

The role and necessity of agricultural industrialization in the regions of the republic of Tajikistan

*Mastura Burieva**, *Nigina Mamadrizoeva*, *Kutbiddin Mukimov*, and *Evgeniya Mirzoeva*

Tajik State University of Finance and Economics, 734067, Dushanbe, Nakhimova Str. 64/14, Tajikistan

Abstract. This article is written on an urgent topic, since in the modern world industrialization occupies an important place in the development of society and the country as a whole. The purpose of this article is to determine the mechanisms and directions for improving the industrialization of agriculture in the regions of the country. When introducing new areas of activity of state and regional authorities and existing business structures in the regions. The analysis of data on the number of agricultural production enterprises in the republic is carried out. This analysis shows the validity of the investment attractiveness of the regions of the Republic of Tajikistan in recent years. It should be noted that the attraction of investments to the regions is primarily facilitated by the infrastructure of the region, natural resources, geographical and climatic conditions, industrial and production potential of the region, financial stability, and sustainability both in the budget of the region and in existing enterprises. The subject of this study is the consideration of innovative approaches in the industrial development of agriculture in the regions and influencing factors on their investment attractiveness. The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is the application of general methods of scientific and theoretical analysis for a more in-depth knowledge of the phenomena and directions under study. The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that when studying innovative and industrial approaches in the development of agriculture in the region, state authorities and business structures need to identify and make all attempts to modernize the current economic system and equate it with the existing economic innovation realities. The main provisions and the presented conclusions and recommendations can be used in scientific and pedagogical activities when considering the issues of agriculture industrialization in the regions.

1 Introduction

On the basis of the resolution of the Majlisi Namoyandagon Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan dated December 1, 2016, No. 636 "The National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030" was approved, which is aimed at ensuring a high level of population welfare and determining the role of the Republic of Tajikistan as

* Corresponding author: burievam@list.ru

one of the countries that is actively joining the globalization of the world economy. The achievement of these goals is the transition to an industrial-innovative-oriented model of socio-economic development of the state.

An important component for the economic development of the regions of the Republic of Tajikistan is the modernization of the regional economy and the industrial and innovative policy in agriculture carried out at the regional and national levels of management [8].

Task definition: In our article, we want to consider ways to solve the problems of agricultural industrialization in the development of the regional economy and to study the factors affecting the investment attractiveness of the region.

2 Methodology

By studying the material on this study, as well as summarizing the conclusions and recommendations made, we would like to determine the main directions in the sphere of agricultural industrialization in the economy of the country and its regions, to point out the reasons for the insufficiency of agricultural enterprises and organizations in hard-to-reach regions and districts, to suggest ways to solve the problem through the organization of inter-farm agricultural enterprises, to conduct an appropriate analysis about the number of operating agricultural enterprises in the regions of the republic, and to study the reasons that have an impact on the regional investment attractiveness. In addition, when implementing state socio-economic programs at the republican and regional levels, it is necessary, first, to consider the difficulties of the mountainous terrain, to allocate funds for the clean-up of fertile lands, locally available landscape stones for cultivation and sowing, as well as the creation of necessary agricultural facilities.

3 Research results

The main reasons for the slow industrial agriculture transformation in the region can be such conditions as: industrial specialization of the region, natural and climatic conditions, investment unattractiveness of the region, population income level, etc.

Today in the Republic of Tajikistan, in the context of increasing instability of the external environment, serious macroeconomic problems arise that require the formation of a new industrial and investment policy with the activation of innovation activities to create reliable prerequisites for the restoration of sustainable economic development and national security improvement [8].

The collapse of the Soviet state and the transition to a market economy, followed by the severance of all economic relations with the former Soviet republics, entailed a negative impact on the economy of these republics. For over 75 years of cooperation and mutual assistance, the republics of the former USSR have faced great problems in all spheres of the domestic economic and political system. Tajikistan has always been considered an agrarian country, but it had to deal with the barrier that arose between agriculture and other areas of the agro-industrial complex. This required active state support in providing material and technical means, the resumption and improvement of agricultural production. To achieve these goals, it was necessary to adapt to the new production and economic ties that arose in the system of agro-industrial production, which were based on private ownership of the production means.

The relations linking economic entities are based not only on economic, but also on technological interdependencies of all branches of the agro-industrial complex.

One of the important components of the innovative and industrial development of agriculture in the region and the country is the development and maintenance of the

infrastructure of innovations that need to be carried out in the sphere of education, training of highly qualified personnel, science, economics, public administration, etc. [6, p. 120]

Industrialization, as well as the ongoing innovations of agriculture in the republic, made it possible for the regions to actively participate in the competition for the possession of innovative capital. It is known that the favorable environment of the region is primarily important for investors. The domestic consumer market should be provided with high-quality agricultural products, and for this it is necessary to use even defective lands in agricultural turnover and develop new ones. Effective, targeted measures related to providing the market with high-quality products can contribute to an increase in the volume of its exports. Growing agricultural products in greenhouses with available storage facilities is also considered as one of the productive methods. [1,3]

Given the natural conditions, not all regions of the country have a sufficient number of operating agricultural enterprises and organizations, the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, the districts of the Rasht Valley are an example of this. The geographical location and sometimes harsh climate do not allow creating and increasing the number of agricultural enterprises on the sites. In 2020, the number of peasant (farm) enterprises on the territory of GBAO amounted to 940 units, 36284 units in the Regions of Republican Subordination.

Table 1 shows the total number of agricultural enterprises and organizations in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Table 1. Number of agricultural enterprises and organizations in the Republic of Tajikistan

Name	<i>at the end of the year, units</i>				
	years				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State agricultural enterprises	132	129	147	148	159
Inter-farm agricultural enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Peasant farms	145107	164631	172668	171975	179005

Source: Tajikistan: 30 years of state independence.
Statistical collection. Dushanbe, 2021 P.435

It can be seen from the table data that the number of state-owned agricultural and peasant (farm) enterprises on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan tends to increase from year to year. Thus, the number of state-owned agricultural enterprises in 2020 increased by 107.4% compared to 2019, and the number of peasant (farm) enterprises in 2020 increased by 104.0% compared to 2019. Unfortunately, there are no inter-farm agricultural enterprises in the country at all. Perhaps this type of enterprise would give an impetus to the emergence of agricultural enterprises in hard-to-reach regions and districts. It would be possible to create types of agricultural production enterprises locally with the supply of raw materials from prosperous regions.

In the republic, work is being carried out on the assimilation of new lands to increase the arable land area. These works are carried out to restore land that is being withdrawn from agricultural turnover, to further provide the population with its growing needs of citizens for food. Tajikistan's vast water reserves do not mean that the population in rural areas has no problems with drinking water. This problem is also on the agenda and requires a solution.

The water supply area has always played a key role in land productivity. For this reason, the Government of the country, in cooperation with foreign partners, has developed 17 state investment projects in this area, in addition, 35 projects are being implemented for land irrigation, the total amount of which is 5.4 billion somonis.

In the field of agriculture, including land irrigation, 35 projects are being implemented, the amount of which is 5.4 billion somonis.

According to the conducted research, today about 80% of these funds are transferred for the development of water supply networks of district and city centers. [1,5]

A planned and competent economic strategy aimed at creating effective systems of state initiatives is one of the main incentives for the success of the industrial development of agriculture in the regions of Tajikistan.

The brightness, consistency, transparency of the socio-cultural development strategy of the region will contribute to the initiation of unique projects of regional, national, or international scale, as well as attracting investors. [3, 12].

4 Conclusions

The effective development and management of the region, as well as the achievement of the set goals, would be facilitated by the implementation by the authorities of the policy of industrial and innovative growth of the region's economy on the sites.

The innovation system is, first of all, the mechanism of the regional innovation and economic system functioning, with the structures of authorities and entrepreneurship participating in it.

At the regional level, the following activities should be carried out:

- to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the potential economic growth of the region, it is necessary to organize monitoring of their condition;
- to improve the mechanism of constant interaction between public authorities and entrepreneurship in the regions;
- to determine the advantageous sides of the region;
- to develop a mechanism to eliminate the existing shortcomings and weaknesses of the innovation system;
- for the growth and implementation of innovations in the economy of the region, it is necessary to create a group of employees who would monitor the effectiveness of the work done [9, 46].
- to expand the contribution to ensuring the availability and security of food, to make a great contribution to the quality and quantity of food and to provide security guarantees during the transition to a new, modern level of agriculture industrialization, the introduction of innovative and environmentally friendly technologies;
- to use effectively the available land, water, as well as human resources, to improve the reclamation and irrigation condition of agricultural land, to provide local population with productive employment;
- transformation of irrigation infrastructure and implementation of the latest technologies of energy-saving irrigation.

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