



CHANGES IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE 1990S

Quvvatova Nodira

Qarshi State University Department of History of Uzbekistan

Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor

Annotation

This article provides information about changes in the field of agriculture of Uzbekistan in the 1990s and agrarian conditions, changes in Uzbekistan during the Soviet Union.

Keywords: agriculture, sustainable, 1990s, networks, prices.

In the 1990s, Uzbekistan brought significant changes to the cotton industry. Uzbekistan began reforming the agrarian sector in 1991, which had a profound impact on Soviet collectivization policies by imposing independence from the Soviet Union. This article explores some of the changes in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan in the 1990s.

Decollectivization and land reform

One of the positive changes in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan was the decollectivization of farms. During the Soviet era, agricultural land was at the disposal of the state and was administered. Individual farmers did not own any land or other resources. In the 1990s, the Uzbek government implemented a policy of land distribution to individual peasants. This allowed farmers to own the land they worked on, creating an incentive for investment and growth in the sector. Decollectivization also encourages the creation of smaller, private farms.

Introduction of market mechanisms

In Soviet times, Uzbekistan was under state control of Agriculture. The government drew up agricultural plans and controlled prices. In the 1990s, Uzbekistan introduced market mechanisms that allowed farmers to sell their products on the open market. The government also established favorable business conditions for agricultural enterprises, including tax breaks, subsidies for new technologies, and easier access to loans. These measures promoted foreign investment in the agricultural sector, further strengthening production volumes and economic growth.



Crop diversification

During the Soviet period, Uzbekistan paid great attention to agricultural cotton production, which accounted for more than 60% of the country's agricultural production. In the 1990s, the Uzbek government implemented a policy of diversification of agricultural production, establishing the cultivation of other crops such as wheat, fruits, vegetables. This diversification of increased crops, in turn, caused a decrease in dependence on food security and cotton production, which allowed farmers to take advantage of market opportunities in various products.

Sustainable agricultural practices

As part of agrarian reforms, the Government of Uzbekistan invested in sustainable agrotechnical practices such as drip irrigation administration, water storage facilities, organic fertilizers, crop rotation. These sustainable practices have contributed to the mismanagement of irrigation and the overuse of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, the achievement of balanced use of Natural Resources and the elimination of environmental problems caused by the protection of Public Health. For a long period, non-trivial discrimination against Agriculture had already existed. In the years when the planned system in the economy was in effect, very large funds were “milked” from agriculture for other nationwide needs, while employees were paid a minimum wage, the level of which was much lower than the subsistence minimum. This case was more vividly manifested in pricing policy, investments, material and technical support, Labor remuneration. Despite the fact that several decisions of the government on agriculture were made, the situation in this important area did not radically improve, and it prevented the solution of the socio-economic tasks facing the country. During the years of stagnation, an extreme social situation arose in the village. Most villages lacked medical facilities, as well as shops and schools. Many of the land had been excluded from the agrarian sector turnover and was in favour of radical improvements. The salaries of workers in the agrarian sector were 3-5 times less than the salaries of workers in the city. Under such conditions, Uzbekistan declared its independence in 1991 and began to implement radical economic reforms. During the agrarian reform of the Republic in 1990-1991, more than 1.5 million hectares of arable land was given to the population, and this event was supposed to improve to some extent the situation of the population of the Republic in the provision of self-food products, which soon paid off the following distinctive features of the agricultural network of the Republic during this; - limited land-water resources; - low



development of social and production infrastructure; - high growth rates of population and labor resources in the village compared to the pace of creation of new jobs and development of the economy; - decreased natural productivity as a result of the exploitation of the land without crust; - violation of the process of non-compliance with agrotechnical rules and; - dissatisfaction with the reclamation state of the lands, the deplorable state of water supply and drainage Wells; - the failure to introduce advanced irrigation systems for the purpose of rational non - use of water; - the increase in prices for mineral fertilizers and various chemical means;-a decrease in attention to the livestock sector, which forms the basis of cultural fertilizers; - an increase in the cost of - Until the 80s of the 20th century, the bulk of consumer goods were imported from outside the country. The main reasons for the occurrence of this situation are the fact that the means of agricultural production are organized by state ownership and administrative methods of managing the economy.

Conclusion

In conclusion, note that the agrarian reforms of the 90s brought positive changes to the agrarian sector of Uzbekistan. By introducing state market mechanisms, decollectivizing farms, investing in sustainable practices, the agrarian sector was transformed, increasing productivity and further boosting economic growth. The more diverse the crops in the sector, it has helped to ensure food safety, while also reducing excessive reliance on cotton. As Uzbekistan continues to build on these changes, it will be interesting to see the further development of the agrarian sector and what role it can play in the economic future of the country.

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