



PRIORITY DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPING THE CAPACITY OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 20 th October 2025 Accepted: 14 th November 2025	This article discusses the possibilities of sustainable development of agriculture in ensuring the economic security of our country, the effective use of the potential of the agricultural sector, its priority areas. The factors determining the sustainable development of agriculture, the main content and results of economic reforms being implemented in the agricultural sector are described. Scientific proposals and practical recommendations aimed at the prospects for the development of agricultural sectors in our republic are developed.

Keywords: State, economic security, agriculture, factors, innovations, prospects.

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan has great potential in the agrarian sector of the economy, which is associated with the presence of favorable natural and climatic conditions, favorable geographical and logistical location, high soil fertility, strong human capital of rural areas with historically formed farming traditions of the population. At the same time, taking into account the results of activity in the system of economic relations of the national economy, the efficiency of using the existing potential of the local agrarian sector of the economy is not sufficient.

In particular, natural resource potential is poorly utilized, the livestock sector is underdeveloped, the share of products with high added value is low, the development parameters of the food and processing industries of the agrarian sector of the economy are limited, the orientation of local agricultural exports to raw materials is too high, and the circulation market for agricultural land has not been formed.

The above factors complicate the processes of effective implementation of the potential of the local agricultural sector in the system of ensuring the economic security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which activates risks and threats manifested in the deepening of inefficient use of natural resources, increased sectoral imbalances, deterioration of the material and technical equipment and infrastructure of the agricultural sector, stagnation of the socio-economic development of local rural areas, and other aspects.

From this point of view, there is an increasing need to substantiate the priority areas for the development and realization of the potential of the agricultural sector of the economy in the system of ensuring the economic security of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The sustainable development of agriculture, the factors influencing its development, the stages of development and the ideas of systematic continuous development, theoretical and methodological foundations are reflected in the research of foreign scientists P. Timmer, S. Tangermann, D. Freshwater, P. Hazell, K. Deininger, D. Byerlee, J. Huang, S. Rozelle, S. Fan, R. Birner, T. Lang, E. Kasl, M. Becker, J. Pretty, P. C. Kesavan, M. S. Swaminathan, R. Costanza, C. B. Flora, R. A. Cramb, C. Leeuwis and others. Scientific research has been conducted in this regard by scientists from the CIS countries: A.A. Nikonov, N.P. Makarov, A.A. Nikitina, S.G. Khanmagomedov, A.A. Afinogenova, N.A. Yakovenko, I.G. Ushachev, A.G. Papsov, N.K. Dolgushkin, A.F. Serkov and others.

Among our local scientists, A.M. Zhurayev, Ch. Murodov, O.A. Saydahmedov, T.Kh. Farmonov, U.V. Gafurov, A.A. Radzhapov, F.T. Egamberdiev, O.P. Umurzokov and others have conducted in-depth scientific research on the scientific and practical issues of reforming agribusiness sectors and sustainable development of agriculture in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study pays special attention to highlighting the factors determining the development of agriculture in Uzbekistan and their specific features, studying the opinions of leading scientists on this issue, and focuses on identifying the main directions of fundamental economic reforms being implemented in agriculture, identifying sustainable development and the factors affecting it.

The adoption of several regulatory and legal documents on the development of agriculture, including the work being carried out within the framework of the "Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of



Uzbekistan for 2020-2030", the effective use of innovations in agriculture, the wide attraction of foreign investment in the sector, the digitalization of agricultural sectors and strengthening cooperation in the field of information technologies are important issues, and the expansion of the scope of scientific and research work in this regard is of particular importance.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In the process of developing priority areas for the development of the potential of the agrarian sector of the national economy, it is advisable to take into account:

- 1) the existing specific features of the globalization trends of the development and liberalization of the world agricultural market in the context of the redirection of the export capacity of the domestic agrarian sector of the economy to the markets of the European Union and Asian countries;
- 2) the inherent sectoral specialization of the agrarian sector of the economy, the characteristics of the existing structure of the distribution of agricultural production by the main categories of producers, and the inherent traditions of the rural population's economy;
- 3) resource capabilities and prospects for structural-innovative technical-technological modernization of economic entities of the agrarian sector of the economy in the context of systemic transformations and reforms of the national economy;
- 4) ensuring the objective need to coordinate strategic, tactical and operational goals in the process of structural restructuring of the agrarian sector of the economy in order to minimize the risk of possible conflicts, contradictions and conflicts between representatives of different hierarchical levels of management of the national economy;
- 5) the results of modeling the design of promising parameters for the development of the world agricultural market in the context of the aggravation of food shortages associated with the growth of the total population on earth;
- 6) the deepening of the risks and threats of inefficient use of nature in agriculture, associated with the general intensification of business practices, the strategic orientation towards maximizing the volume of profits in the agrarian sector of the economy, and the violation of scientifically based recommendations for the organization of production and economic processes;
- 7) the objective expediency of eliminating structural-production and sectoral imbalances in the activities of the agrarian sector of the economy in the context of the completion of transformation processes in the sector;

- 8) the imperfection of the institutional environment of the agricultural sector of the economy and the lack of a market for the circulation of agricultural land;
- 9) the manifestation and intensification of the practice of raiding the property of agricultural entities, which not only increases the risks of conducting production and economic activities in the sector, but also complicates the formation of a favorable investment climate in the agricultural sector of the economy.

The insufficient investment attractiveness of the domestic agrarian sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan reduces the parameters of the effectiveness of its potential utilization and development, which is associated with the destabilizing effect of a number of negative factors, including the lack of reliable mechanisms for ensuring investor rights and protecting private property in the means of production, incomplete reform of judicial proceedings, lobbying of commercial interests of powerful representatives of agribusiness in state authorities, and the increase in cases of raider seizure of property of economic entities in the agrarian sector of the economy. The lack of a rationally organized market for agricultural land in the Republic of Uzbekistan hinders the realization of the potential of the agrarian sector of the economy. This creates a destabilizing sphere of influence of risks and threats, such as deepening the processes of ineffective use of agricultural land and reducing its productivity, preventing the implementation of long-term investment projects in the agricultural sector, implementing corruption schemes to change the target function of agricultural land, developing a hidden land market, and using the emphyteusis instrument.

At the same time, the underdevelopment of vertically integrated structures for the formation of value-added chains in the agricultural sector is a problematic aspect, which hinders the strengthening of the competitive advantages of the local agricultural sector of the economy in domestic and foreign food markets. The underdevelopment of the network of logistics facilities complicates the processes of effective implementation of the potential of the agricultural sector, which limits the access of economic entities to the food market, activates the emergence of excessive intermediary structures in the market, maximizes the transaction costs of economic entities of the agricultural sector of the economy, reduces the speed of production and economic processes and increases the inertia of the latter's activities, deepens the imbalance in the development of the agricultural sector at the sectoral and regional levels.

The problem of forming the foundations of rational use of nature in the agrarian sector of the economy, and the



strengthening of ecological imbalances in its development is deepening, which is associated with the violation of scientifically based rules of management and production of agricultural products (agrotechnical requirements for growing agricultural crops, crop rotation system, innovative technologies for processing and caring for crops), imbalances in the development of the crop and livestock sectors, which limits the parameters of applying organic fertilizers to the soil and prevents the restoration of the natural fertility of the soil, the general intensification of production and economic activities in the agrarian sector, increased anthropogenic pressure on the ecosystems of rural areas, insufficient coverage of the consequences of deepening economic imbalances, and small amounts of fines and sanctions for violation of environmental legislation.

Taking into account the formation of the vector of European integration processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan, increasing the scale of implementation of the potential of the agrarian sector of the economy should be carried out from the point of view of increasing the economic, social and environmental efficiency of its activities. This implies, first of all, not only the search and attraction of untapped reserves for improving the provision of resources to the agrarian sector of the economy, but also ensuring the social and environmental justice of the distribution of material benefits in the agrarian sector between its main subjects and the rural population. Ensuring compliance with such a balance will allow:

- firstly, to optimize the sectoral-functional distribution of the resource base among agricultural market participants;
- secondly, to increase the level of responsibility among agricultural producers for the processes of using the natural resources of local rural areas;
- thirdly, to increase the motivational mechanisms and interest of the rural population in organizing public control over the safety of conducting production and economic activities in the agrarian sector of the economy;
- fourth, to minimize the existing income disparity between rural and urban residents;
- fifth, to direct the share of profits received in the agricultural sector to finance the implementation of infrastructure and innovative and environmental projects in rural areas;
- sixth, to minimize the risk of ecological imbalances in rural areas and increased anthropogenic pressure on natural ecosystems;
- seventh, to increase the systematic nature of the processes of forming the economic security of the

agricultural sector of the economy and the state as a whole;

- eighth, to ensure compliance with the principles of balanced use of nature in the context of forming the principles of sustainable development of the national economy and the state.

It is clear that the development of the potential of the agrarian sector of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan implies the intensification of agricultural production and the irreversible deepening of the technical and technological modernization of its sub-industry complexes, which together pose a risk of a reduction in the number of people employed in the agricultural sector and an aggravation of the problem of unemployment in rural areas.

In this regard, the design of priority areas for the realization of the potential of the agrarian sector of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be carried out with the observance of a strategic orientation to take into account the interests of the rural population, as well as increasing its participation and role in making management decisions in the agricultural sector. In this regard, it is important to focus on activating the self-employment of the rural population in the agribusiness sector, developing the practice of service cooperation in rural areas, supporting the production of targeted types of agricultural products, developing the agrarian council and the provision of agricultural services, deconcentrating production capacities in the agrarian sector of the economy and ensuring a high level of

CONCLUSION

Increasing the efficiency of realizing the potential of the agrarian sector of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan requires adherence to the strategic direction to achieve the following priority areas:

- 1) eliminating structural and production imbalances in the development of the agrarian sector, balancing the sectoral production of agricultural products by the main categories of producers, and forming mechanisms and incentives to complete the transformation processes in the agrarian sector of the economy;
- 2) improving the investment attractiveness of the agrarian sector of the economy, publicizing its competitive advantages in the domestic and foreign investment markets, and ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of potential investors;
- 3) forming an institutional framework for the gradual introduction of the agricultural land market, eliminating the manifestations of the practice of clandestine use of agricultural land, and minimizing the risk of excessive concentration of land in the use of one owner;



- 4) reduce the level of raw material orientation of the agricultural sector, diversify its production and economic activities and form closed cycles of production of agricultural products with high added value;
- 5) develop a network of infrastructure facilities for the development of the agricultural sector of the economy, improve the logistical support of the production and economic activities of the agricultural sector of the economy, strengthen the integration of local logistics routes into the infrastructure system of the world agricultural market;
- 6) develop the provision of personnel to the local agricultural sector of the economy, increase the intellectual and personnel composition of the agricultural sector of the economy, improve the system of training and retraining of personnel, eliminate stagnation in the development of human capital in rural areas;
- 7) eliminate ecological imbalances in the development of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, coordinate resource capacities with the environmental risks of its activities, and establish the foundations for the rational use of nature;
- 8) strengthen the protection of agricultural lands, prevent soil degradation processes, ensure the regeneration of agricultural lands and maintain their fertility.

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