

**FOREIGN EXPERIENCES IN IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF
RICE PRODUCTION IN UZBEKISTAN**

Inomjonova Feruza Alijonovna
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies
Department of Economics, Teacher

Abstract:

In this article, special attention is paid to advanced foreign experience in ensuring economic efficiency, taking into account the limited use of irrigated land and water resources, taking into account the fact that food security issues are currently being considered: rice cultivation and meeting the needs of the population in rice.

Keywords: food, agriculture, production, efficiency, economic efficiency, result, costs, resources, rice farming.

Introduction

The importance of the agricultural sector in ensuring high-quality food security for the rapidly growing world population is increasing day by day. These changes are also reflected in our country. The reason is that rational and correct use of all the resources and opportunities available in our country, guaranteed satisfaction of the population's demand for agricultural products, wide implementation of scientific achievements and innovative methods in agriculture is one of the tasks. urgent matters.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on December 20, 2022 on the most important priority tasks for the development of our country, referring to the development of economic reforms to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan, "Introduction of free market mechanisms, healthy competition and private property ensuring inviolability, supporting entrepreneurship should occupy a special place in the Constitution. All of you are aware of the drastic processes taking place in the world today. The complex geopolitical situation in the world, the shortage of energy resources is increasing, the need for food is increasing, and financial resources are becoming more expensive. In such a situation, no matter how difficult it is, we will strictly continue economic reforms, fully mobilize our domestic capabilities, and further support the private sector..."¹ they emphasized.

Issues of further increasing the effectiveness of the reforms being carried out today, creating conditions for the comprehensive and rapid development of agriculture and its modernization, as well as the implementation of priorities for the liberalization of the management of the agrarian sector were determined. A new law "On Cooperation and Clusters" is being developed to ensure sustainable development in the agrarian sector highlighted in the Strategy. Since 2020, water-saving technologies have been introduced on 44,000 hectares of land.

¹ Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan 12.20.2022

Despite such promising development works in the agricultural sector, the problems and issues in it have not lost their relevance. Today, there are problems that are waiting for their solution in all branches of agriculture, including in the field of rice cultivation.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Production management and structure in rice cultivation R. Dj. Buresh (MNIIR) John Rodenburg and Marco Jopereis (Africa race). Mobilization and transformation of rice grain, ensuring the leafing process under the influence of sodium flood Muhammad U. F. Jigen Tan, Rui Tszen, Yuan'ke Lan (China). Formation of general and selected rice margins by the process of mathematical model S.Yu. Nasonov (Russia). Reaction of intensive and extensive rice varieties to nitrogen M.A. Skajennik, N.V. Borobyov. Resource-saving technology of rice cultivation in the south of Ukraine with the requirement of environmental protection V.V. Morozov. A.V. Morozov. A. Ya. Poluhov. E. V. Dudchenko. V.G. Kornberger (Ukraine) Innovative technologies for ensuring environmental safety in rice cultivation S.A. Vladimorov (Russia). The experience of using a technical complex for rice cultivation in the Krasnodan oasis V.S. Kovolev (Russia).

The conditions necessary to increase the efficiency and productivity of rice cultivation in our country, the creation of generational and high-quality seeds and varieties, the improvement and mechanization of agrotechnological processes, the creation of innovative technologies and their effective use, the increase of its economic efficiency and the identification of factors affecting it, the development of the activities of rice clusters on X.A. Baraev, T.E. Ishakov, N.N. To'laganov, T.Kh. Farmonov, A.G. Ibragimov and a number of other agrarian economists conducted scientific research.

RESULTS

Providing the population with quality food products is one of the main goals of the current reforms. The role and importance of agriculture, especially rice cultivation, is great in the realization of this goal.

According to the Statistics Agency of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, rice is planted and grown on more than 100,000 hectares of land in Uzbekistan every year. Today, the average consumption of rice per capita in our country is 9.8 kg per year. In other words, 353,000 tons of rice reserves are required to fully provide the population of our country with rice products.

In the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan in 2022, rice was planted on 105,800 hectares and 516,900 tons of rice was harvested. This figure is 310,000 tons of rice. That is, 43 thousand tons less rice was produced compared to the demand of the population. According to statistics, in 2022, 8,000 tons of rice were imported across the country, and in 2023, 53,500 tons of rice were imported. That is, 10,000 tons of excess rice was imported compared to consumption. The economic indicators of rice cultivation today make it necessary to carry out scientific researches related to increasing the productivity of rice cultivation and improving the quality of the product based on the effective use of new innovative technologies in the rice cultivation of our country.

DISCUSSION

Out of 20 rice growing countries in the world, 9 out of 10 and 13 are located in Southeast Asia. In the last 4 years, world rice production has decreased by 0.2% compared to the record level of the 2017-2018 season. However, despite the significant increase in production in the 2021-2022 season compared to the 2019-2020 and 2020-2022 seasons, unfavorable weather conditions have affected many countries, especially the main rice producers, especially the Asian continent. countries other than acid led to a decrease in yields in Australia, Brazil, Nigeria, and the United States. So in 2017-2021. the relative decrease in the volume of production, and the development of international trade, the growth of rice consumption in the world and the increase of reserves, as well as the change in the exchange rates of the national currencies of the main exporting countries, increased the world price of rice by 13.6%.

In the season of 2022-2023, the production of rice decreased slightly compared to the previous year and amounted to 514 million. tons. In India and some other countries, the decline in productivity is the reason for the decline in production. The increase in rice consumption will increase the surplus to 3 mln. led to a decrease in tons (<https://rossaprimavera.ru.>). Based on the growth indicators of producers in Asia, the global rice production forecast for 2021/22 is 1 million. with an increase of 515 million tons, a record level. reached tons. In 2022/23, global rice production is forecast to reach a new record level with the growth of major exporters. China is the leader in rice production and consumption.

In recent years, as a result of the very slow growth of rice yield and the relatively rapid increase in the population, it has led to food shortages and price increases, which first of all negatively affects the poor. The analysis of China's main economic indicators for 2008-2017 showed that in 2008, 54.3 percent of the country's population or 721.35 million people. people lived in rural areas, the rural population decreased by 20.1% in 10 years, and in 2017 it reached 576.61 million. made up 41.5% of the total population of China in 2017.

Indicators and forecast of rice production in the world (million tonnes)

№	Rice	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022		2022/2023 forecast
				17.03	21.04	
1	Production volume	500	510	514	515	520
2	Realization	44	51	51	51	50
3	Consumption	495	509	514	514	517
4	Passing residual reserve	180	181	181	181	184
5	Year/year change	4	1		1	3
6	Major exporters	45	50	52	52	56

Source: UN FAO statistics

At the beginning of 2017, the arable land in China was about 119 mln. hectares, which corresponds to an average of only 8.6 hectares of cultivated land per Chinese population. 0.067 hectares of cultivated area per person in the outskirts of large cities and 0.04 hectares in some regions, which is below the critical level set by the UN FAO at 0.053 hectares. It is true (Vlasenko and Tian Sin, 2021). For comparison, Russia has 84.9 hectares per capita, which is almost 10 times more than China. In recent years, China's rice industry has developed rapidly, with an

annual growth rate of more than 25 percent, and has become a competitive industry. The market share of small and medium-sized enterprises decreased from 85% to 20% in 2000, and the production volume of rice processing enterprises exceeded 15 million in 2000. 97.77 million per ton in 2011. Average annual growth up to a ton is 18.6%, especially in the last two years, the company has achieved a high annual growth rate of more than 30%. The market value of products in 2000 is 2.6 billion. 354.6 billion yuan in 2010. increased by 135 times and the annual growth rate was 26.5 percent.

Food reserves are material created to meet the food needs of the non-agricultural population, to regulate the balance of food supply and demand in the region, to stabilize prices on the food market, to act in the event of major natural disasters or other emergency situations. is a reserve system. At present, China has established a reserve system at the central, provincial, city and district levels. All rights to the stored grain belong to the China Grain Storage Corporation. Hokims are responsible for the use of local grain reserves at the level of provinces, cities and districts. The local departments of the Ministry of Food purchase grain in order to increase income, increase the activity of farmers in grain production and protect their interests, to stabilize prices on the market.

China's food market was liberalized ten years ago. After more than a decade of measures, rice has become the most sold grain product in the food market today. Currently, there is no large national enterprise that produces rice. In recent years, with the emergence of a group of national branded rice enterprises, a new era of competition in the market has begun, the industry has strengthened its leading position in the market, and led to the formation of a competitive environment.

Rice is one of the main crops grown in India. This is about 40% of all grains produced in the country. The growth trend in rice production is very high in India and has reached record levels in recent years due to increased yields due to increased monsoon rains and the development of more resistant rice varieties. Due to this, India is among the top ten rice growing countries in the Asia-Pacific region, where the humid climate is perfect for growing rice. Rice cultivation is the main economic activity for hundreds of millions of rural farmers in the region. The main varieties of rice grown in India include parboiled rice, milled rice, sella rice, Swarna rice and Sona Masuri rice. India is famous for producing basmati and non-basmati rice. Basmati rice is known as one of the best varieties of rice in the world, it is known for its aroma and taste, smooth, thin, narrow grains and the quality of grain elongation when ripe.

According to reports, it grew by 10 percent in 2018-19, mainly due to higher demand from Iran. The area under basmati cultivation in Punjab is expected to grow by 20-25% during the forecast period as farmers' income has increased by 15-20% in the last few years. According to APEDA, as of 2018-2019, India's exports accounted for 65 percent of the foreign basmati rice market, with Pakistan accounting for the rest. Many countries use locally grown basmati rice; however, geographically, basmati is only common in parts of India and Pakistan, making it a very important rice export for India.

According to Grain Mart News, Iran accounts for an average of 40 percent of basmati rice exports from India. The price of raw basmati rose due to Iran's recent political battle. Therefore, the total volume of rice production increased by 8.6 percent from 2017 to 2020 and is expected to increase

further due to the wider introduction of high-yielding rice varieties in the country. According to the ITC trade map, in 2019, India was the leading exporter in global rice trade, accounting for 29.3 percent of global rice exports.

According to the ITC trade map, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, United Arab Emirates and other Middle Eastern countries are the major importers of rice from India. Demand for Indian basmati rice in the European Union and the United States has further increased rice exports from India. As the demand for rice increases, exports from India increase worldwide, which in turn stimulates production. In addition, rising consumption of rice in both developed and developing countries across the globe is expected to boost rice production during the forecast period. At the beginning of 2023, the country surpassed China in terms of population and is now one of the largest producers and consumers of plant and animal products in the world. India harvested its record wheat crop in six years last season and expects a bumper crop this year as well; is the largest importer of vegetable oils for food and meets more than 60 percent of its needs by purchasing from foreign markets. Today, India ranks first in the field of rice production, ahead of China.

The dynamics of the increase in the price of Benchmark rice in Thailand since 2021 is shown. The Indian government is considering banning the export of many varieties of rice, which account for 80 percent of the total supply, due to rising domestic food prices. This was reported by Bloomberg on July 13, citing sources. India is the largest exporter of rice. According to the statistics of the US Department of Agriculture for the 2022/23 season, it occupies 40.5 percent of the global culture trade. According to the latest price of 5% milled Thai white rice, which is the Asian standard, the price of rice has increased by 572 dollars/tonnage in the middle of 2023. However, despite this export ban imposed by the Indian government, Indian rice remains very competitive in the world market.

Almost all rice in the country is grown by small farmers. Half of the harvest is kept for home consumption and use as seeds.

According to "Trend Economy".ru, in 2021, the international import value of "Rice" exceeded 21 billion dollars (according to statistical reports of 140 countries). However, in 2020, this indicator (according to statistical reports of 152 countries) was 19 billion dollars. The following countries have the highest ranking of imports:

1. China - 10.3 percent to 2.18 billion dollars;
2. Philippines - 5.19 percent to 1.19 billion dollars;
3. Saudi Arabia - 5,195 to 1.09 billion. in dollars;
4. USA - 4.82 percent to 1.01 billion. in dollars;
5. Vietnam - 3.4 percent to 718 million. In dollars.

At the same time, in 2021, the international export value of the "Rice" product exceeded 26 billion dollars (according to statistical reports of 128 countries). According to 2020, this indicator is 25 billion. (according to statistical reports of 134 countries). The following countries occupy the top ranking of Exsport:

1. India - 35 percent at 9.62 billion dollars;
2. Thailand - 12.4 percent to 3.34 billion dollars;
3. Vietnam - 11.2 percent to 3 billion dollars;

4. Pakistan - 8.03 percent at 2.15 billion dollars;
5. USA - 7.19 percent to 1.92 billion dollars;
6. China - 3.86 percent at 1.03 billion dollars.

Despite the global climate change and the deterioration of its political situation, rice exports have also made significant progress in terms of value and quantity. The reports given by the countries confirm that the rice export in 2022 was high and reached 4.96 million tons. In this, India is the largest producer of rice. exports is shown as:

Conclusion. According to "Trend Economy".ru, in 2021, the international import value of "Rice" exceeded 21 billion dollars (according to statistical reports of 140 countries). However, in 2020, this indicator (according to statistical reports of 152 countries) was 19 billion dollars. At the same time, in 2021, the international export value of the "Rice" product exceeded 26 billion dollars (according to statistical reports of 128 countries). According to 2020, this figure is 25 billion. (according to statistical reports of 134 countries).

In order to increase the economic efficiency of the rice production sector, taking into account the changing needs of the Chinese population, the following were considered important: Increasing the production of new brands of high-quality rice, as the consumption preferences of the country's population change. consumers prefer to buy high quality rice. Improvement of the system of sale and purchase of rice. It is necessary to increase the realization of high-quality rice. According to the ITC trade map, India was the leading exporter in global rice trade in 2019, accounting for 29.3 percent of global rice exports. According to the ITC trade map, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and other Middle Eastern countries are the main importers of rice from India. Demand for Indian basmati rice in the European Union and the United States has further increased rice exports from India. As the demand for rice increases, exports from India increase worldwide, which in turn stimulates production. In addition, rising consumption of rice in both developed and developing countries worldwide is expected to boost rice production during the forecast period. With the growing demand for rice, exports from India are increasing worldwide. At the beginning of 2023, the country surpassed China in terms of population and is now considered one of the largest producers and consumers of plant and animal products in the world.

REFERENCES

1. .Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 2 февралдаги ПҚ-4973-сон “Шоли етиштиришни янада ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги қарори.
2. .Nayak.Sh.P, Variar.M, Banik.N.Ch, Khandai.S (2021) Rice Production Manual for Odisha, Book.
3. 3. Sholi- AGRO UZ. (May 31, 2022) Sholi - AGRO.UZ
4. O.Shermatov, Sh.Xursanaliyev. Innovation factors in increasing the economic efficiency of growing rice in agriculture. “DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR” International scientific-practical conference on March 25-26, 2021. Page 281-285.

5. O.Shermatov, S.Tojiddinov, M.Muhtorov.Global and regional aspects of sustainable development. scientific collection «interconf» | № 43, Global and regional aspects of sustainable development copenhagEN, DENMARKFebruary 2021. 26-28.02. Page -36-40
6. Иномжонова Ф.А. Экономические основы развития рисоводства. V Международной научно-практической конференции студентов и магистрантов «Беларусь в современном мире: цели и ценности» 2022 г. E-mail: istoria_Gorki@mail.ru
7. Иномжонова Ф.А. Sholi ishlab chiqarish va sotishda iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish (xorij tajribasi). “Logistika va iqtisodiyot “ ilmiy elektron jurnali. ISSN 2181-2128 № IV,2022 yil. 215-219 betlar www.economyjournal.uz
8. Абдукаримов Д.Т. Хусусий селекция Т. 2007. 4. Туркия Республикаси “Озиқ-овқат ва қишлоқ хўжалиги” вазирлиги ҳамда “Денизбанк” ҳамкорлигида тайёрланган “100 та китоб”дан иборат тўплами.
9. Andijon-viloyatining-2022-yilgi-makroiqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlari-.Statistical report of Andijan region 2021. Andijan.
10. Andijan -Wikipedia,<https://review.uz/en/post/andijon>
11. <https://hordiq.uz/2019/07/22/top-10-aholisi-eng-kup-davlatlar/>
12. <http://protoday.uz/uz/archives/239608>.