



# EFFECTIVENESS OF USING INTENSIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

**Zafar Haydarov**

*Manager of the Sector “Assistance on the Information and Consulting”, Kashkadarya Regional Department of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Uzbekistan.*

## DISCUSSION

In increasing the competitiveness of our national economy and strengthening the export potential, the issues of introducing international standards for improving the quality of agricultural products play an important role. In particular, the intensification of agriculture is the basis of economic policy of any state. For instance, in the care of agricultural crops, there are optimal agrotechnical terms for each technological process.

In the agricultural field, the intensification, by its very nature, has certain limits. Researches distinguish the types of extensive and intensive economic growth. It is necessary to provide for the sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy, increase the volume of agricultural production and regular supply of raw materials to enterprises of the processing industry.

Increasing the amount of production funds leads the extensive economic growth. Land, labor production funds will retain the previous technical equipment. Consequently, labor productivity does not increase. For example, the development of dry lands in order to obtain large quantities of agricultural products is an extensive approach.

The improvement of agricultural production through the application of advanced modern techniques, advanced technology, new varieties and breeds of plants and animals, the achievements of science, training of workers characterizes the intensive economic growth. In this case, an increase in labor productivity and product quality is achieved through more efficient use of production resources.

The intensive type of economic growth prevails with the assimilation of the achievements of scientific and technological progress. However, in practice, these types do not exist in pure form, so it is worthwhile to comment on both types of economic growth. If the share of product growth exceeds 50%

due to intensive growth factors, an intensive type is preferred for the economy. Conversely, if the share of product growth due to intensive factors is less than 50% of the total product growth, an extensive type of growth is preferred.

Economic growth is determined by a number of factors. Economic growth factors are the conditions and processes that determine the ability to increase production, increase efficiency and quality.

Factors of economic growth are as follows:

- ▲ Increasing the number and quality of labor resources;
- ▲ Improving the volume of fixed assets and improvement of the quality structure;
- ▲ Improvement of production technologies and organization;
- ▲ Increasing the volume and improving the quality of land resources involved in economic activities;

The economic essence of intensive development is that the amount of produced output must grow faster than the increase in labor and expended material costs. In other words, the unit cost of the product produced should be relatively low. Until recently, the development of the agricultural economy was largely due to the widespread use of methods in the same order. This is due to the lack of agricultural technical equipment, low productivity of households, machinery and equipment, and so on. In order this to be more effective than before, the activities of the agricultural industry are becoming more relevant as the main means and direction of increasing the efficiency of further intensification processes.

In recent years, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been carrying out consistent reforms to ensure food security, improve the quality of agricultural products and export potential.



Great attention is paid to the development of the agricultural sector, the rapid and effective introduction of advanced technologies, the acceleration of food production and export potential, as well as the transformation of the country's agricultural sector into one of the leading sectors in terms of innovation.

Systematic work is being done to ensure food security, create a favorable agrobusiness environment and value chain, reduce state participation in governance and increase investment attractiveness, ensure the rational use of natural resources and protect the environment, rural development.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has one of the agricultural sectors specializing in agriculture. The food produced in the country is inextricably linked with agriculture.

Exports of agricultural products are one of the important links that provide more than 55% of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

The export of agricultural and food products to the Republic of Uzbekistan accounts for about 20-25 percent of total export earnings. Today, more than 180 types of agricultural and food products are exported to more than 80 countries.

In order to introduce effective mechanisms for the production, processing and export of agricultural products and services, to provide effective use of innovative information and communication technologies and to implement the Decree No.PF-5614 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 8, 2019 "On additional measures to further develop the economy and increase the effectiveness of economic policy": the potential of the country in the field of agricultural processing is further increasing, consulting and marketing services are being developed in the field of production, processing, standardization and agribusiness in accordance with the ongoing reforms and modern requirements, an intensive agro-industrial system based on scientific research is being established, the food industry is being further developed, the investment attractiveness of the industry is being increased, and modern technologies are being introduced in the agricultural sector.

In this regard, a regulation on the procedure for providing subsidies was approved to cover 50 percent of the expenditures related to the training of members of agricultural associations of fruit and vegetable exporters on new technologies of fruit and vegetable production, monitoring of agro-technical measures on the lands of members of agricultural associations and conducting marketing research in foreign markets of fruit and vegetable products produced by members of agricultural associations. Subsidies are provided by the Ministry

of Finance for the calendar year from the State Budget to the Agency for Investment Promotion and Export Promotion under the Ministry of Foreign Trade, as well as from international financial institutions, including the World Bank.<sup>1</sup>

Based on the conclusions, one of the important issues is to increase the efficiency of intensive technologies in production through modern technologies, increase the export, quality and competitiveness of agricultural products grown in our country, as well as eliminate technical barriers to trade, to increase the competitiveness of our national economy and strengthen its export potential, radically improve the quality of agricultural products, introduce international standards, develop agriculture in modern resource conditions, identify effective indicators to accelerate the process of agricultural production.

<sup>1</sup> The document was published in the National Database of Legislation and came into force on 17.01.2020.