

FARMING MANAGEMENT AND THEIR ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

**N.A. Ochilova**

doctoral student of the Department of "Innovative Economy", Karshi Engineering-Economics Institute.

E-mail: [ochilovanargiza1984@mail.ru](mailto:ochilovanargiza1984@mail.ru);

Тел +99891 953-94-63

**Abstract:** this article discusses issues and important aspects of the development of the agricultural sector of the Kashkadarya region, mechanisms for increasing the economic efficiency of farms, the inextricable dependence of the level of agricultural development on the potential of qualified specialists. the scientific and technological achievements achieved in the field of agriculture and the problems awaiting solution are presented, as well as proposals for their elimination and recommendations.

**Keywords:** agriculture, farming, rate of return, horticulture, mechanism, economic efficiency

**Аннотация:** в данной статье рассматриваются вопросы и важные аспекты развития аграрного сектора Кашкадарьинской области, механизмы повышения экономической эффективности фермерских хозяйств, неразрывная зависимость уровня развития сельского хозяйства от потенциала квалифицированных специалистов. представлены научно-технические достижения, достигнутые в области сельского хозяйства, и проблемы, ожидающие решения, а также предложения по их устранению и рекомендации.

**Ключевые слова:** сельское хозяйство, фермерство, фермерство, норма прибыли, садоводство, механизм, экономическая эффективность.

**Аннотация:** ушбу мақолада Қашқадарё вилоятида деҳқончилик тармоғини ривожлантириш масалалари, муҳим жиҳатлари, деҳқон хўжаликларида иқтисодий самарадорликни ошириш механизмлари, қишлоқ хўжалигида тараққиёт даражасининг малакали мутахассислар салоҳиятига узвий боғлиқлиги, қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасида эришилган фан-техника ютуқлари ва ечимини кутаётган муаммолар, ҳамда уларни бартараф этиш бўйича таклиф ва тавсиялар келтирилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** қишлоқ хўжалиги, деҳқончилик, деҳқон хўжалиги, рентабеллик даражаси, томорқа хўжалиги, меҳанизм, иқтисодий самарадорлик.

**Introduction.** Today, the country's importance and role of agriculture is increasing year by year, and most of the population of our country is working in this field. According to the statistics department of Kashkadarya region, 73.5% of agricultural products produced in 2022 will be contributed by farmers and homestead households, 24.6% by farms, and 1.9% by organizations performing agricultural activities.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis of January 24, 2020 [1], the following points were put forward: "...we continue our studies and research on increasing the interest of farmers and farmers in agriculture. Advanced technologies and a cluster system are being introduced to the industry. We are mobilizing all our capabilities to widely develop entrepreneurship and create new conditions for this industry. 5.9 trillion to families starting their own business within the framework of the "Every family is an entrepreneur" program. Soum loans were allocated. In the future, the Ministry of Agriculture must completely abandon the old way of working, such as giving instructions to industry enterprises, allocating resources and setting plans. This year, we will allocate 3 trillion soums of funds for the development of fruit and vegetable growing, viticulture, seed breeding, animal husbandry, agro-logistics, introduction of water-saving "SMART AGRICULTURE" technologies, scientific research work, training of qualified personnel for the field..."[2]. It can be seen that a lot of attention is being paid to the agricultural sector, farmers and farmers. Realizing the essence of these issues, a scientific and practical approach is the need of the hour.

In accordance with the requirements of the current normative document [3], the following were defined as the priority areas of the Strategy implementation:

- ensuring food safety and improving consumption rations, producing and implementing a food safety state policy that provides for growing the required amount of food products;
- wide implementation of market principles in the purchase and sale of agricultural products, development of quality control infrastructure, promotion of exports, creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and value-added chain, which provides for the production of competitive, high-

value-added agricultural and food products in the target international markets;

- introduction of mechanisms to reduce state participation and increase investment attractiveness in the field, which involves increasing the flow of private investment capital to modernize, diversify and support sustainable growth of the agricultural and food industry;

- improving the use of natural resources and the system of environmental protection, which provides for the rational use of land and water resources, forest fund;

- development of modern management systems, which includes restructuring and development of the state management structure in agriculture;

- increasing the efficiency of state expenditures and gradual redistribution by developing sectoral programs aimed at increasing labor productivity in farms, improving product quality, and creating high added value;

- development of the system of science, education, information and consulting services, which provides for the use of effective forms of knowledge and information dissemination integrated with the production of research, education and consulting services in agriculture;

- implementation of programs for the development of rural areas that provide support for the balanced and sustainable development of rural areas;

- creation of a transparent system of network statistics, which involves the introduction of reliable methods of collecting, analyzing and distributing statistical data through the widespread introduction of modern information technologies [4]

- Implementation of the above-mentioned directions, creation of a system of training of qualified personnel in agriculture, achievement of high productivity, serves to satisfy the needs of the population for quality and cheap products.

**Analysis of literature.** In the scientific researches, dissertations, monographs and articles of foreign and domestic scientists and researchers, conclusions were drawn, proposals and recommendations were developed and put into practice on issues such as radical reform of agriculture, purposeful use of the experiences of developed countries, training of qualified specialists, retraining of employees. However, there is not enough scientific research work on high productivity in the cultivation of agricultural products, efficient use of land and water, achieving high economic

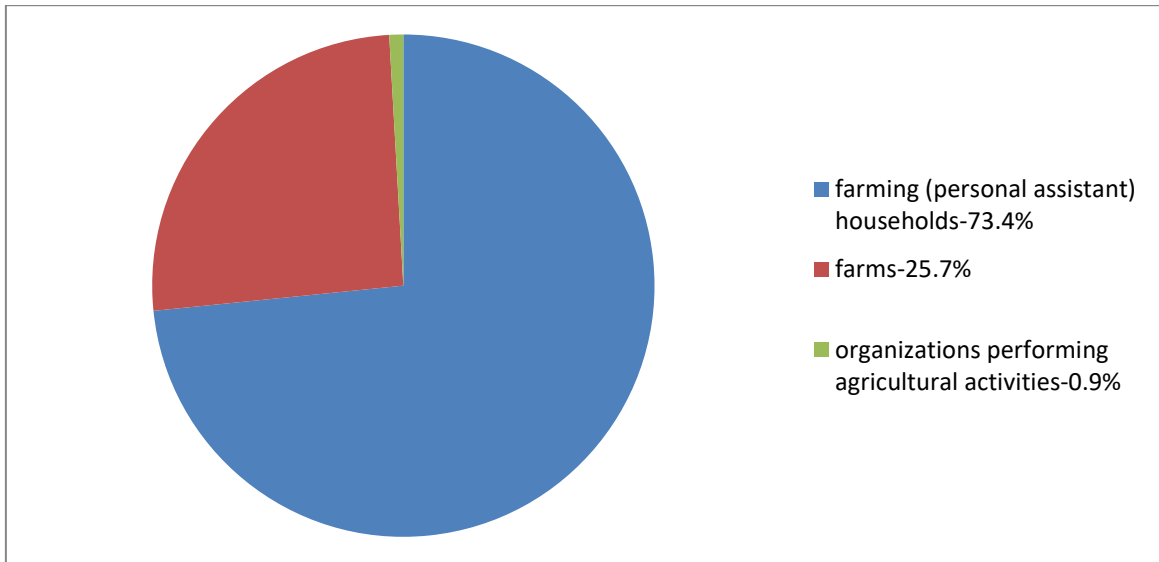
indicators in cultivated areas in agricultural areas, scientific and methodological foundations of the irrigation system. Among the scientists and specialists Abdurahmanov K.H., Vodyannikova V., Emeyanova M.A., Juraev F., Ismoilov A., Kiselyov S.V., Kovalenko N.Y., Kundius V.A., Minakov I., Murtazoev O., Nazarenko V.I., Nalsov A.G., Oripov M.A., Plashinsky P.A., Salimov B.T., Tushkanov M.P., Hamdamov K.S., Hamraeva S.N. ., the analysis of the scientific works and articles of R. H. Ergashev and the practical experience of this field in Uzbekistan show that in many foreign countries, including our country, there are currently the following problems related to the quality of training of junior specialists and qualified personnel in the field of agriculture:

- demand and supply of the population, market conditions for growing a certain type of crop have not been studied;
- not enough attention is paid to the system of placing crops, taking into account the fertility level of the soil and the natural climatic conditions, the system of using the required mineral and organic fertilizers;
- It is not satisfactory to conclude contracts with entities that purchase products grown in agricultural areas, processing industries.

An important point is that as a result of the indifference of the fukaros to property, land, and harvest, as a result of insufficient formation of scientific and practical skills, cases of inefficient use of 18,900 hectares of the 445,000-hectare homestead plot of land have been identified.

**Research methodology.** Methods such as observation, comparison, interview, and questionnaires were used in conducting scientific research on the topic.

**Analysis and results.** According to analytical data, it should be noted that the share of farm categories in the production of the main types of agricultural products in Kashkadarya region in 2019 is as follows:



**Figure 1. The share of economic categories in the production of the main types of agricultural products (%).**

73.4% of the volume of vegetables grown in agriculture in 2019 was contributed by farmers' farms, 25.7% by farms, and 0.9% by organizations performing agricultural activities. In this case, the main indicator came from the account of peasant farms.

As a result of their hard work, the farmers of our country provide not only the family, but also the population of the whole country with agricultural products. Humanity has been created so that food and clothing are its daily needs. Fruits, vegetables and sugarcane crops grown in the agricultural areas meet the daily food needs of the people, while the abundant harvest of wheat, cocoons and cotton provides the need for bread and bakery products and clothing.

Today, all conditions and opportunities have been created for agricultural workers to work freely and independently. They are constantly supported by the state, providing them with financial assistance, preferential tax rates and loans. Therefore, it is appropriate for them to make their contribution to increasing the volume of the country's gross domestic product by using such opportunities correctly and rationally.

**Conclusions and suggestions.** The conclusion is that agricultural farms should make good use of land and water resources, use their organizational, management and economic capabilities, and use scientific and practical knowledge. That's the only way we will contribute to our country joining the ranks of developed countries.

We believe that it is necessary to take into account the following points in the organization and exemplary management of agricultural holdings, in order to increase their economic efficiency:

- Clearly defining goals and objectives. In this case, it is necessary to determine the level of adequacy of funds, labor force, material and technical base, land, water, and modern technologies for the establishment of a farm.

- Rights and obligations of farms. In this regard, a number of laws and decisions have been developed by our president and our country. The rights, privileges, duties and obligations of agricultural workers are fully described. Most importantly, the use of agricultural areas within the framework of clear regulatory documents leads to a high level of economic growth.

- Effective use of mineral and organic fertilizers, chemical protection of plants. It is known from the successful result of scientific research in this direction and from practical experience that the main part of the obtained harvest is achieved as a result of rational use of fertilizers. Before planting the seeds in the ground and harvesting the finished crop, the farmer must pay great attention and responsibility to destroy the harmful organisms contained in the seeds of the plants, to get rid of weeds, and to avoid various insects and pests. This process is considered to be the most necessary step during the year's hard work, and ensures the achievement of significant productivity.

- Formation of means of production and their rational use. An important condition for the sustainable formation and successful operation of agriculture is the availability of means of production and the ability to put them into practice.

- Efficient use of water in agriculture. It is important to take into account the consumption of water used in irrigated agricultural areas, to make effective use of the limits set by water supply sources and reservoirs, and to avoid wastage.

- Erosion control measures. When determining the composition of cultivated areas in agricultural areas, it is necessary to develop and implement a plan of measures against wind and water erosion, soil pollution and becoming unusable. A fertile layer of soil washed away in a short period of time can be restored for many years. Therefore, great attention should be paid to maintaining the fertility level of the land.

- Reasonable use of accelerated technology in product cultivation. As we know, one of the main goals is to use the achievements of modern

technology, to get more profit with less cost, and to have a low-cost and high-quality product. The application of any technology must be scientifically based for the climatic conditions of the farming areas.

- Sale of the grown product and proper distribution of the income. This is very important for any manufacturing industry. In order for the farmer to deliver his produce to the places, it is a constant necessity that he should be able to establish regular contact with the settlement, market price, wholesale and retail trade complexes, catering establishments, processing industries and, if possible, work on contracts. Also, knowing how to properly direct the received income will serve as a pump for work in the coming year.

### LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis. -Tashkent.-January 14, 2020.
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for effective use of land and water resources in agriculture".
3. "Strategy of Agricultural Development for 2020-2030" of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
4. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize effective use of farm land plots in farms".
5. Juraev F. Organization of production in agricultural enterprises. Tashkent «ИСТИКЛОЛ», 2004.
6. Abdullahanov R. Water management complex and its problems in Uzbekistan. Monograph. Tashkent, 2002.
7. Ergashev R.H. Agricultural economy. 2018.
8. Хамраева С. Н., Хаккулов Ф. Ф. Сущность кооперации в хлопководстве //Вестник науки и образования. – 2020. – №. 20-2 (98). – С. 37-39.
9. Khamraeva S. N. Features and trends of digital economy development in Uzbekistan and abroad //Academia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – Т. 11. – №. 2. – С. 1198-1205.
10. Khamraeva S. N. The role of infrastructure in the socio-economic development of agriculture in the context of anti-crisis measures //Regional features of mitigating the effects of the global financial and economic crisis in Uzbekistan. Proceedings of the Republican scientific-practical conference.–Termez. – 2014. – С. 182-184.
11. Nargiza Akramovna Ochilova ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF DEHKAN FARMS IN KASHKADARYA REGION April-June 22 Vol. 12 No. 02 SJIF

7.607 & GIF 0.626 ISSN-2249-9512 Journal of Management Value & Ethics P-117-121.

12. A., Ochilova N. "Improving the Use of Agricultural Land in Kashkadarya Region". International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development, vol. 4, no. 3, 2022, pp. 49-54.

13. Интернет маълумотлари:

<https://qash.stat.uz>