deccan farms is of great social importance, as it is an important source of income and consumption for a significant number of families. However, the small size of the vast majority of livestock production limits the ability to apply modern technologies and benefit from “economies of scale”, which is reflected in the relatively low efficiency of the sector. There are other problems with the development of livestock farming in the region. One of the most acute is the shortage of feed, associated with a significant reduction in the area cultivated for feed crops (by more than 70% since 1991, while the number of cattle has increased by 45%). Another equally pressing problem is the insufficient development of service infrastructure for rural producers.

The main problems in cattle breeding are the high cost of purchasing feed and the low purchase price of livestock products (milk and meat). The livestock breeder has to apply for forced loans to purchase feed, machinery, and equipment. Often, the livestock industry cannot exist without connection with another important branch of agriculture - crop production. The need arises for the same reason - the high cost of feed. When solving this problem, the farmer is faced with a shortage or complete absence of land for the livestock breeder. It is quite problematic not only to register land ownership, but also to obtain land lease, despite millions of hectares of uncultivated land.

Another important issue in livestock farming, as well as in all sectors of agriculture, is the shortage of personnel, both highly qualified and ordinary specialists. This is largely due to the collapse of large farms, which were the main suppliers of agricultural products to the shelves of our cities. However, the arrival of private investors in the agricultural sector and the injection of significant funds into its development ensured an increase in the authority of agricultural production as a whole. The state is currently implementing many government programs aimed at developing rural areas and attracting young specialists.

One of the solutions to the problems of the livestock complex is a closed cycle of production of both meat and milk. In this case, we mean not only production, but also the full sale of products through retail chains and stores by the manufacturer himself. To reach the proposed level of production, it is necessary to have not only a livestock complex, but also workshops for processing milk and meat, which in turn will become a link between the farmer or livestock breeder and the consumer. To achieve the proposed scheme, a significant investment of money is required, which an ordinary livestock breeder, of course, does not have.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Urtachirchik region has great potential for the development of livestock farming. To realize this, it is enough to use existing opportunities, use modern technologies in the field and organize work effectively.

References

1. Янчук С.Л. Экономическая и социальная география- Ташкент «Ijod-Press» 2019.
2. Хасанов. И.А, Никадамбаева Х.Б Физическая география Узбекистана- Ташкент « Университет».
3. Лапин А. Проблемы региональной экономики: состояние и политика. -Экономист, 2002, № 8.
4. Национальная экономика: Учебник/Под общ. ред. В.А. Шульги.М.:Изд-во Рос.экон.акад., 2002.
5. Сульповар Л.Б. Управление социально-экономическими процессами в регионе. М.: Изд-во Рос. экон. акад., 2001.
6. Федоров В. Роль регионов в организации инвестиций // Экономист,1999, №8, с. 45-48.

7. Федоров В. Экономико-географическое положение районных центров Республики Узбекистан: Типологическая группировка. Социально-экономическая география. Вестник ассоциации российских географов-обществоведов. Ростов-на-Дону 2020.
8. Пласкова Н.С. Стратегический и текущий экономический анализ. -М.: Эксмо, 2007.
9. Малашихина Н.Н. Управление рисками в агросфере как фактор устойчивого развития региона. - Ростов н/Д: Изд-во Рост, ун-та, 2003 (6,5 п.л.).
10. Киселёва Н.Н. Устойчивое развитие социально-экономической системы региона: методология исследования, модели, управление. - Ростов н/Д: Изд-во ЮФУ, 2007 (17,0 п.л.).
11. Nugmanova, A. A., Karakulov, N. M., Saidmuratov, S. X., & Sayfullayeva, S. R. 2019. THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR SOLUTION. *European science review*, (3-4),.
12. Karakulov, N. M., Amanbayeva, Z. A., Sultanova, N. B., & Xidirov, M. S. 2019. Development of tourism in Uzbekistan. *European science review*, 1(1-2),.
13. Mardanovich, B. X., & Moidanovich, K. N. 2018. The state of geographical and toponomic aspects of the world countries' names. *European science review*, (9-10-1), 79-81.
14. Matnazarov, A., Sultanova, N., Janzakov, A., & Karakulov, N. 2022. Morphological Types of Uzbekistan Mountain Glaciers and their Present Condition. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results*, 2512-2518.
15. Xatamovich, A. I., & Moidanovich, K. N. 2022. Climate Change and Its Impact on Increasing Poverty. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 9(12), 485-493.
16. Moidanovich, K. N., Abduxamitovna, N. A., Eshmatovna, U. G., Qizi, E. N. N., & Ug'li, S. B. F. 2023. Place and Role of the Urtachirchik District in the Development of the Economy of the Tashkent Region. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 10(3), 214-220.
17. Каракулов, Н. М., Султонова, Н. Б., Умарова, А. Е., & Турдибекова, З. М. 2023. DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN URTACHIRCHIK DISTRICT OF TASHKENT REGION: РАЗВИТИЕ ОТРАСЛИ ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВА В УРТАЧИРЧИКСКОМ РАЙОНЕ ТАШКЕНТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ. *Молодой специалист*, 2(12), 38-45.
18. Xotamovich, A. I., Shamuratovich, S. S., Xamrayevich, S. U., & Moidanovich, K. N. 2019. Ladshapt pollution of the Ahangaran valley under exposure to the technogenic factors and its consequence. *European science review*, 1(1-2), 10-12.
19. www.stat.uz.
20. www.toshvilstat.uz.
21. ortachirchiq.toshvil.uz.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).