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**Khuzhayev Fazliddin
Elmuratovich**
Senior Lecturer, Department
of Infrastructure Development
and Logistics, TSEU,
Uzbekistan

The current state of agrology in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Khuzhayev Fazliddin Elmuratovich

Abstract

This article analyzes the current state of agrology in the Republic of Uzbekistan, identifies trends and individual areas of development of agrology, features of reforms to strengthen government support for this area and improve the system of processing, storage and delivery of fruits and vegetables.

Keywords: agrology, agrology infrastructure, agrology problems, solutions and improvement of infrastructure, state support, integrated solution, region, socio-economic development

Introduction

For the timely export of agricultural products, their further processing, storage and timely delivery of food products to the final consumer, agricultural holdings and agricultural clusters urgently need long and short-term planning of infrastructure capacities. Strategic planning often misses the analysis of all the links that make up a single chain of logistics service implementation.

World experience in organizing logistics processes in agricultural holdings and agroclusters suggests minimizing the participation of the so-called "human factor" in technical and technological processes for ensuring delivery and processing of products. This strategy is not determined by chance. Minimization of the "human factor" ultimately leads to minimization of risks in business processes associated with the involvement of a person in the operation of technical systems. Whole agrological clusters have been built and are successfully operating in Europe, in which human participation remains at the level of the operator of well-planned processes for the collection, distribution, processing, storage and delivery of agricultural products.

According to the theory of organization of systems, the efficiency of the supply chain is determined by the work of the weakest of its constituent elements. Few people imagine that such an element in the realities of domestic agrology is the truck driver of an agricultural transport company, whose actions (or inaction) depend not only on the efficiency of the logistics processes for the timely export of products from the fields, but also on the implementation of the national program to ensure food safety for the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to the current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which regulates the legal relationship between the Customer and the Contractor of the transport process, the driver, as a representative of the transport company, bears full financial responsibility for the safety of the cargo during transportation. According to the Rules of freight transportation, the following tasks are assigned to the driver of the vehicle:

- maintaining the vehicle in a technically sound condition;
- timely execution of all documentation for the car necessary for the implementation of the process of transportation of goods;
- after acceptance of the cargo for transportation, the implementation of transportation to the point of delivery of products.

In practice, the driver, going out on a flight, is faced with a huge number of tasks of a completely non-technical nature. And with organizational tasks, he remains virtually one on one. He has to deal not with increasing the efficiency of work on his section of the entire logistics process, but in the full sense of the word "fight with windmills." The efficiency of

Corresponding Author:
**Khuzhayev Fazliddin
Elmuratovich**
Senior Lecturer, Department
of Infrastructure Development
and Logistics, TSEU,
Uzbekistan

the implementation of the initially “competently planned logistics” depends on how quickly and competently he “resolves” the problems that have arisen.

The main transport and technological process of product delivery can be divided into two main stages:

- transportation "from the field to the warehouse";
- transportation "from warehouse to factory".

Analyzing the reasons for the current state of access roads, it can be noted that the source of the problem with roads is much deeper: transport tariffs for transportation are formed taking into account overload. Overloading the car during loading gives the sender several advantages at once: minimizing transport costs, maximizing profits, reducing the cost of auxiliary operations, saving on product storage. The owner of the transport company is also interested in increasing the load on the car, which increases the amount of the total freight.

As a result, we get a macroeconomic problem in our country - the deterioration of roads due to excessive loading of vehicles. We understand that at the height of the season our transport resources are needed by agricultural producers: the presence and technical condition of the transport park in the Republic of Uzbekistan leaves much to be desired.

When carrying out transport orders for the transportation of products of agricultural holdings and agricultural clusters, especially during the harvest season, the driver can be on flights for weeks. We will not focus on the fact that this violates all accepted standards of work and rest of drivers. We draw attention to the fact that with such an irregular schedule, elementary places for drivers to rest should be provided. However, when analyzing the infrastructure of agricultural enterprises, no objects were found that were ready at affordable prices to provide drivers with a recreation and food area.

Taking an active organizational position and taking a course to study the economic efficiency of agricultural market participants at the Department of Infrastructure and Logistics Development at TSEU, a scientific seminar and a round table on the topic “Partnership for Efficiency” and a round table on “Agrology: Tasks and Effective Solutions for Agricultural Producers” were held.

In collaboration with Uzbekleasing JSC, the Uzbek-English joint venture AL-Rami and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the seminar participants benefited greatly from the interaction, and shippers solved pressing production problems.

In addition, in the framework of the state visit of the President of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Uzbekistan in Tashkent on October 18-19, a practical seminar was held on the theme "Agriculture: growth points for the development of cooperation".

The workshop was attended by more than 200 representatives of the government, ministries and departments, business circles, as well as the leaders of leading companies in the production, processing and supply of agricultural products of the two countries.

Presentations were also made by the Russian Association of Specialized Equipment Manufacturers Rosspetsmash, the Seed Development Center of the Ministry of Innovative Development of Uzbekistan, the Altai Union of Grain Processors, and the Resurs group of agricultural enterprises.

The event became a platform for discussing joint plans for the development and strengthening of bilateral trade and

economic relations, familiarization with the potential of the two countries in the agricultural industry, in particular, in the field of agricultural cooperation, establishing long-term, promising and mutually beneficial relations between representatives of the business circles of the agricultural sector of the two countries.

Seminar participants discussed the development of a cluster production system and the latest innovative projects in this area. In addition, an exchange of views took place on the prospects of organizing agrological hubs in Uzbekistan and Russia, namely in the Tashkent and Orenburg regions.

The parties emphasized the prospects for cooperation between the regions of the two countries. For example, during negotiations between business representatives of the Kashkadarya and Sverdlovsk regions, the parties agreed to build a new logistics center and grow legumes and salad crops on 5000 hectares of land. In turn, the administration of the Surkhandarya region and the Stavropol Territory agreed to create an agricultural complex for the cultivation, storage, processing and packaging of agricultural products with an annual capacity of 66 thousand tons. Within the framework of the forum, an exhibition was organized in the exhibition pavilions on the topic “Prospective directions for the development of inter-regional cooperation between the entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation”, which presents fresh, dried and processed fruits, vegetables, melons and legumes produced in Uzbekistan, as well as spices. Also, in the pavilions of the NEC “Uzexpocenter” during the days of the forum, “negotiation zones” are constantly operating in order to establish cooperative ties between representatives of business circles.

In 2019, Uztrade JSC under the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan entered into a partnership agreement with RVI, which is the leading subsidiary of the Russian multi-format retail company X5 Retail Group. The document was signed at the First Forum of Interregional Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The parties intend to organize the supply of Uzbek agricultural products to X5 stores. The companies agreed to implement joint projects in terms of planning the range and volume of production of goods. For example, Uztrade and X5 intend to implement a methodology for coordinated operational and strategic planning of volumes, types, grades and other parameters of mutual trade to achieve the best economic results. The parties expect that this will increase the supply of fruits and vegetables from Uzbekistan by another 30 thousand tons annually.

The partnership will contribute to the effective use of the potential of the parties and the growth of investment in the economies of both countries. Based on the results of the development of cooperation, Uztrade and X5 plan to consider the distribution of rights to trademarks and products that will appear as part of the implementation of the signed agreement.

The document also involves interaction in the field of advanced training and competencies of the labor resources of Uzbekistan in the agrological and commercial sectors. In particular, it is planned to organize internships for Uzbek specialists on the basis of more than 13,500 stores and 40 X5 distribution centers in 64 regions of the Russian Federation. But business has already fully appreciated the role and high efficiency of agrology; accordingly, the time

has come to develop scientific foundations, methods, planning models, control and management of processes that arise in supplying agricultural enterprises with raw materials and materials, organizing the production process, bringing agricultural products to the consumer and etc. Foreign researchers on logistics issues emphasize the autonomy, independent and systematic nature of this research area.

The search for ways to reduce costs is in the direction of improving the management of the supply, sale and storage of goods, improving marketing activities, deepening the interaction of suppliers, consumers and intermediaries, improving the technology of movement of material flows, etc. The concept of integration of all these processes is called the logistics. Attempts to minimize total costs and improve quality are not accidental. In countries with developed market economies, the distribution sector typically accounts for about one third of gross national product. Moreover, almost half of this indicator accounts for the storage of material resources. According to the US Material Distribution Management Board, a 1% increase in labor productivity in logistics activities reduces corporate costs by 10–20%. Similar effectiveness is observed in a number of other countries.

The development of practical, including agricultural, logistics in the Republic of Uzbekistan has its own stages. According to specialists from logistics companies in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was quite primitive. Separate services were offered by transport companies (fleets) and customs brokers. According to the calculations of specialists, in most sectors of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the mid-1990s. unit costs for the production of products and services were at least twice as high as in Japan, Germany, and the United States, and one of the reasons for this was ignoring the principles of logistics. The factors that necessitated the development of the industry came into effect:

- Changing the philosophy of the market;
- The growth of international trade, the growth of cargo flows;
- Coming to the market of international corporations.

Proceeding from this, agrology is a new applied area of logistics associated with the application of its provisions of methods in the field of agricultural and agro-industrial production. It is such an approach (logistic) that performs the function of combining the remaining parts of the agro-industrial complex (except production, this is storage, procurement, processing and sale of agricultural products). Agrology can improve the efficiency of transportation and storage of agricultural products in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Logistics penetrates into all areas of the enterprise: it covers the planning, implementation, cost control, movement, storage of materials and finished products, as well as related information on the supply of goods from the place of production to the consumer. For the final product to be competitive, it is necessary that all participants in the logistics chain viewed logistics not as a series of separate types of activities, but as a single integrated system that allows working together and minimizing total costs. In this case, it is possible to ensure the offer of goods at low prices, not due to a decrease in quality, but through the coordinated actions of all its participants. In the cost of goods received by the consumer, more than 70% are logistics costs. At the same time, it is

believed that a reduction in the cost of performing logistics functions by 1% ensures an increase in sales volumes by 10%. Logistic management is extremely important for enterprises, since it is logistics management that deals with the solution of production problems by planning, coordinating the material and related financial, information flows throughout the logistics chain.

The specificity of agricultural production determines certain features of the application of logistic management methods in general and stocks in particular. The turnover of logistics operators was actively growing in proportion to the growth in demand for their services. During this period, developers enter the warehouse market. At the same time, several large projects for the construction of logistics complexes are starting.

The use of logistic approaches in the management of Uzbek enterprises in general and logistic approaches in inventory management is a relatively new area. In agriculture, these approaches to logistics management in general and inventory management in particular are only emerging.

Conclusions and Conclusion

Today in the Republic of Uzbekistan there are 31 agrological centers with 1,500 cooling chambers, in addition to this, about 100 companies work in the field of agrology, several agroclusters have begun their activities. At the same time, it is easier for agricultural holdings and agricultural clusters to implement logistics approaches, since they have great financial opportunities associated with the use of funds of the founding companies with their own banking institutions, credit unions and the ability to attract foreign capital. It should also be noted that agricultural holdings and agroclusters are often engaged in both the cultivation of agricultural products and their processing and food production. Under such conditions, it becomes possible to introduce logistics systems and approaches to inventory management between supplier – producer – consumer.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ordered the relevant authorities to develop a set of measures for 2020 to search for and attract suppliers of agri-food products, create equal conditions for them to enter the market, assist them in concluding contracts, transporting and storing imported products, as well as other measures aimed at complete meeting the demand of the population for high-quality, affordable food products. In the period 2020-2025, at least 140 agrological centers and 4,500 chilled chambers should be created in the republic.

The head of state instructed to create in all regions of the republic on the terms of a public-private partnership specialized warehouse, storage, cold rooms, modern high-tech, energy-efficient equipment for processing and packaging of agricultural products. An agreement was signed between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Spain on the establishment of an agrology company in the Syr Darya.

In a word, the intensive development of logistics, in particular agrology, is the basis of the economic well-being of the Republic.

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