



**«IV International Book Edition
of the countries of the Commonwealth
of Independent States
«BEST YOUNG SCIENTIST – 2021»**

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Независимых Государств
«ЛУЧШИЙ МОЛОДОЙ УЧЕНЫЙ – 2021»**

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АССОЦИАЦИИ
«ОБЩЕНАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ «БОБЕК»
КОНГРЕСС УЧЕНЫХ КАЗАХСТАНА**



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Формирование научной базы IV Международного книжного издания стран СНГ / «ЛУЧШИЙ МОЛОДОЙ УЧЕНЫЙ – 2021», несомненно, будет способствовать значительному расширению информированности научно-педагогической общественности о развитии науки в странах СНГ и Европы.

В данном проекте приняли участие молодые ученые Республики Казахстан, Российской Федерации, Республики Узбекистан, Республики Таджикистан, Республики Киргизстан, Республики Беларусь и т.п. в рамках международного сотрудничества во благо дальнейшей интеграции науки.

IV The international book publication of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States "BEST YOUNG SCIENTIST – 2021" ("Scientists - CIS") is a unique project aimed at promoting the science and personal success of young scientists from all over the CIS and Europe.

The formation of the scientific base of the IV International Book Edition of the CIS countries / "BEST YOUNG SCIENTIST - 2021" will undoubtedly contribute to a significant increase in the awareness of the scientific and pedagogical community about the development of science in the CIS and Europe.

This project was attended by young scientists of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Belarus, etc. in the framework of international cooperation for the benefit of further integration of science.

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SWOT-ANALYSIS OF AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN UZBEKISTAN

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***Abstract:** This article provides a general analytical analysis of the state of agribusiness in the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan. The research was based on the SWOT-analysis technique of research methods. During the analysis, we learned about the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats of agribusiness in our country. We have carefully studied the identified weaknesses and developed specific proposals to address the shortcomings.*

***Key words:** Agribusiness, agriculture, farming, SWOT-analysis*

I. Introduction

Agribusiness is one of the newest areas of research in agricultural entrepreneurship. It is becoming an auxiliary factor in the management of products, processes, investments in any profitable sector of agriculture.

A large volume of food products in Uzbekistan is grown in agriculture. Accordingly, the country needs to create a favorable and potential agribusiness environment. Because the region's specialization is largely dependent on agriculture. Even if it has a low profitability and does not give the expected results, we can not give it up for now. The only way forward is to actively support agribusiness in the region, address its shortcomings and launch new industries.

However, research on agribusiness in Uzbekistan is relatively low. Very little research has been done by Uzbek scientists. With this in mind, we believe that this area needs to be further explored and researched, analytical analyzes should be conducted and the details should be promoted accordingly.

The main purpose of our research in this area is whether it is possible to create a modern and competitive agribusiness in Uzbekistan, if possible, what can we cite as the main guarantee of this, what are the obstacles to it? is to find a solution to the problem.

II. Literature review

A number of studies on agribusiness have been conducted by foreign researchers and Uzbek scientists. Among them are scientists such as Najibullah Hassanzoy [1], Hrabrin Bachev [2], Mandych O. and others [3], Ulrich Hess, Caspar Richter, Andrea Stoppa [4] in their work on agribusiness risk management, investment management, its various branches and how it is applied in practice, as well as agribusiness entrepreneurship or management skills questions are asked.



From Uzbek scientists Khomitov K.Z. Mardonova A.T. Aktamov B.M. Adilbaev R.T. [5]

conducted research on the issues of increasing investment attractiveness in agribusiness.

Najibullah Hassanzoy explains agribusiness with a two-pronged approach in an article titled

“What is agribusiness?” [1]. According to him, agribusiness is the art and science of managing

agribusiness enterprises. As an art, agribusiness combines the different skills of each individual or

organization to run a profitable business. As a science, it is supported by risk, objective data collection

and analysis. Agribusiness is a collection of knowledge from a variety of disciplines.

This idea can be explained as follows: the farm acts for its own income, its functions such as

production volume, technical support, division of labor are determined and managed by it. Therefore,

the effectiveness of such a system is obvious.

From the first years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the white former Soviet

Union abandoned the system of collective farming and, based on world experience, carried out the first

agrarian reform, that is, chose the path of farming and made the right decision.

The main link in agribusiness in Uzbekistan is the farm, as it is the only organization that

produces agricultural products. The important thing to keep in mind is that farming is also a business.

[6] In a developed market economy, family farms are equally developed. In a number of developed

European countries, agribusiness is actively supported not only by farmers but also by agro-firms, agro-

industrial associations, agro-clusters. They are highly specialized farms based on modern scientific and

technical achievements, which are able to provide high productivity and quality products.

In the United States, agribusinesses are known as large agricultural corporations that are

vertically integrated and participate in many activities in the agricultural value chain. Unlike organic

farms, which are small and plant-oriented and use the products of other agribusiness enterprises, they

strive to employ their own production, processing, and sales departments. [7]

On the other hand, in agriculture, the form of ownership has proved to be unique. It follows that

the efficiency of farmers, in return for high-potential actions, creates the basis for the establishment of

small and medium-sized businesses and entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector.

According to dictionary of Cambridge, “Agribusiness is a new form of entrepreneurship related

to agriculture. Its main function covers all economic activities related to farming, such as, chemicals,

breeding, crop production, agriculture, agricultural machinery, marketing and sales.” [8].

This means that agribusiness is a sector that supports the agricultural industry, which is important

for economic growth. It also plays a key role in the development of developing countries.

Agribusiness develops at different levels depending on the conditions of a particular country and

becomes a prestigious type of entrepreneurship. Agribusiness can potentially improve agricultural

productivity, which is based on high labor productivity. That is why governments often offer subsidies

to agricultural enterprises.

III. Research methodology

This article is devoted to the consideration of ways to create a stable agribusiness environment

with financial and technological, resource and production management in agriculture in Uzbekistan, as

well as the mutual integration of all agricultural infrastructure. Specific objectives: To identify the

strengths and weaknesses of agribusiness in Uzbekistan, to consider its opportunities and threats. The

SWOT technique of analysis was used throughout the study. SWOT is an analytical method, the

advantage of which is that it identifies the strengths of the research object (S), areas of excellence,

depending on the relevant resources and existing institutions. Weaknesses (W) include areas that

improve, areas that work poorly. Opportunities (O) are existing factors, positive trends and comparative

advantages, and threats (T) are obstacles to success and areas to avoid.

IV. Results and discussions

During the study of the state of agribusiness in Uzbekistan, we obtained a number of analytical

data. We tried to look at information from the geographical location of agribusiness infrastructure

facilities to the knowledge potential of its participants. With a dynamic approach to processes and

research objects, we obtained the results shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. SWOT-analysis of agribusiness in Uzbekistan

Strengths	Weaknesses
1. Large natural resources 2. Large demographic index 3. Ability to export 4. Strong traditional knowledge 5. Creates new jobs 6. Great domestic demand	1. Depreciation of infrastructure 2. Geographical isolation conditions 3. Lack of professional management 4. Access to modern technology is limited 5. Dependence on climatic conditions
Opportunities	Threats
1. The size of the market opportunity 2. The size of the land area 3. More new generations 4. Proper use of natural resources	1. Global competition 2. Unorganized market 3. Bad trade practices 4. Price changes 5. The high cost of modern technology

Analysis comments:
Strengths

1. Large natural resources: Uzbekistan has large natural resources and sufficient land area. Proper use of each resource will help to open new branches of agribusiness.

2. Large demographic indicator: Uzbekistan has a population of over 35 million. This creates a large workforce and increases the performance potential of the agribusiness.

3. Export ability: By exporting agricultural products, it is possible to generate foreign exchange inflows and gain valuable currency. Uzbekistan is able to export national products.

4. Strong traditional knowledge: Agriculture preserves and puts into practice the knowledge passed down from generation to generation. Farmers and ranchers relied on their own experience to farm and pass on their knowledge to their students.

5. Creates new jobs: Agribusiness offers jobs to the population through its networks. This will be a source of income for low-income families.

6. High domestic demand: Uzbekistan has the largest population in Central Asia. Demand for agribusiness products in the domestic market is high. This is an important positive aspect for agribusiness.

Weaknesses

1. Depreciation of infrastructure: Agribusiness requires good infrastructure for sustainable operation. Uzbekistan still lacks roads, transport logistics, railways and telecommunications.

2. Geographical isolation: Uzbekistan is the farthest country in Central Asia from the sea. Lack of access to waterways complicates trade, exports, and incurs additional costs.

3. Lack of professional management: There is a great demand for professional managers in agriculture. Without good governance, a company will not be able to achieve its goals.

4. Access to modern technologies is limited: Uzbekistan needs to introduce new innovative technologies in agriculture. Modern technology saves time and resources, leads to high productivity.

5. Dependence on climatic conditions: Agriculture is subject to all-round climate. Climate cannot be controlled by the human factor. In this regard, climatic conditions have become vulnerable.

Opportunities

1. Size of market opportunities: Initially, there was only a local market for agribusiness, but now the market range has expanded. Agricultural entrepreneurship does not have to depend only on the local market, it can be transferred outside the market. The expansion of the market creates huge opportunities for agribusiness.

2. Land area: Uzbekistan has large agricultural areas. As land is the basis of agriculture, its abundance allows for the free placement of agribusiness sectors.

3. More new generations: Success in the field can be achieved by training new young professionals to manage agriculture. New cadres discover new knowledge.



4. Proper use of natural resources: Uzbekistan is rich in natural resources. Limiting waste, its proper distribution and targeted use opens the door to great opportunities for agribusiness.

Threats

1. Global competition: As in other markets, the agricultural sector will face great competition. Uncompetitive small businesses exit the market, while large enterprises continue to squeeze others out of themselves in exchange for large capital.

2. Unorganized market: It is very difficult to find the perfect market for agribusiness. A good market is necessary to have a reasonable price for the final product. The problem of marketing is one of the most important threats to agricultural entrepreneurship.

3. Bad trade practices: Serious deficiencies in the production, packaging, quality, and delivery of agribusiness products cause many problems in this area.

4. Price fluctuations: Companies suffer huge losses due to fluctuations in market prices. Changes in prices threaten to upset the budget balance of the economy.

5. The high cost of modern technology: Modern technology is always high costed and it is difficult for small businesses to buy it. This situation limits the capacity of small businesses and threatens their renewal.

V. Conclusion

It is necessary to actively support agribusiness as an important tool for the development of agriculture in the country. The agribusiness environment in Uzbekistan has great potential in a competitive business environment. However, there are vulnerabilities and threats in the country that need to be addressed with prudent solutions at the macro and micro levels. In accordance with the needs of agriculture in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to increase the quality of agricultural products. This requires research on various aspects of agribusiness models. In the context of the emergence of a national and international business environment, government schemes need to be reconsidered. With innovation, management skills, and agribusiness technology, entrepreneurship can be a key to the economy and a tool for agricultural development. This requires a study of the potential of the agricultural industry based on resource management. Agribusiness has played a leading role in transforming agriculture in developing and developed countries. Such approaches to agricultural development can create a stable agribusiness environment in our country.

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