



## Government Control and Promotion of Bioresource Utilization in Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** This article provides an overview and concise explanations of the scientific definitions of green economy and the current state, behavior, composition, concepts, and structure of bioresources as the primary driver of economic development. An analysis was conducted on the reforms that were carried out to enhance the development of bioresources in Uzbekistan, and subsequently, recommendations were formulated. This paper presents a study of the current state of implementing green economy, focusing on the utilization of natural resources and the enhancement of nature conservation in the context of economic modernization.

**Keywords:** Green economy, greening, bioeconomy, bioresource, sustainable development



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## INTRODUCTION

Bioresources refer to any resource that originates from a biological source or is obtained from nature. Put simply, Bioresources are regarded as natural and enduring renewable and biodegradable essential materials and processes[1]. The history of human development originates from their intimate association with bioresources. From the inception of human civilization, early human ancestors resided in a dense forest and relied earnestly on the abundant resources for sustenance. The tight connection between humanity and the natural world signifies a shift from a predominantly rural culture to an urban one. Thus, Bioresources play a crucial role in Natural Resources and hold a prominent position in human culture and economy[2].

In dictionaries, the term reform is defined as the process of transitioning from one management system to a more improved condition by making changes, replacements, and other modifications. The user's text is "[3]." Thus, agricultural reforms are perceived as the shift from the current governing system in the agriculture sector to a more improved form of governance. These reforms encompass land and water reform, services, and investments in agriculture, among others. Following our country's independence, the agrarian reforms led to a gradual conversion of collective and state farms into business farms and individual farms. The average land area on communal and state farms ranged from 1500 to 2000 hectares, while on individual farms, the average area ranged from 1 to 50 hectares. In 2009, the average land area of farms ranged from 40 to 100 hectares. However, following the farm approval reform that began in 2013, the average land area of farms has now decreased to 30 hectares[4].

The management of water resources in Central Asia has undergone significant changes throughout the centuries, in response to the challenges that have emerged over time. One of the primary factors contributing to this is that Central Asia is among the most ancient regions where irrigated agriculture has been practiced. According to Ohara, irrigation emerged in the region approximately 8,000 years ago and progressively progressed. Around 3,000 years ago, it became more prevalent and spread rapidly. Archaeological evidence indicates that around 3.6 million hectares of land were subjected to irrigation in the delta regions of Amudarya and Syrdarya around 2000 years ago[5].

The ministry's evaluation of a public administration entity implementing a cohesive state strategy in the realm of Agriculture and food security is based on Annex 1 of Resolution No. 571 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, issued on July 9, 2019. During the specified period of 2019-2023, the ministry implemented 331 regulatory law acts pertaining to the agricultural sector as part of its portfolio. Specifically, in the year 2023, a total of 14 bills aimed at enhancing Agrarian Reform, 17 projects under Presidential Decrees, 22 projects under Presidential Decrees, and 91 projects under government decrees were formulated. Out of these, 55 were successfully implemented, including 4 Laws, 8 presidential decrees, 16 presidential decrees, and 26 regulatory documents under government decrees.

4 Law.	8 Decree
16 President resolution	26 Government resolution

**Figure 1.2.1 depicts the legislation that has been implemented in the field of agriculture[6].**

Following its independence in 1991, Uzbekistan embarked on a vigorous restructuring of its agricultural sector, with the government assuming responsibility for making agricultural choices at several levels, including the farmer, district, provincial, and national levels. The agricultural reforms implemented in our nation are depicted in Figure 1.2.2. During the study, we assessed a number of these changes.

The following regulatory documents are significant in the topic of agrarian reforms:

The Cabinet of Ministers under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Resolution No. 315 on December 30, 1991, which outlines efforts to enhance and promote the growth of peasant (farm) farms in the Republic. The decision mandates the establishment of a dedicated Land Fund of at least 200 thousand hectares to allocate land to peasant (farms) farms. This is based on proposals from the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional executive committees, and relevant ministries and departments. Furthermore, it was stressed that the establishment of the mentioned Land Fund will be completed by February 1, 1992, and the distribution of land will occur by March 1, 1992.

The text refers to Resolution No. 13 of January 7, 1993, issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This resolution aims to enhance economic reforms in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan. This text seeks to enhance the autonomy of farmers and implement agricultural reforms within a market-based economy. As per this document, there is a planned reduction of 80 percent in the state order for some crops, including grain, beef, milk, eggs, tobacco, grapes, and dried fruits. The preservation rate for silk is 70 percent, whereas for fruits and vegetables, it is 50 per cent. Furthermore, as stated in this paper, it is recommended to sow cotton seeds on a land area of 1600 thousand hectares in order to produce 1370,000 tons of cotton fiber (equivalent to 4,300,000 tons of cotton raw materials). During that period, an expanse of 114,172 hectares in the Samarkand region was dedicated to cultivating Cotton, resulting in a yield of 249,047 tons of cotton raw materials.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Resolution No. 575 on November 29, 1994, which aims to enhance the effectiveness of land utilization. The objective of this resolution is to allocate unutilized property in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as well as the land belonging to agricultural enterprises with poor profitability and losses, to grant lifelong ownership, with the condition that they are passed on to citizens through inheritance. As per this agreement, a maximum of 5 hectares of land is assigned for irrigated regions, whereas 15 hectares are granted for non-irrigated areas.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Decree No. 400 on August 5, 1994, which outlines efforts to enhance the output of maize harvests on irrigated land in 1995. The directive seeks to enhance the extent of cultivated grain output by irrigation in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on this record, a total of 215,000 hectares of grain crops were cultivated in the Samarkand region.

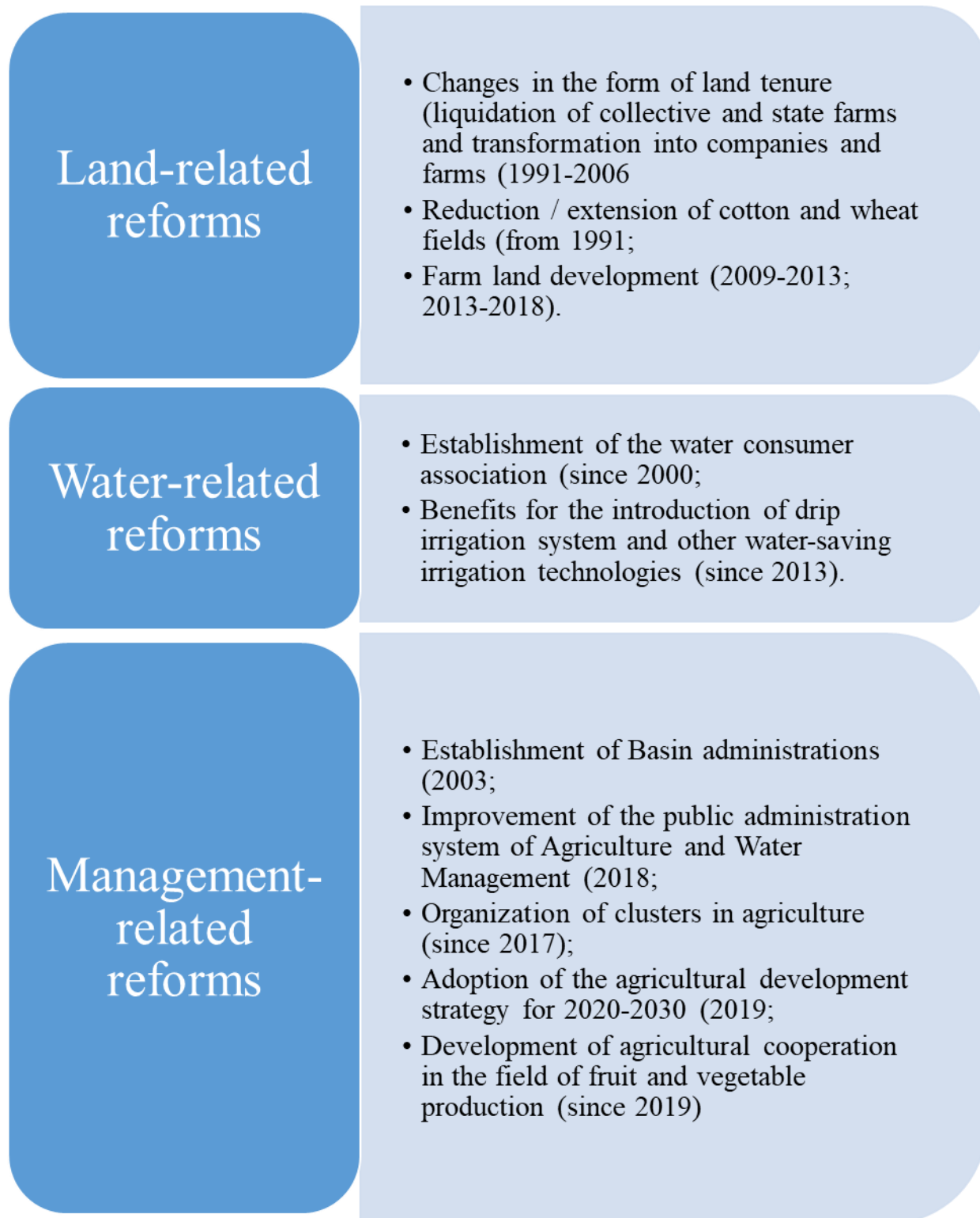


Figure 1.2.2 illustrates a selection of agricultural reforms implemented between 1991 and 2023.

Over the past few years, many measures have been implemented to safeguard the stability of the industry, and these structural reforms are yielding favorable outcomes. Despite significant challenges, our food and agricultural systems have demonstrated resilience and maintained stability over the past year. This is demonstrated by the expertise of the established industry and the dependability of supply chain systems. In conclusion, we are developing a diverse selection of agriculture items that are both of excellent quality and reasonably priced, catering to the needs of our consumers.

**Conclusions and suggestions:** To effectively achieve the main objectives of the environmental policy, it is crucial to ensure comprehensive control functions in the field of ecology, establish a standardized methodology for environmental protection experts, create a mechanism for studying public opinion when making environmentally significant decisions, and incorporate scientific resources for environmental protection. Additionally, it is important to develop a robust system of eco-education and implement programs to train and retrain highly skilled personnel in this field.

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