

## COMPLEX APPROACHES TO THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

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### ANNOTATION:

The purpose of this article is to develop a conceptual framework for the examination of the agro-economic structure of farm-level agricultural systems. The second purpose is to sketch the relationships among these farm-level systems, and between these on the one hand and higher-level systems on the other. These considerations form the basis for the presentation in later articles of an analytical approach to farm management from a systems perspective applied in the context of Asian agriculture.

**KEYWORDS:** Agro-economic structure, the farm operation, the land farm typology, farm labor and off- farm employment, agro-technical centers.

### INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, large-scale measures have been taken in our country for economic reforms aimed at introducing market relations in agriculture and the development of private property. The Land Code, the Law "On Agriculture" and other legislative and regulatory legal acts, as well as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 22, 2012 "On the further organization of farming in Uzbekistan." The decree "On measures for its improvement and development" is another clear confirmation of this.

Comprehensive measures have been taken to strengthen the material and technical base of farms, optimize their land areas, which will ensure a stable growth in production volumes, increase the efficiency and profitability of farms through more rational use of land, water and material resources. A modern industrial and market infrastructure is being formed in the village, providing farms with all the necessary services. Long-term leases of agricultural land and the introduction of market relations in rural areas have become an important factor and

basis for the formation and development of farms, which strengthened the sense of true ownership of land and its products.

The farming movement in the country is becoming a major producer of agricultural products and a powerful socio-political force capable of taking responsibility for the further development of the agricultural sector and other related industries, as well as for improving the standard and quality of life [1].

However, it should be recognized that the existing system of organization and management of the farming movement, in particular, the activities of the Association of Farmers and its regional structures, has little effect on the process of reforming agricultural production and increasing its efficiency. One of the main ways to solve such problems is to create and promote a network of legal, economic, financial, agro-technical and other consulting centers in rural areas, as well as various forms of cooperation between farms in the field of production, procurement, processing and sale. According to him, cooperative activity involves voluntary association or interaction of individuals and legal entities to achieve common goals (production of goods, performance of work and provision of services). For industrial cooperation, the following conditions must be provided:

1. At least two parties must participate in industrial cooperation.
2. Each side must have something valuable (necessary) for the other side.
3. Each party should be able to communicate their products or services.
4. Each party must have complete freedom to accept or reject the other party's offer.
5. Each party must make sure that it is appropriate to work with the other.

Considering the specifics of farming cooperation, it should be noted that:

firstly, a wider range of cooperation can be established in this sector of the economy than in other sectors;

secondly, cooperative relations in this sector of the economy make it possible to produce a qualitatively new product and perform work;

thirdly, cooperation in this sector of the economy is a necessary component of the technological process of growing and processing agricultural products.

Each agricultural commodity producer must provide production with fuels and lubricants, mineral fertilizers, seeds, etc., Therefore, he must cooperate with economic entities that resolve these issues.

Cooperation of producers of fruits, vegetables and meat and dairy products with business entities specializing in their processing allows for the release of new types of products. At the same time, along with an increase in the gross proceeds of enterprises participating in the cooperation process, additional jobs will be created for the able-bodied population. And finally, like producers of any goods, works and services, agricultural enterprises also need to establish cooperative relationships with structures specializing in the sale of goods, works and services.

The development of cooperation and industrial cooperation of business entities should be carried out in the following areas:

- organization of timely and high-quality technological services for production to improve the efficiency of agricultural production;
- deepening the processing of fruits, vegetables, meat and dairy products;
- Improving interaction with dealers selling finished products.

When implementing these directions, it should be borne in mind that of the total volume of fruits and vegetables produced by farms:

- at least 10-15% should be used for own consumption;
- at least 30-35% should be sent for sale, based on medical nutritional standards.

Therefore, when solving the issues of interaction between agricultural producers and economic entities processing it, it is necessary to ensure the creation of production facilities that process at least 50% of vegetables and fruits grown by farms. While there is no processing capacity in some parts of the region, the government should focus on supporting and encouraging the additional capacity building needed and, if oversupplied, on the creation and development of additional agricultural enterprises. must be focused.

In order to establish mutually beneficial cooperation and industrial cooperation, create a competitive environment, reduce transport costs for the delivery of agricultural products to processing areas, it is desirable to ensure the operation of at least 2-3 unilateral processing

enterprises in each region of the region. According to expert estimates, in May-November in each region there were 2-3 enterprises with a processing capacity of up to 5 tons of vegetables and fruits per day, and in this region - 25-30 hectares of land. There should be 25-30 farms (dehkans) specializing in the cultivation of vegetables and fruits. In addition, 300-350 people will be involved in the process of active work.

To create 2-3 enterprises for the processing of 4-5 tons of meat and 8-10 tons of milk per day, there should be at least 20-25 meat and dairy enterprises in each region. (Figure 1)

The above methodological approach provides the following possibilities:

- intensification of the processes of interaction and production cooperation of economic entities of the agro-industrial complex;
- taking into account the interests of business entities in improving the organization of production;
- Ensuring the purposefulness of management, support and encouragement of the processes of mutual cooperation and industrial cooperation;

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 24, 2003 "On important directions for deepening reforms in agriculture" is aimed at a positive impact on the development of cooperation and industrial cooperation in the agro-industrial complex of the economy. contracts for the provision of services are concluded only with enterprises and organizations that produce, process and serve the farms themselves "[2].

In a word, the role of the market infrastructure, including banking, marketing, consulting, supplying, trade and brokerage, sales and other structures, in the practical solution of the problem of cooperative relations between farms will increase.

Stages of development and implementation of measures to expand industrial cooperation in the agro-industrial complex of the region

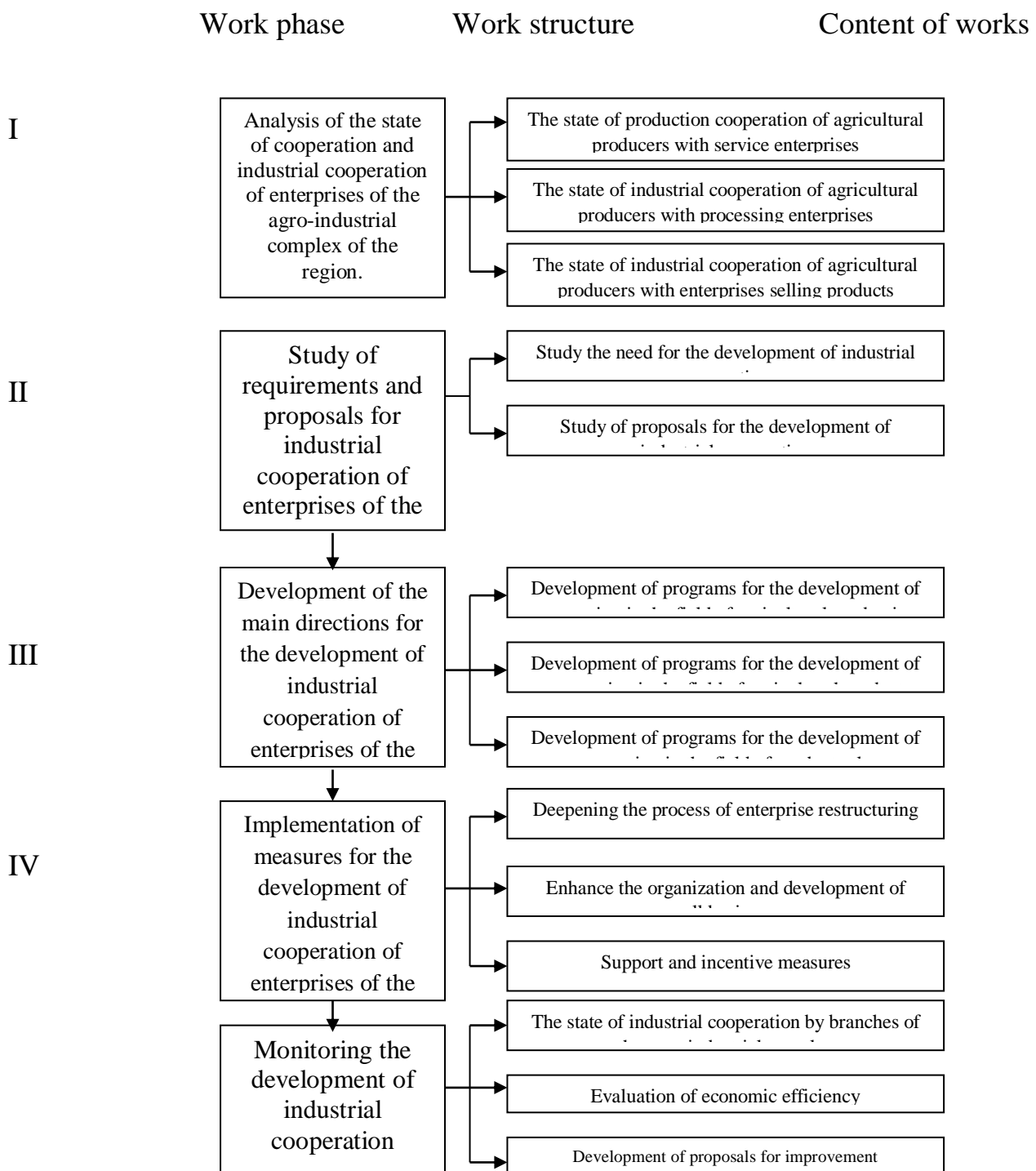


Figure 1

## **List of used literature**

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 22, 2012 "On measures to further improve the organization and development of farming in Uzbekistan."
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 24, 2003 "On important directions for deepening reforms in agriculture."
3. Berkinov B.B., Ainakulov M.A. "Industrial cooperation of small business with large enterprises." J .: Small Publishing House JizPI, 2004.