Origin of the philosophy of agricultural farming in Uzbekistan

Vahob Kuchkarov1* and Zokir Markaev2

1Tashkent State University of Economics, 2, University street, Tashkent, 100140, Uzbekistan
2Tashkent State Agrarian University, 49, I.Karimov street, Tashkent, 100066, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The human world and its sustainable development is, first of all, the creation of material goods, ensuring a prosperous life and the implementation of creative work, an important component of the life of the state and society, which is the main criterion, the principle of human life and capital. Naturally, the main goal at the level of understanding the policy pursued by the head of our country and its fundamental nature is the formation of the middle stratum and the movement of farming, which is considered its basis, its development based on the requirements of a comprehensive period and time, improvement of organizational and legal foundations, development in harmony with advanced national and foreign experience is an urgent task. From this point of view, the fact that the Andijan Agricultural School and its role in the socio-economic development of our country are great, and its philosophical coverage through the essence of the epoch in space and time is a factor, a guarantee of modern science and sustainable development. This article examines the origin of the philosophy of farming in Uzbekistan. Consequently, the contribution of scientists and their contribution to the farming movement, in particular the Andijan school in increasing the quality and productivity of agricultural products, as well as the peculiarities of agricultural development today have been discussed.

1 Introduction

The influence of farming on all spheres of society's development, as well as its transformation into one of the most important promising economic and social factors, is emphasized on the basis of clear evidence and information [1]. It is important to note that it is important to evaluate the practical appearance of the popularity and unity of our people on the basis of any achievement and success, not describing the inhabitants of Andijan as the result of the activities of the Uzbek people, but evaluating the creative qualities of the Uzbek people with an assessment of strength [2]. In particular, when studying the topic, the author attached importance to the principle of antiquity and modernity, noting that systematic approaches to it, as well as a chain of events, are revealed through historical memory.

Conceptual ideas, practical work of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov on the formation and improvement of farming - a methodological basis in
the socio-philosophical study of the content of farms, as well as views on the origins of Zoroastrianism and philosophical observations of farming in Uzbekistan were expressed in the holy book "Avesto". In Avesto there are separate "Hot" topics about livestock, farmers. They said, “Glory to this land, where there are many pastures for cattle! We applaud the farmers whose animal husbandry is developed, whose wheat yields a rich harvest![3]” There are many similar hymns. "This is the reason why I rain on the herbs of Ahuramazda, so that the cattle of the inhabitants of this land can eat grass and food, and people can have a chance to make a drink. All these are the fruits of existence [4]".

When cultivating the land, loyalty and conscientious attitude to the land were valued, spiritual values were glorified, such as environmental purification, following the principles of justice in the distribution of land and maintaining the purity of water. Sharia law also supports the conduct of work in partnership, and they are defined in the following forms: "Defending" - partnership in subordination; "company exactly" - performance of work on the basis of partnership; "company is proud" - joint performance of the same profession; The proof given as the sale of goods as a partner is that foreign scientists have recognized this objective process and the high agricultural culture of their ancestors: "It is clear to me that Uzbekistan is one of the most favorable places in the land sector for the development of real, truly cooperative cooperation [5].

The unfounded claims of the West about the pedigree of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur are presented by our head of state with the following thoughts: people who have seen a lot on ancient earth, confident in themselves, in their abilities and potential, hardworking, noble [6].

Indeed, the fact that centuries ago the great scientist Abu Ali ibn Sina divided philosophy into three: theoretical, practical and household (economic) management, made it clear that this science should be based not only on the theoretical, but also on the practical meaning of life, ways, methods and mechanisms to overcome its problems related to human life and activity [7, 8]. Therefore, in the article, the authors are considered as an actual problem of today's farmer movement, its specifics, genesis, the process of historical formation, as well as a philosophical study from the point of view of the essence of the epoch, and, moreover, a study of its philosophy, which is of great interest and importance [9]. After all, the topic was not studied at first in the direction of social philosophy, especially as a philosophical principle and law, and as a categorical approach, in particular, it is emphasized that the Andijan School of Agriculture and its positive aspects - this is an attempt to study it and popularize it as an early progressive experience.

2 Materials and methods

On the basis of historicism and modernity, system analysis, philosophical understanding of agricultural activity in Uzbekistan today, in particular, in a comprehensive disclosure of the essence of the identified problems, the interaction of processes related to the past, present and future in a holistic unity was studied.

Therefore, the Andijan School of Farming promoted its successful aspects in the media during the times of world scientific consumption "Andijan School of Dehkanism", "Andijan schools", "Andijan Technology", "Andijan Boxing Academy", "Andijan Pakhtanavlar(cotton versions)", and et cetera, as the head of Uzbekistan in Andijan, their special kindness to Andijan is evidenced by the high appreciation of the hard and at the same time honorable work of Andijan farmers in the name of the prosperity of the Motherland and peace in the country [10].

Consequently, this is the main reason for the appearance of four heroes in the next four years. It is important to note that two of the four heroes are farmers. All this is due to the
fact that the residents of Andijan, including farmers from Andijan, further increase their activity and inspire them to new victories.

3 Results and discussion

The essence of the concept of "school" in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan is explained in two ways: "School: 1) an educational institution where education and educational work for the younger generation is carried out under the guidance of a teacher... 2) the direction, the current, which has its own peculiarities in science, literature, art, socio-political life, etc." In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" the following interpretation of this term is given: "school (Arabic. - place of study; desk; department, office) an educational institution that teaches literacy to the younger generation under the guidance of a teacher [8]."

There is also the expression "Scientific School" in use: the concept of "Scientific school" has a very broad meaning. We can say that this is a socio-creative association of scientists and specialists with a nationwide worldview, who, relying on some new scientific theories, ideas and hypotheses in science, are engaged in research to achieve specific scientific goals, combining them both formally and informally." According to him, the school in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" related to the topic is suitable for the signs of "learning, gaining experience, taking an example." In this chapter, the school, its essence, directions are analyzed on the basis of the sources of itself, it is based on the example of the Andijan School of agriculture.

The experience of sowing seeds under the film, which is called the Andijan school, together with an increase in the yield of cotton, an improvement in the quality of fiber accelerates the period of its cultivation by 1-1.5 months, removing the burden from the peasant. However, no one gave Andijan commands or instructions from above, saying: "Try this method." This is another demonstration of your own initiative, a new approach to work and life," the head of our country noted. Here the author "expressed thoughts about the Andijan style, the Andijan cotton-making technology.

It should be particularly noted that it is characteristic of civil society that a person striving for the welfare of the country can honestly sacrifice the wealth he has earned and lend a helping hand to those who really need help, and do it through sponsorship. On this occasion, Abu Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Beruni said: "Whoever makes a donation in gratitude cancels the donation," pointing to the essence of the donation philosophy. Are these thoughts a sign that any donation, any patronage, in which prejudice, gratitude interferes, loses the power of human values, and from that moment donation and patronage give way to ambition, greed, selfishness, vanity?! This is a philosophical observation about patronage.

Agriculture in Uzbekistan is one of the leading sectors of the economy, providing 28% of the gross domestic product of the country, 28% of the mail occupying and releasing socially significant goods - products for the population - people. Many researchers emphasize the importance of the development of this sector and the impact of ego on socio-economic growth in general. For example, FAO researchers came to the conclusion that the growth in agriculture, greater than in any other sector of the economy, reduces the level of poverty, playing the role of a multiplier [9]. This report shows that each percentage of economic growth in the agricultural sector is equivalent to a 1.5% reduction in the overall poverty level.

World agriculture is becoming increasingly dependent on market conditions, whereas previously it developed mainly under the influence of protectionism policies. Thus, developing countries are now able to take advantage of investment and gain economic benefits, given the growing demand for food in these countries, the potential for production
growth and comparative advantages in many world markets. Accordingly, sustainable
development and modernization of agriculture is a key priority of any macroeconomic
development strategy of the country aimed at economic growth and improving the welfare
of the population.

Since the first days of independence, a well-thought-out strategy for the development of
agriculture has been consistently implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at
ensuring the country's food security. The main important directions of state policy in the
field of agriculture in the period 1991-2016 were: - change in the structure of acreage,
reduction of cotton crops by almost 2 times in favor of grain crops. As a result, Uzbekistan,
which previously imported more than 80% of the grain demand, gained grain
independence;- liquidation of state and collective agricultural enterprises and the creation of
farms that ensure the growth of labor productivity based on modern agricultural
technologies;- diversification of agricultural sectors, development of potato growing,
viticulture, beekeeping, poultry and fish farming;- expansion of the system of preferential
lending to agricultural production;- creation of a system of maintenance of farms and
dehkan farms, as well as the supply of necessary material and technical resources for their
needs (fuel, chemical fertilizers, biological and chemical plant protection products, seeds);-
formation of a logistics system for the storage and transportation of agricultural products, as
well as its industrial processing.

In 2017, a new direction appeared in the agriculture of Uzbekistan - the cluster system.
Clusters of various directions are developing: cotton-textile, fruit and vegetable, seed, grain,
meat and dairy, etc. The main purpose of creating clusters is to form a single chain that
unites all the processes of production of finished products - from the cultivation of raw
materials to its processing and manufacture of the final product. Also, since 2017, the
process of converting farms into multi-profile farms has been actively underway. A
multidisciplinary farm is understood as a farm that, along with the production of
agricultural products, is engaged in the processing, storage and sale of agricultural products,
industrial production, performance of works, provision of services and other activities not
prohibited by law [10]. The creation of multi-profile farms is the main factor in ensuring a
stable social and economic situation in rural areas, enriching the republic's markets with
necessary consumer goods and services [1].

In 2019, the "Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of
Uzbekistan for 2020 - 2030" was approved, which covers the following strategic priorities:
ensuring food security of the population; creating a favorable agribusiness climate and
value chains; reducing the role of the state in the management of the sphere and increasing
investment attractiveness; ensuring the rational use of natural resources and environmental
protection; development of modern public administration systems; gradual diversification
of public spending in support of the sector; development of science, education, information
and consulting services in agriculture; rural development; development of a transparent
system of industry statistics [3]. Within its framework, it is expected to achieve the
following key indicators by 2030: - development of 1.1 million hectares of agricultural
land, increasing the efficiency of use of 535.6 thousand hectares of rain-fed, pasture and
other lands; - growth of average labor productivity in agriculture by 1.7 times (up to 6.5
thousand US dollars per employee per year); - increase of the processed products index to
30%; - increase exports to $20 billion.

Thanks to the reforms carried out, the gross agricultural output for 2017-2020 increased
by 6.8%. The average annual growth rate of production over the analyzed period was about
1.7%. Significant progress has been achieved in the growth of labor productivity in the
industry. In 2017-2019 alone, the value added of agriculture per 1 employed person
increased by 7.0%, exceeding the global average by 60% in 2019. Since the harvest of
2020, the state order for grain has been reduced by 25%, and starting from the harvest of
2021, the practice of setting state purchase prices for grain has been completely abolished [4]. In cotton growing, mechanization of the industry is actively carried out, replacing manual labor. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic was declared in the world. As part of measures to mitigate the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic and global crisis phenomena on economic sectors, significant support was provided to agricultural producers. In particular, the tax rates for the use of water resources in terms of volumes used for irrigation of agricultural land were reduced by 50% [6], and the deadline for payment of land tax for agricultural land was postponed from September 1 to December 1, 2020 [5] (Figure 1).

Fig. 1. Growth of agricultural production for 2017-2020, in % (2016=100%).

At the expense of the Anti-Crisis Fund under the Ministry of Finance, the State Employment Assistance Fund in 2020 was allocated funds in the amount of 50 billion sums to finance the improvement of the efficiency of household land plots, as well as the allocation of subsidies to unemployed, low-income and poor families to pay contributions for membership in agricultural cooperatives [6]. Subsidies began to be provided from May 20, 2020 in the following amounts: a) on the basis of tripartite agreements concluded between the employment promotion center, supplier organizations and owners of household lands: up to 30 times the basic design value - for the installation of greenhouses of light construction; up to 10 times the basic design value - for the purchase of irrigation facilities; up to 3 times the basic design value — for the purchase of seeds and seedlings; b) up to 10 times the base calculated value — for making a contribution to the authorized fund of agricultural cooperatives (Figure 2). Serious changes are also expected in the field of land relations in the coming years.
4 Conclusions

In general, the methodological basis was the conceptual ideas put forward in the works of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov and President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Because these ideas belong: firstly, to the people who laid the first stone in the foundation of world civilization, those of us who have no glory, that is, those who belong to the new Uzbekistan, and, secondly, to those of our ancestors who have dreamed of freedom, independence, and, in particular.

Thus, in 2017-2020, ambitious reforms were carried out in the agriculture of Uzbekistan, the results of which made it possible to ensure sustainable growth of the industry and increase resource efficiency. In the future, they can contribute to the fullest use of the existing potential of the Republic in agricultural development and the revival of Uzbekistan among the world leaders in the production and export of agro-food products.

References


