

state budget deficit, reducing the unemployment rate, periodic devaluation of the soum (official and unofficial) resistance, i.e. ensuring the stability of the soum, eliminating the deficit in the account of the balance of payments, reducing the internal and external state debt, preventing the differences in the differentiation of the population's income from increasing sharply. In the process of ensuring sustainable economic growth, the following macroeconomic problems must be solved:

- limitation of specific needs of the population by the economic sector;
- low solvency and lack of financial sustainability of enterprises;
- decrease in export volume of traditional raw materials and products.

The criteria of sustainable development are determined based on the production method applicable in the conditions of each economic system and the economic goals and laws that form the basis of the system. The economic and production goals that reveal the nature of the market economy are reflected in the final product in various sectors of the economy, including agricultural activity.

It is important to take into account the specific socio-economic features of the development of the agrarian sector in the regions when solving strategic tasks related to the modernization of the economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Such an approach has a positive effect on ensuring the stable economic development of the regions and the network, and ultimately the country.

Solving territorial tasks at the national and branch level in the sustainable development of agriculture, qualitative reform of production forces and improvement of production relations in order to achieve economic development, use of interregional and interdistrict integration of labor, material and natural resources, consistent use of modern science and technology achievements and its ubiquity is of prime importance. Effective use of these powerful factors of socio-economic development is achieved only when a scientifically based management system of regional and network economy is applied.

In this case, the important task of the economy is the planned integration of the production forces of different districts and the management of the social environment, while the important task of the agrarian sector economy is to manage the organization and development of production based on the potential and opportunities of agriculture through the wide introduction of market principles. includes. The level of management of the economy of the agrarian sector is an important factor in ensuring its sustainable development.

At the current stage of the development of the society, the development and management of the agricultural sector based on the potential of the regions is gaining great importance. This objective process can be explained by the fact that, first of all, it is not only difficult, but also less effective to manage all regional divisions of the country's agrarian economy from a single center. This system has signs of administration and bureaucracy and is fundamentally against the democratic principles of running a

market economy. Secondly, based on the national goals of economic management in all regions and the socio-economic development tasks of Uzbekistan, determining the economic and social development in the specific conditions of the regions, taking into account the local characteristics, is emerging as a very urgent and important issue.

Therefore, even though the regions are a structural and organizational part of the country's agrarian network, they should function as independent objects of planning and management.

The main goal of strengthening the territorial approach in the sustainable development of the agricultural sector in the regions is to ensure comprehensive economic and social development in the regions, which envisages the rational use of material and labor resources in the regions and districts, intensification and increase of production efficiency.

A number of factors have a direct impact on the sustainable development of the agricultural sector in the region, including: economic geographical location of the region, potential of natural resources, demographic situation, labor market, production infrastructure, market infrastructure, external trade and interregional economic cooperation, ecology and natural environment, division of labor and degree of specialization, location of population, etc.

The factors listed above are related to the specialization of the agricultural sector in the regions, the inter-sectoral structural structure, the export and import structure of the sector, the effective use of natural and economic potential, the correct location of production forces in the regions, development in rural settlements. has a direct impact and leads to the development of networks and forms of ownership in the agrarian sector.

The sustainable development of agriculture is closely related to economic reforms and, in particular, changes in agriculture. In recent years, in order to ensure sustainable development in the agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to form a real and effective mechanism for achieving it, comprehensive measures are being implemented to achieve the main aspects of stability in the sector, i.e. economic-social-ecological balance. . However, in the sustainable development of agriculture, the analysis of the changes in its economic, social and environmental factors shows that in order to achieve a balance between them, economic, legal, organizational, social and natural factors compatible with market principles must be mutually combined. -requires the development of a system of effective mechanisms in terms of compatibility.

Based on the above, the following circumstances should be taken into account when systematizing the main factors of sustainable development of agriculture in the conditions of economic modernization. The concept of sustainable development developed and accepted at the world level requires increased attention to aspects of technological, ecological, social, microeconomic and macroeconomic stability in agriculture. In technological stability - preservation of agricultural land and soil fertility; in ecological stability - not to harm the environment and non-agricultural

sectors in general; in social stability - the increase in the living standards of the rural population due to the increase in their income, the development of the rural infrastructure; in microeconomic stability - economically independent operation of agricultural enterprises; In macroeconomic stability, it is understood to be the supply of products to domestic markets and competitiveness in foreign markets.

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