

COOPERATION OF UZBEKISTAN WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

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Abstract. This article analyzes the cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with foreign countries in the agricultural sector. In particular, it covers the international exchange of experience in the modernization of agriculture, the introduction of innovative technologies, the development of water-saving systems and advanced seed production methods. The article analyzes the economic, environmental and social effectiveness of this cooperation, as well as its role in improving the well-being of the rural population.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, agriculture, international cooperation, innovative technologies, water-saving systems, seed production, agro-industry, investment, food security.

Introduction: Agriculture is the main source of food for the population. At the same time, it supplies raw materials for a number of industries producing consumer goods. For example, the share of agricultural raw materials (in value terms) is 60 percent of all material costs in the textile industry, almost 70 percent in the confectionery industry, and almost 80 percent in the oil and dairy industry. All this shows that if agricultural production does not develop at the desired pace, no program for raising the standard of living of the people can be implemented. The importance of agriculture is also determined by the fact that 27 percent of the employees employed in the national economy work in this sector. Approximately one third of the country's national income is generated in agriculture. Therefore, the growth rate of the country's entire economy, the improvement of the welfare of the working class, largely depends on the level of development of agriculture. At the same time, it is important to take into account the socio-political aspect. The improvement of agriculture is the most important condition for strengthening the alliance of the working class and the peasantry.

Main part: In recent years, specific work has been carried out to reform the country's agriculture, in particular, to improve the state administration system in the sector, widely introduce market relations, strengthen the legal basis of relations between entities that grow, process and sell agricultural products, attract investments to the sector, introduce resource-saving technologies, and provide agricultural producers with modern equipment.

The sustainable development of the agricultural and food sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the future requires the implementation of state policy in the field of agriculture based on new approaches. The Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy) serves to implement these tasks.

Results and Discussion. The Council of Societies of Friendship and Cultural-Educational Relations with Foreign Countries of Uzbekistan is a mass voluntary public organization. It was established on May 15, 1997. The main task of the Council is to develop friendship and cultural-educational relations with foreign countries in accordance with the requirements of the time, to widely disseminate abroad the achievements of Uzbekistan in



various aspects of life, to regularly acquaint the public of foreign countries with the rich history, culture, literature and art of our people, and to make wider use of the opportunities of people's diplomacy.

The history of Uzbekistan's friendship and cultural and educational ties with foreign countries began in the late 1920s. It was then that the Central Asian branch of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries was established in Tashkent. Since 1947, it has been called the "Uzbekistan Branch", and since 1953, the "Uzbekistan Society". After Uzbekistan gained independence, this society has changed in essence and form. Broken ties with foreign countries have been restored. Friendly ties have been established with countries that are of priority importance for Uzbekistan from a political, economic, cultural and historical point of view. Friendship societies with 36 foreign countries operate under the Council (2005). Cooperation with compatriots abroad also occupies a special place in the work of the Council. In this regard, contacts have been established with communities of compatriots living in more than 30 countries, including the USA, Germany, China, Turkey, Austria, and Saudi Arabia.

The Council is formed by the chairmen of friendship societies established with foreign countries, as well as the head of the Secretariat of the Council. The general meeting of the Council members is the supreme body of the organization. One of the heads of friendship societies is elected by popular vote as the chairman of the Council for a term of 2 years. The Secretariat carries out daily activities. The Secretariat includes departments for relations with compatriots abroad; European and American countries; Asian, African and Pacific countries; CIS countries; organizational issues and international organizations; information and press. The Council has regional departments. The magazine "O'zbekiston", published in Uzbek, Russian and English, is a publication of the Council.

"Uzbekistan should abandon the extensive path of agricultural development" — an interview with Uzbek scientist in Japan Aziz Omonov

Conclusion. Land should be given to the working people, not to be taken away for the sake of someone else; "genuine innovations" will mitigate the consequences of water scarcity, but if they are not implemented, Uzbeks will suffer the most from future agrarian problems in the region, believes Aziz Omonov, a doctoral student at a Japanese university.

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