

## **METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO SUBSTANTIATING THE CRITERIA FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FARMS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT TERRITORIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

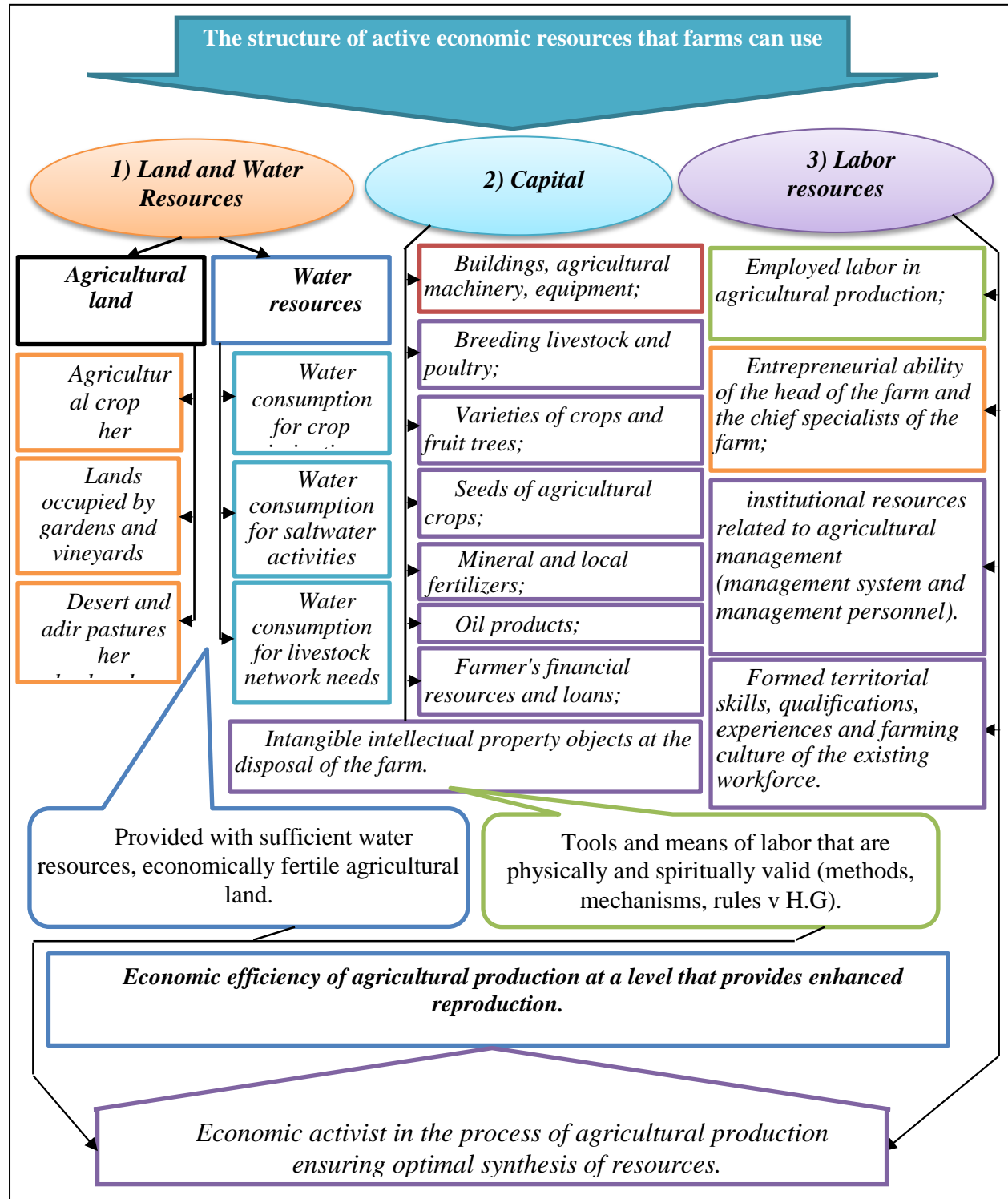
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Today, as a rural entrepreneur, using agricultural land on a long-term lease, with private ownership of products and property grown as a result of agro-economic reforms carried out in the direction of the development of market relations in the agrarian sector of our country, the number of farms is growing, which is becoming a leading force for entrepreneurs of the territory. In this, there are many economic situations and real development opportunities that determine the achievements of farms, influence the final results of production, the effective use of which only provides the basis for the entrepreneur in agricultural sectors to achieve the expected result.

Economic resources, which are among the possibilities of such economic development in the agricultural sector, are usually studied in the following three large groups-Land Resources; Capital and labor resources (1-fig).

1. Indeed, the cultivation of a rich harvest using agricultural land will directly depend on the soil fertility of the land areas where the farm is located and water supply. Because agricultural production in the Republic is carried out in close connection with the use of Water Resources. It is also impossible to imagine the organization of agricultural production today without agricultural techniques, breeding livestock, high-yielding varieties of crops, High-generation quality seeds, financial resources at the disposal of farmers, credit resources, fuel lubricants and mineral fertilizers, which are valued as capital.



**1 -fig. At the disposal of farms in the conditions of the Republic structural structure of economic resources<sup>1</sup>**

At the moment, in the conditions of market relations, the level of modern business conduct and entrepreneurial ability of the head of the farm, as well as its effective use, together with the resources mentioned above, reflects the economic efficiency of production. So, while active economic agrosurers at the disposal of farms are divided in a general way into land, capital and labor resources, in the

<sup>1</sup>Source: developed on the basis of the author's research..

conditions of the Republic, agricultural land can be intensively used only when it is inextricably linked with water resources. Therefore, the joint research of land and Water Resources, which is perceived as an active resource, will be methodically correct. We also found it acceptable to use the term "active economic resource" in this case. 1. Above the line "active economic resource". - of the 3 main resources reflected in the figure, we recommended that lalmi be overlooked in this study, evaluating the agricultural land to be cultivated as an "inactive economic resource" or a resource that limits the possibility of intensive use.

First of all, the land areas where lalmi is cultivated are around 700,000 hectares in total in our republic, and in a number of regions there is no lalmi farming at all. In particular, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm and Bukhara regions, Syrdarya region, Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions do not have agricultural land on which lalmi is cultivated.

Secondly, 95-96% of the annual gross agricultural output in the Republic is formed at the expense of irrigated agricultural land. These situations can serve as the basis for the fact that lalmi is not considered among the active economic resources in the process of theoretical scientific research of agricultural land where it is farmed. Also, since the amount of spring precipitation in the last 10 years has been difficult to change and forecast, farmers have difficulties in farming from lalmi due to the very high risk of risk in farming areas.

In the above cases, the low amount of precipitation during the growing season, especially in the spring months, leads to a low level of efficiency of any spending of farms. This situation is especially observed in Kashkadarya, Samarkand and Jizzakh regions. The yield of 3-4 centners, which is practically obtained from grain in the regions of Lalmi, can only cover the farmer with the costs associated with seed and its planting.

So, on the basis of our research, it is recommended to include cultivated land, garden, and vineyards in the composition of agricultural land as active economic resources, occupied lands and pastures. Also, the water resources expended for agricultural purposes can also be divided into water resources, which are used for irrigation, which are used in the leaching of the soil of arable land, and which are used for the purposes of the livestock network.

One of the second most important active economic resources at the disposal of farms is capital. Usually the term "capital" (Latin. Capitalis-basis) is common in the economic literature, in the composition of which different authors include different resources.

In general, the capital of farms is the sum of the invested value, material and intangible appearance resources for the formation of all the assets of this farm. Among the important characteristics of capital, in our opinion, the following can be attributed:

- in most cases, its current value is due to changes in market conditions and infiltration processes within the framework of the service period, which increase over time (buildings, structures, fruit trees, vineyards, breeding livestock, high-reproduction and high-quality seeds of crops) and benefit its owner with the results of their use in the production process (means and subjects of production)
- as a product of human labor, that is, that it arises as a product of the production process and is created for the purposes of its use in the production process;
- it is possible to include such characteristics as physical and spiritual wear and tear, in combination with the fact that most of them, which have a material appearance, improve and become more complex over time, ensuring an increase in labor productivity and an increase in the quality of production (cultivated product).

It should be noted here that the capital belonging to the farm can benefit the farmer by participating either in the production process within the farm or in the production process outside the farm's disposal. Such an economic situation occurs when a farm rents its capital as an owner or puts its financial resources into circulation in the quality of loan capital. Hence, taking into account the above characteristics inherent in capital, it confirms that any means of production at the disposal of the farm may not be capital, but may become capital from the moment when it begins to bring profit to the farmer.

Today, some economists recommend the inclusion of capital in the capital line, assessing both the entrepreneurial ability, skills and qualifications of a person as "human capital"<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Source: <http://ref.rushkolnik.ru/v35985/>

But, in our view, it would be more correct for human capital to be considered in organic affiliation within the framework of labor resources and labor power, which is an active part of it. Therefore, among the capital belonging to the farm are production buildings, structures, agricultural machinery and equipment; breeding livestock and poultry; high-yielding varieties, hybrids of agricultural crops and fruit trees; high-generational seeds of agricultural crops; mineral and local fertilizers; petroleum products; financial resources of farms free of obligations and credit resources involved in the production process; intangible intellectual property objects at the disposal of the farm should be included.

As an active economic resource at the disposal of the farm within the framework of the labor resources that form the basis of the economy, the labor force employed in agricultural production enters the field. If we evaluate the head of the farm in terms of its role as a rural entrepreneur, the entrepreneurial ability of the head of the farm and the chief specialists of the farm is also an important resource that determines the stability of the financial condition of the farm in the conditions of free market relations.

The formed territorial skills, qualifications, experience and farming culture of the existing labor force in farms also plays an important role in ensuring the economic efficiency of production. Because the analysis of practice shows that in the case when all conditions are equal, different regions of the republic use the same resources with different economic effects. This is due to long years of experience, traditions and, of course, the development of a farming culture. For example, khusayni grapes can be grown in the conditions of all regions of the Republic, cared for, harvested. However, in fact, this type of grapes, not adapted to storage, has no equal to the farmers of the Fergana region in terms of care, growing quality products, storing them even in winter and offering them to the market in the winter-spring months. Therefore, we believe that it will be methodically correct to evaluate the experience and knowledge accumulated among peasants as a separate resource, in contrast to other regions on the scale of the regions.

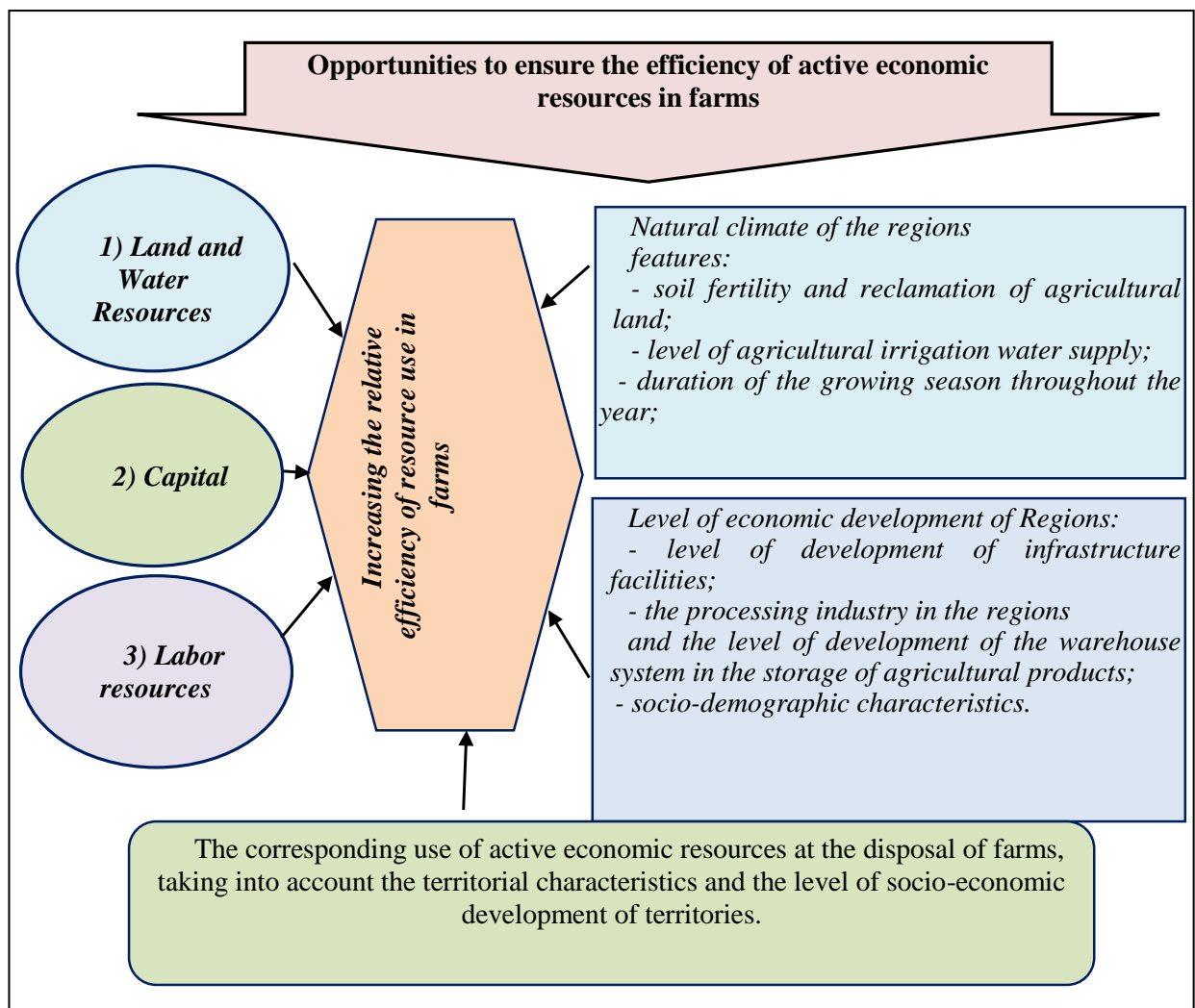
So, above, we analyzed the composition of the main active economic resources available at the disposal of farms in the conditions of our republic. This situation is considered fair when an assessment is made of the composition of resources in general. But, from the moment when the resources at the disposal of farms began to give their owner an economic effect

and depending on the level of economic efficiency, it will have its own value, economic importance, as well as the level of necessity.

The high level of efficiency of economic resources in agriculture will depend not only on such issues as the effective use of resources, the introduction of the results of modern science into production, the use of resource-efficient technical means and technologies, adaptation to the demand of the consumer in the market, but also on the state of another important resource, directions of This resource is the natural and climatic characteristics of the regions of our republic and, of course, the farming culture formed in the regions (fig.

This means that the active economic resources at the disposal of farms have a different economic effect in each area. Or their use in the case when territorial characteristics are not taken into account (Organization of production in additional industries) may not justify itself economically at all.

Relying on the above theoretical conclusion, the territorial capabilities that ensure the effectiveness of the use of active economic resources and resources at their disposal are equally important when substantiating the criteria for the organization of additional industries on farms, taking into account territorial characteristics - when establishing the effective activities of farms. Therefore, their importance should always be kept in mind. Therefore, the territorial natural and climatic features of our republic (the amount of precipitation and annual productive temperatures in the spring months, the duration of the annual growing season, soil fertility, water supply in agriculture, etc.) and the efficient use of the formed farming culture will ensure economic efficiency in farms only



**2-fig. Territorial opportunities that determine the effectiveness of the use of active economic resources in farms<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Source: developed on the basis of the author's research.

However, the territorial economic opportunities highlighted above can only ensure the volume and quality of production of products at the expense of the unit of resource consumption in a convenient way for the manufacturer. An important issue in this regard is the presence (possession of market demand) of the buyer of the manufactured products. Therefore, when developing farms, expanding measures to improve their financial situation at the expense of additional industries, it is necessary to take into account the following features of the regions of the Republic:

Natural and climatic features-the duration of the growing season of the regions of the Republic, the amount of effective temperatures, the level of water supply, the level of soil fertility and salinity, the amount of annual precipitation-sochins, the reclamation of cultivated areas:

The main issue to pay attention to when considering the feature: within the framework of this feature, the issue of obtaining a product on the market in early spring due to the relatively early warming of air temperatures in the regions, as well as the possibility of using several crops at the expense of land plots during the year should be taken into account. It is also taken into account that the high fertility of the soil, the good reclamation state, the possibility of developing the Agriculture of the water supply in combination with the organization of high-income production as a repeated crop, and also allow the development of horticultural, livestock industries.

The regional specialization direction of the agricultural network is the main specialization direction of Agriculture of the regions, (vegetable growing, horticulture, cotton - grain growing, viticulture, animal husbandry) provides a wide opportunity to provide additional industries with raw materials and effectively sell products.

The main issue to pay attention to when considering the feature: the specialization formed in the regions within the framework of farms makes it possible to develop a system for processing products in individual areas. Because historical specialization, combined with its convenience for the supply of raw materials, also provides the intensity of consumption of individual products among the population of the territory. These aspects ensure that there is also market demand for agricultural products processed by farms, which are put into storage for the long term.

The level of development of infrastructure facilities - production infrastructure: (machine tractor parks, associations of water consumers, oil products and mineral fertilizer sales offices, service enterprises, subjects of sale of technical and technological means). Market infrastructure: (commercial banks, regional labor exchanges, the level of comfort of the insurance system for entrepreneurs, the convenience of using consulting services and the quality of services). Social infrastructure: the level of development of the trading system, the convenience of local markets for buyers and sellers, the level of electricity supply, natural gas supply, the quality and scale of utilities, the general condition of the main roads.

The level of development of agricultural products processing and warehouse system - the level of development of large enterprises processing agricultural products, the capacity and general condition of the system (objects) of storage of rapidly degrading agricultural products for different periods, the level of technological equipment of enterprises of storage facilities and Processing Industries, the possibilities of their technological modernization, the possibility of organizing

Socio-demographic situation formed in the territory - the level of labor supply of agricultural production within the framework of the regions, the possibilities of attracting additional labor to seasonal work, the activity of seasonal migration of labor, differences in product consumption due to the national traditions of the local population and other social factors can create favorable conditions for the development of additional When organizing additional industries in general, it is important to plan in advance that the products produced by farms will be in market demand.

Based on the above conclusions, it is recommended to select several economic indicators depending on the types of each active resource and the nature of their use, when determining measures for the development of farms taking into account territorial characteristics, including as criteria for organizing additional industries on farms (1. -жадвал).

In order to simplify the types of additional industries that can be organized by farms, it is possible to combine them into the following three groups, summarizing:

- additional production in the direction of organizing the production of agricultural products in addition to the main network, which is defined as the direction of specialization at the time of the establishment of farms;

- Organization of additional production in the direction of organizing the activities of subjects of non-agricultural production areas such as home industry, agricultural processing, carpentry;
- production in the direction of organizing the activities of providing various services to the population and production entities in the territory where the farm is located.

The degree of efficiency of the use of each active economic resource at the disposal of farms in these additional (industries) production areas is assessed according to the relevant criteria. Land and water resources in particular:

- if the additional network is in the direction of the cultivation of agricultural products should ensure additional profit by farms through an increase in the yield of agricultural crops;

## 1.1-table

### Depending on the territorial characteristics and the level of resource supply additional industries on farms Organization criteria <sup>4</sup>

Affected territorial characteristics	Types of additional networks that can be organized		
	<i>When organizing the production of agricultural products in addition to the main network</i>	<i>When organizing the activities of subjects of non-agricultural sectors, such as home industry, processing, carpentry</i>	<i>In the organization of subjects of the service sector</i>
<b>Land and Water Resources</b>	- to ensure profit through the increase in the yield of agricultural crops.	- creation of added value through the processing, storage of cultivated agricultural products.	- receive additional benefits on account of the unit of sown area.
<b>Capital</b>	- increase in the year-round use of available capital in the farm.	- increase in the coefficient of year-round use of available capital on the basis of industrial and additional production.	- receive additional benefits by mobilizing the available resources of the farm.
<b>Available workforce</b>	- seasonality in the use of work force coeff. decrease; - an increase in the amount of the average salary.	- seasonality coefficient in the use of labor force. decrease; - an increase in the amount of the average annual salary.	- receive additional benefits based on the professional development and mobilization of labor in the farm.
<b>Territorial features</b>	<i>Has a strong effect</i>	<i>Average effect Shows</i>	<i>Has a strong effect</i>
<b>General criteria</b>	<i>Increasing the amount of profit due to arable land</i>	<i>Increasing the amount of profit due to arable land</i>	<i>Increasing the amount of profit due to arable land</i>

- if in the direction of organizing the activities of subjects of non - agricultural production areas such as home-based, processing, carpentry-the creation of value added by processing cultivated agricultural products, orientation to long-term storage is taken into account, and through this activity should be assessed by the possibility of additional profit at the expense of the existing unit of land area. Achieving relevant indicators as reflected in the table on other resources should be considered as the main criteria for organizing additional networks. It meets the goals intended for the organization of additional industries on farms.

It is known that today the development of diversified farms in our country is carried out in accordance with the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 22, 2012 "on further improvement of the organization of farming activities in Uzbekistan and measures for its development".

<sup>4</sup>Source: developed on the basis of the author's research.

On the side of farms, the basis for increasing the amount of profit received is the introduction of modern and economical agrotechnologies in the use of land and Water Resources, which are considered very scarce and scarce resources, the best practices that have passed the practice tests, the best use of the results of Agrarian science, not only the cultivation of agricultural products, Farms are currently suffering more damage due to the difficulty of selling grown products, rather than the low volume of production. Especially at the time of ripening of products, the decline in prices due to the saturation of the markets further increases the need for a modern warehouse system, which allows processing and storing products for a long time without compromising their quality