NOVATEUR PUBLICATIONS
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN ENGINEERING RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY [IJIERT]
ISSN: 2394-3696 Website: ijiert.org
VOLUME 7, ISSUE 7, July-2020

SERVICE PROVISION AND DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE

MURTAZAEV OLIM
DSn, Professor at the Samarkand Branch of
Tashkent State University of Economics, Samarkand, Uzbekistan.
E-mail: olimmurtazayev@gmail.com

IBRAGIMOV GAYRAT ABLAQULOVICH
Researcher of the Department of Agrieconomics and agroinjeneer,
Samarkand Institute of Veterinary medicine, Samarkand, Uzbekistan.
E-mail: gaibragimov@yahoo.com,

KHURRAMOV AZIZBEK MUKHIDDIN UGLI
Researcher at the Samarkand Branch of
Tashkent State University of Economics, Samarkand,Uzbekistan.
E-mail: khurramov.azizbek@yahoo.com

VAHOBOVA SHAHODAT BERDANOVNA
Researcher of the Department of Agrieconomics and agroinjeneer,
Samarkand Institute of Veterinary medicine, Samarkand, Uzbekistan.
E-mail: gaibragimov@yahoo.com,

ABSTRACT
Many factors for influence an agricultural enterprise's efficiency, one of them is access to potential services. This article describes and analyzes various methods of organizing services, as well as its role, importance, and ways of improving it. We analyze agricultural service provision contract value and value covering, reasons of problems for payments, agricultural development.

KEYWORDS: Agricultural enterprises, agricultural service providers, actual service value cover, and service payment.

INTRODUCTION

Farming has different stage of history in Uzbekistan. First farms were created even Soviet period in 1990. In 1998 the Uzbek government introduced law "About farm activity". Farm quantity were more than 6,178 until 2000. After adopting new law, Decollectivization process ran from 1998 to 2003. In 2003, all collective farms ended and reformulated to farm with average 10 ha size. In 2008, farms quantity reached to 25,010 and began process for optimization land resources. Uzbek government always pays attention to the development of farms and this has already provided results. Today farms play a significant role in agricultural production in Uzbekistan. Farms were produced 8050 thousand tons of grain, 3450 thousand tons of cotton, 8 million 400 thousand tons of vegetables, as well as over in 2015. Agriculture still dominates the Uzbekistan economy. More than 27% of the country's labor force works in Agriculture (Tadjibayeva, 2015).

This has led to increased output efficiencies. For example, in Soviet times wheat yields ranged to 2-3 tons/ha. Nowadays, private farmers have yields of 4-5 tons/ha. Despite this improvement laboratory conditions suggest even more efficiencies can be realized - perhaps up to 50% more. Many countries that have developed agricultural sector, they have experiences for wheat production yield ranching 8-13 tons/ha. For increasing yield farms need agricultural services.

DATA AND METHODS

This article is based on of Agricultural service provision results in Samarkand province of the Republic of Uzbekistan. We use materials of research, scientific works of national and foreign researchers, also statistical materials of Ministry of Agriculture and Water resources, Ministry of Economics, State

Committee of Statistics and web sites of government (www.press-service.uz, www.agro.uz) in article. We use quantities and qualities methods, Excel software during analysis. All scientific conclusions are bases on results of research.

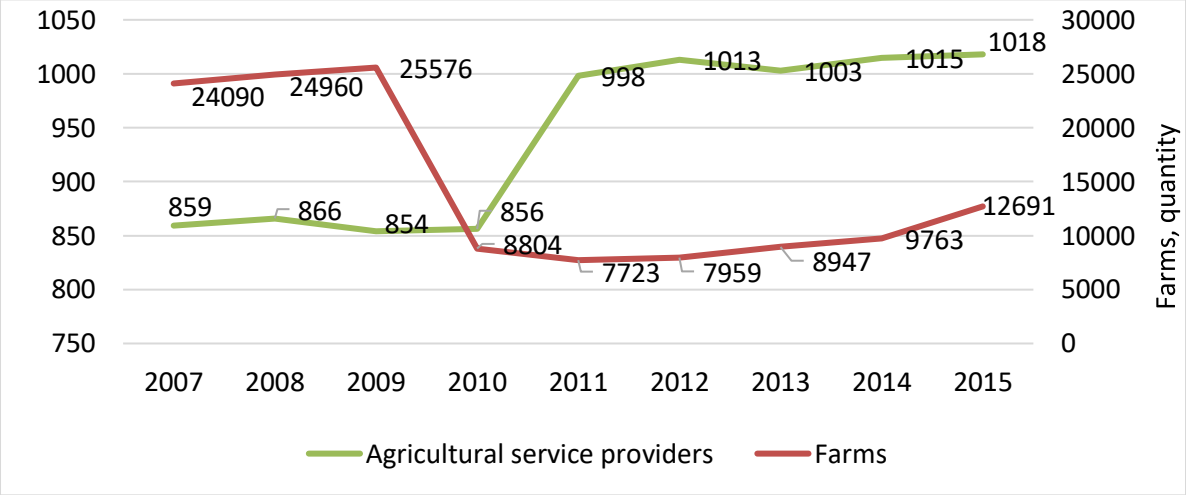
MAIN RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We can see the Supply of production factor to agricultural producers in Uzbekistan by stages (Figure1):

1. Soviet period;
2. Period from Uzbek independence until the Law about farm activity was adopted;
3. Period of decollectivization;
4. Land optimization period
5. Post optimization period

During stages of agrarian reforms, quantity of farms and agricultural service providers have changed. Agricultural service has different names in the countries: Agriconsulting, Consulting service, Extension service, Agricultural Extension, Information Consulting service and etc (Owens and et al, 2003).

We use statistic data for analyzing in example of Samarkand province (Figure 1).



Agriculturalserviceproviders, quantity

Figure 1. Dynamic changes farms and agricultural service providers
Source: Annual Statistic report of Department of Agriculture and Water resources of the Samarkand province, Republic of Uzbekistan.

Dynamic changes farms and agricultural service providers shows that until 2009, farm quantity were about 30 times more than of agricultural service providers, after 2009 it changed to ratio 1:8. To improve the agricultural services, the number of agricultural service providers has increased, also it influenced to service types.

After the agrarian reforms farms are dominating in the agricultural sector. Changing from huge type of activity to farms as mostly small enterprises which hold 30-120 ha land resources, they couldn't obtain different production resources, such as material resources. New type of entrepreneurship in country influenced to farmer's capacity building. All causes together leaded to a demand for agricultural services.

Mostly quantity changes, we can see on quantity of WUAs: from 13 to 41, and on Veterinary firms: from 293 to 435 (see Figure2).

Researches showed that farms need to agricultural services, if they are small land size or their activity began 1-5 years ago. For example, mostly farms need to machinery services. Unfortunately, small size farmers couldn't use modern machinery. Farmers have several ways for contribution modern machinery technology, such as, individual, in cooperation, as sub-contracting. Possible types of benefits from economies of scale are inter-farm cooperation, machine cooperatives, machine rings and the use of sub-contractors. Individuals using machinery mostly efficiently for economic size classes 40-100 ha and upper than 100 ha. Less than 40 ha size farmers have to cooperate for using modern machinery (Aurbacher et al, 2011).

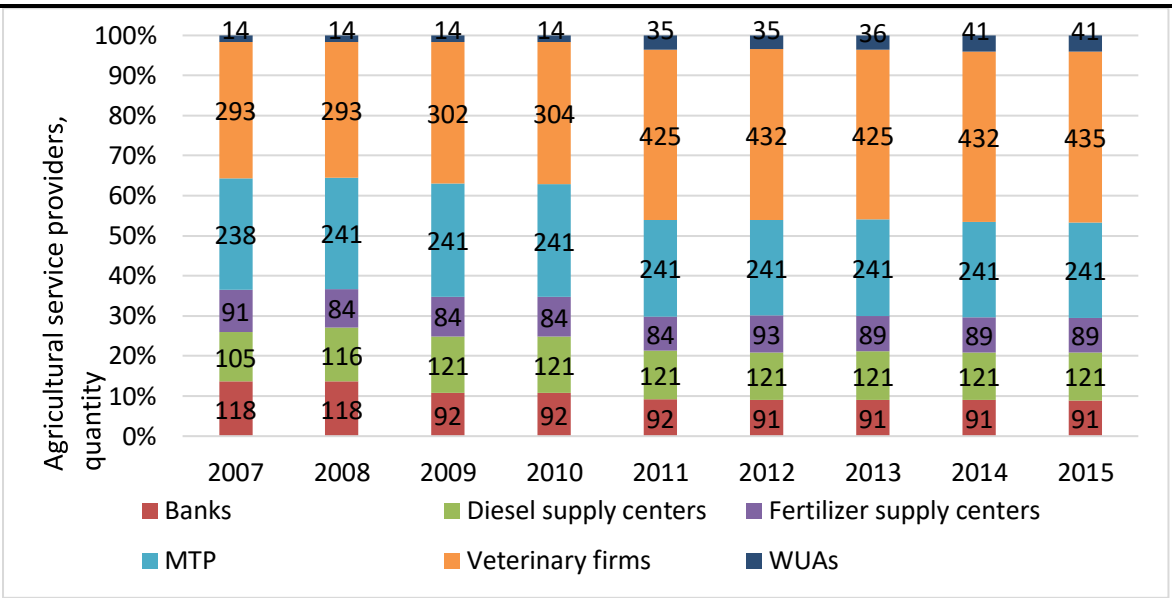


Figure 2. Share, quantity and type changes of agricultural service providers
Source: Annual Statistic report of Department of Agriculture and Water resources of the Samarkand province, Republic of Uzbekistan.

When we provide research on entities of agricultural service providers, we saw that MTP (Machinery services) and WUAs (Water resources supply) were not profitable and it depends from actual service value covering.

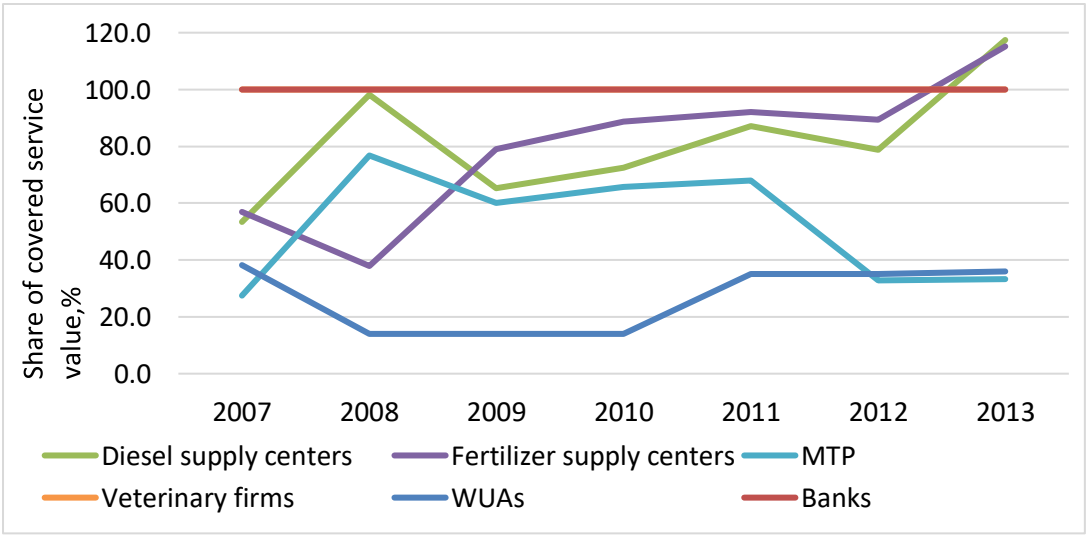


Figure 3. Share of covered service value of agricultural services
Source: Annual Statistic report of Department of Agriculture and Water resources of the Samarkand province, Republic of Uzbekistan.

From Figure 3, we can see that farmers covering 1/3 part of service value of MTP (Machinery services) and WUAs (Water resources supply). Different situation on other agricultural service providers: Banks-100%, Veterinary firms – 100%, Diesel and Fertilizer supply centers even more than 100%.
It will be interesting to learn: Why farms not able to service value covering? Most share of farm's land area directed to producing cotton and wheat in Samarkand province (Figure 4).

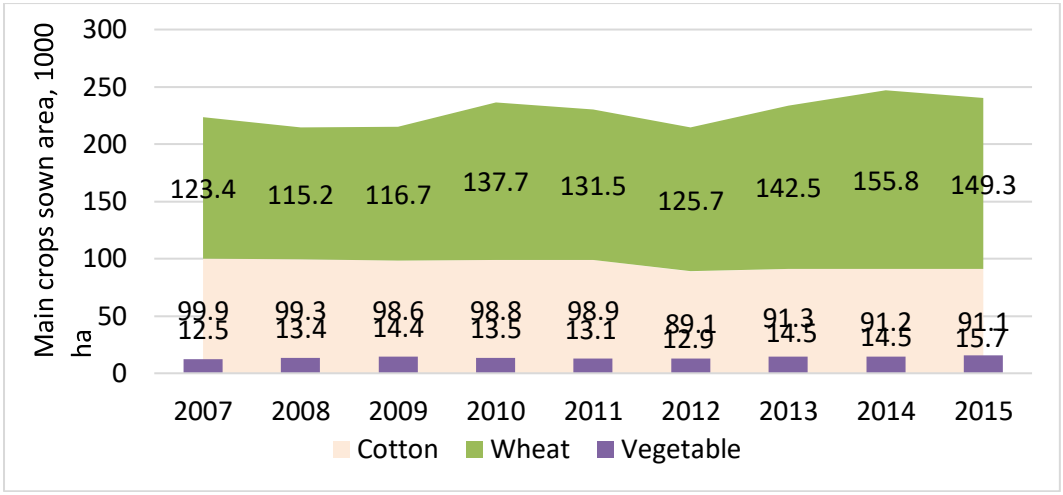


Figure 4. Main crops sown area in the Samarkand province, 1000 ha
Source: Annual Statistic report of Department of Agriculture and Water resources of the Samarkand province, Republic of Uzbekistan.

Farm reports showed that crop profit from cotton and wheat less than vegetable profit by hectare (Figure 5). Analysis showed that farms with small land size and 1-5 years' activities mostly linked agricultural services, like machinery service. After their success of farming they will improve own fixed assets.
Agricultural services entities, such as MTP and WUAs are working with losses. There we mention that main problem is farmer's disability for payment. Big share of farms mostly produce cotton and wheat for state order and that crop will give very less profit by sown area. Other activities like producing vegetables will give high profit to farms even 8-10 times.

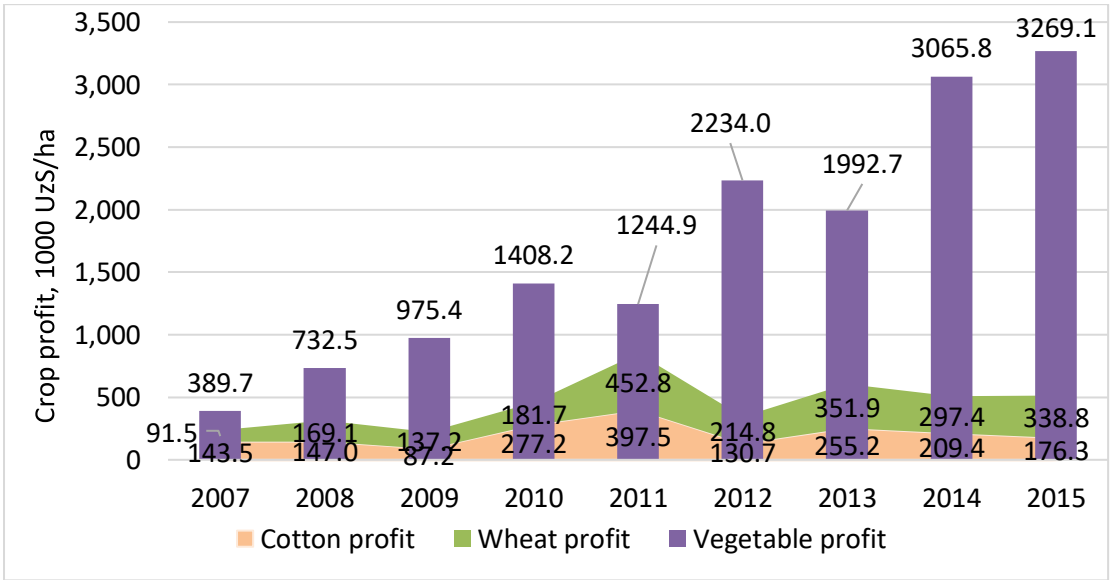


Figure 5. Crop profit on farms of the Samarkand Province.
Source: Annual Statistic report of Department of Agriculture and Water resources of the Samarkand province, Republic of Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSIONS

Main according our goal: how develop agricultural service providers and farms? Agricultural service must be work in condition of market economy. No money, no service. Agricultural service providers should think about profitability in their activity. Profitless activity can't give developing to service entities. Thereof agricultural service providers must find a way how to work with profits. Farms need for agricultural services about first five years. If farms receive good service, and results will be respectively good. Farmers mainly

grow low-profit products and state should be give them choice for production under market conditions. If they increase produce vegetables or begin activity as multidisciplinary, they will take high profitability.

REFERENCES

1) Shtaltovna A. (2012). Servicing Transformation: Agricultural Service Organizations and Agrarian Change in Post-Soviet Uzbekistan. Dissertation. 19 June 2012. Bonn 2012.
2) Aurbacher J., Lippert C., DabbertS. (2011). Imperfect markets for used machinery, asynchronous replacement times, and heterogeneity in cost as path-dependent barriers to cooperation between farmers. Research Paper.
3) Owens T., Hoddinott J., Kinsey B. (2003). The Impact of Agricultural Extension on Farm Production in Resettlement Areas of Zimbabwe. Economic Development and Cultural Change.
4) Annual Statistic report of Department of Agriculture and Water resources of the Samarkand province, Republic of Uzbekistan.
5) Statistical Yearbook of the USSR, various years, State Statistical Committee of the USSR, Moscow.
6) www.press-service.uz - President Press Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan
7) www.agro.uz - The Ministry of the Agriculture and Water resources