

# The Ways Of Fishing Farms Management And Developing The Production Activity

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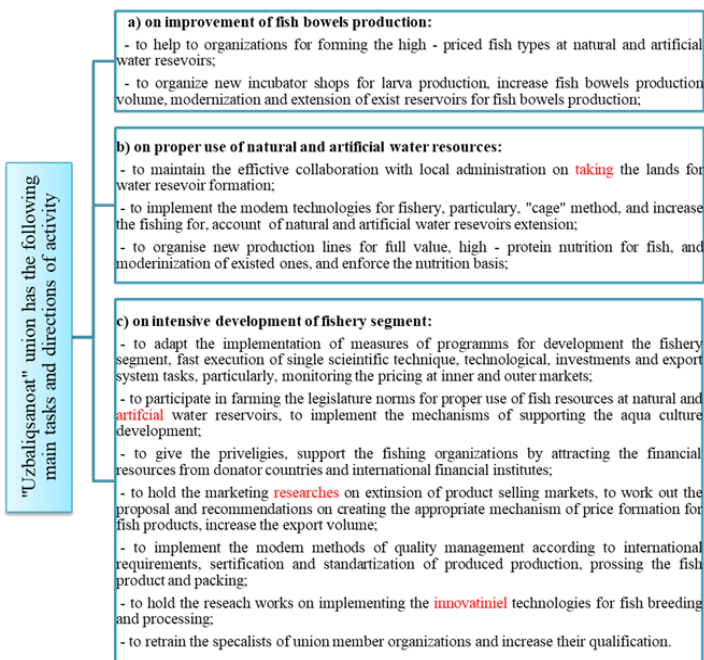
**Abstract:** The article provides information on the national economic development of the country and the creation of a sustainable economic management system, as well as on the current state of the fisheries management system and the further development of its socio-economic status and problem solving.

**Index Terms:** cluster, development, fishing, economics, innovation, management, nutrition, network system.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the time of the world population growth and increasing the demand for food and agricultural products, it becomes actual to create the main source – the effective system of measures for dooping the agricultural reforms, supplying with safety food, and population social protection. For salving these complex issues, it is required to increase the volume of production, product quality, to increase the efficacy of using the land at farming and population areas, which needs the solution of problems as defining the real landlords, agricultural products sell, storage, processing, export, and maintain with finance. In Uzbekistan 581 thousand ha. water basins had been used in 2018. There were 3600 fishing farms. In 2019, there are created around 4000 fishing farms. If there were produced 94,4 thousand tons of fish in 2018, so in the end of 2019 its planned to produce 201,5 thousand tons of fish product. For developing the fishery, one has to reach decisions of a line of main issues, particularly, the stability of fishing farms, what is more, their efficacy as well.[1] Estimation of fishing farms must be carried out by the range of criteria's. In market economy conditions, these are their production volume and financial results, and the usefulness of production as well. Fishing farms have their position in the Republic and supply the population with high quality fish products. The farms' activity managed by the heads and they wore in close collaboration with state unions. The organization of "Uzbaliqsanoat" union helps to reform the farms activity, increase the volume and quality of production. If observe the main tasks of "Uzbaliqsanoat" union, it works on fishing farms creation, management, marketing, farming the nutrients basis and production, implementing the foreign experiences, privileges and other issues (Picture 1.1).

## 2 METHODS OF RESEARCH



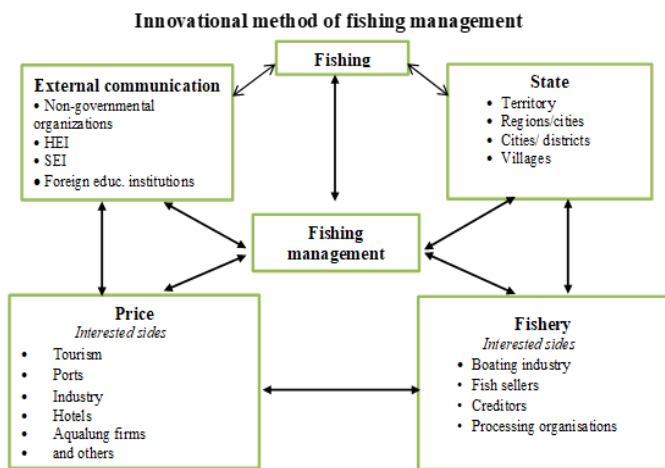
Picture 1.1

At some time, the management of union organization is conducted by the head his assistants, who will do the control of departments. For proper management and controlling, the union has its authority in each region and works in collaboration with them. [2]

Innovative management and connection with other sectors of farms become the actual problem of present time social – economical, scientific, industrial sectors mutual connection allow fishing farms get more development [5] (Picture 1.2).

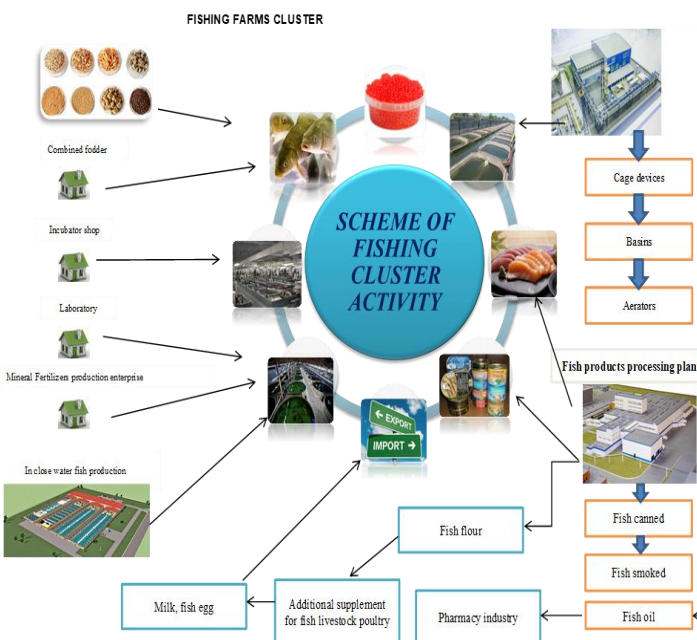
To increase the efficacy of fishing farms activity, there were worked out measures for creating clusters in 2019-2021 yy. It allows to connect the full-cycled incubator shops activity, fish and caviar production, production the protein-rich nutrients, processing the fish and storing the fish products. Creating clusters in fishery means that only fish production, but arrange the industrial sector. It pretends to develop the industry, veterinary, processing as well. (Picture 1.3.)

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considered. If analyze the fishing farms in Qashqadaryo region, in 2018 there were around 300 fishing farms, in 2017, there were gotten 2432,2 tons of fish from artificial water reservoirs. In 2018 1 January, 5336 tons of fish were produced, 1168 tons (22%) by farms, 101 tons (2%) by farmers, 54 tons (1%) by enterprises, and 4013 tons (75%) by small and other enterprises. This allows to estimate good the situation in region. In 2017 there were done 33 projects, 10 billion Soum spent totally, and 48 working places were created. [2] Improvement of fish production amount can be explained by implementing new technologies. It is obvious that there are opportunities for creation clusters in region. Fishing farms control and eliminating the problems are done by managing principles of the head of farm. We'll see the activity of the following farm. In Qarshi district there is an organization "Namuna balig" which has 324 ha artificial water reservoir in 2017, it produced 875 tons of fish, in 2018 – 1050 tons. It means, the farm is advanced in fish production. [6].

Picture 1.2



Picture 1.3

The main aim of cluster is to produce high quality fish by using the advanced innovational technologies and increase the competitiveness in market economy condition state economy believes to strength of clusters, because without them highly developed economy cannot reach big results, they say. The economical – social efficacy of clusters shared among their members:

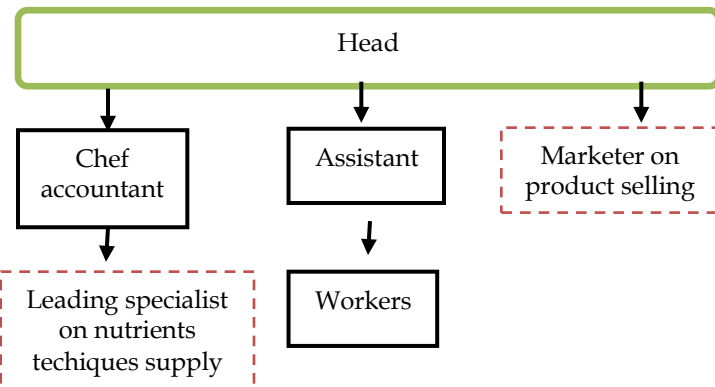
- new producers, coming from other spheres, develop their scientific – research works and maintain with new strategy, so they fastens development;
- mutual free information exchange appears, news spread among consumer and suppliers by channels;
- mutual competition cause new opportunities;
- new possibilities for human capital, scientific ideas development and implementing to production.

Implementation of clusters along Uzbekistan helps to supply the population with high quality fish product. In creating clusters, environment, conditions, opportunities are

Table 1.1 "Namuna baligi" organizations annual production indicators

№	Indicators	Years			
		2016 y	2017 y	2018 y	2018 y 2016 years+-
1	Caught fish (tonns)	875	950,0	1050,0	175
2	Total area (ha)	363,3	363,3	363,3	0
3	For fish goods (ha)	320,3	320,3	327,3	7
4	Breeding (Thousand pcs)	1370,0	1 450,0	1 550,0	180
5	Buying mineral fertilizers (tons)	380,5	385,7	406,7	26,2
6	Combined fodder buying (tons)	1620,0	1665,3	1865,3	245,3
7	Fishing plan (tons)	1100,2	1150,0	1250,0	149,8
8	Own finance (mln.soums)	2171,35	2263,4	2363,94	192,59
9	Pure profit	2421,2	2671,6	2874,4	453,2
10	Profitability %	174	183	198	24

If consider the table info, the farm's land area is 363,3 ha, in 2016, only 320,3 ha was used, in 2018 – 327,3 ha in 2016, there were fished 875 tons of product, in 2018-1050 tons, which is for 20% higher than in 2016. If Breeding was 13700 thousand pcs in 2016, so in 2018 it was already 1550 pcs, it means it was more for 20%. In general, the situation has positively been charging and the economical state improved. Farm management is mainly carried out by the head, the management structure is traditional, so this type of managing manes some problems.



**Picture 1.4** “*Namuna baligi*” organizations management structure

When the head intervenes too much to the farm’s procedures, it causes, problematic situations in most cases, and the head becomes the only person who solves them, which makes some difficulties in organization of management. We think, that, in management, the head of from must control the data and works, and find the solution to problems, this helps to from in organizing the proper managing structure. This structure gives an opportunity to change its activity totally, to choose the market for product realization and making deals by product types. Farm management means not only by the head, but by government intervention and other spheres too. By studying the fishing farms, we made the following conclusions.

- Necessary to improve the good level of fishing farm’s product;
- To solve the problems on delivering the products to the consumers, finding the market, preventing the product waste;
- To adjust and improve transportation system for qualitative delivering the product to the markets;
- To use the modern management at fishing farms;
- To use the innovational for farms;
- To do the SWOT analysis for increasing the effectiveness and development of fishing farms. SWOT analysis gives the information on what issues should be considered while organizing regional fishing farms, the importance of supplying the population need in qualitative fish products. Particularly, the people, who is going to organize the fishing farm, will acknowledge that its under state control, there are legislative norms, they can provide their family and the population with the product they chose. SWOT analysis plays a big role not only in getting the info on strength, weeks or possibility and threats but the info about the possibility of becoming competitive among fishing farms. Here is a SWOT analysis of developing the fishing farms in Qashqadaryo region (1.2 table).

**Table 1.2** SWOT-Analysis Of Developing The Fishing Farms In Qashqadaryo Region.

S - STRENGHT	W - WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Existence of special reforms for developing the fishing farms and the legislative norms;</li> <li>✓ Adoption of “The measures on improvement of management system in fishing sector” Law;</li> <li>✓ Regulation and formation the system by the government according to the Law;</li> <li>✓ Formation of the skills on working it such farm’s;</li> <li>✓ Fast specialization of small farms, not being disposed to bankrupts;</li> <li>✓ The activity directed for profit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Not enough improved the necessary economical mechanisms for developing;</li> <li>✓ Not proper regulation of nutrient maintenance for farms no favorable supply system;</li> <li>✓ Supply with necessary resources made only by private bodies;</li> <li>✓ Weakness in economical literacy, shortage in personnel;</li> <li>✓ Shortage of technique, no relations with other farms, no ways of selling the fish products;</li> <li>✓ Weak involvement to educational courses of specialists.</li> </ul>

O - OPPORTUNITIES	T - THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increasing the population interest by the result of improvement the economic indicators;</li> <li>✓ Increasing the investments;</li> <li>✓ High quality index of specialized fishing farms;</li> <li>✓ Adoption of programs, measures on supporting the fishing farms permanently by government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increasing the amount of bodies who deals with fishing business;</li> <li>✓ Increasing the difficulties with nutrient supply;</li> <li>✓ Falling of the price in markets for product;</li> <li>✓ Too many problems with water resources supply in farms territory.</li> </ul>

\*Source: Developed by the author.

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