Problems of Valuation Activity in The Conditions of Development of Agricultural Market Relations Republic

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ABSTRACT

This article examines foreign experience in the development of agriculture and factors influencing the development of agricultural activities, work carried out in this direction in our country in subsequent years. Areas of legislation adopted in our country were also touched upon.

Keywords: Agriculture, farming, livestock breeding, sustainable growth, production, agricultural development, agricultural sector, agricultural fields and nurseries, natural climate, vegetable growing, horticulture.

Introduction. In the following years, the reform of our country's agriculture, in particular, the improvement of the state management system in the field, the wide introduction of market relations, the strengthening of the legal basis of relations between the entities that grow, process and sell agricultural products, attract investments to the sector, use resource-efficient technologies certain works are being carried out in terms of introduction and provision of agricultural products producers with modern techniques. At today's level of development, the expansion of product production and the related database, the increasingly acute problem of limited resources, requires the use of onboard technologies and various mathematical and econometric methods in the analysis of economic processes. However, economic processes occur under the influence of many factors, and the issues of studying their influence are considered as one of the important problems of choosing the level of complexity of the model, because the limited possibility of covering all factors, on the other hand, the existence of an inverse relationship between complexity and understanding the functioning of the model, causes limitations in its development. Despite this, it serves to increase the accuracy of the complexity of the model. Currently, solving the above-mentioned problem is one of the issues facing world economists and waiting for its solution.

Our country has a huge potential in agriculture. A lot of issues depend on the development of this direction, from the fact that our markets are full, our people's food is plentiful, and we are getting additional income

from exports. But for many years, insufficient attention was paid to the agricultural sector. There was no market economy, no attitude to the land, no self-interest. The absence of a long-term strategy for the development of agriculture hinders the effective use of land and water resources, the widespread attraction of investments in the sector, the high income of producers and the increase of competitiveness of products. Diversification of production, improvement of land and water relations, creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and a high added value chain, support for the development of cooperative relations, wide introduction of market mechanisms, information and communication technologies in the field, as well as scientific achievements In order to effectively use and increase the potential of personnel, the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030, developed with the participation of international organizations and experts, was developed and the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 The "Road map" for the implementation of the tasks defined in the intended strategy was approved.

Development of directions for sustainable development of agriculture means improving the quality of life in rural areas, forming the necessary amount of food supply for present and future generations, and ensuring the possibility of sufficient income for farmers and peasant farms.

Literature analysis. Berdiyev A.H. Prospects of the cluster system in the development of agriculture, Sanjar Sadullaev, Shakhzoda Umarova, ways to improve the efficiency of land use of farmers and homesteads. Artificial intelligence technologies are automated processes and events that take place in near-optimal conditions and have the ability to improve as a result of the accumulation of a critical mass of statistical data [4]. They enter various sectors (types of economic activity) of the national economy in a large volume and at a high speed [5]. D.T. It was studied in the studies of Mukhammadieva [6,7,8] and T.F. Bekmuratov.

Support for the sustainable development of agriculture includes ensuring and maintaining production capacity for the future, increasing efficiency without harming the environment and endangering natural resources. In addition, it requires respect and recognition of indigenous knowledge, established indigenous ways of managing natural resources, and efforts to promote the capabilities of current generations without compromising the prospects of future generations. Therefore, economic and ecological stability, ensuring the efficiency of the activities of farmers and peasant farms, production potential for the next generation, improved food security and social stability are important elements of the development of agriculture in developing countries. To date, a number of theories of agricultural development have been formed, and in this paragraph of our research, we will analyze their development evolution. The main and general goal of these theories is to increase the material and social well-being of people. In this context, it is often seen as an integrated approach to improving the environment and society, and the well-being of the population.

The first step in the process of agricultural development was to abandon the view of agriculture as static, that is, unchanging, as in previous or traditional societies. However, the problem of agricultural development is not to transform a static agriculture into a modern dynamic sector, but to ensure that the growth rates of the sector's output and productivity correspond to the level of growth in other sectors under the conditions of modernization of the economy. Therefore, the process of agricultural development should be abandoned from the point of view of content as static as in previous or traditional society. Therefore, the theory of agricultural development serves to provide an understanding of the dynamics of agricultural growth, or variable sources of growth, from countries with an output growth trend of 1.0 percent or less to countries with an annual growth rate of 4.0 percent or more. does.

Based on the above, we can see that several models are mentioned in the literature on agricultural development:

- ✓ marginal model;
- ✓ nature protection model;
- ✓ model of the impact of urbanization and industrialization;
- ✓ diffusion model;
- ✓ high profitability model.

Judging by the results of the study of the evolution of agricultural development models, the impact and emergence of agricultural growth is very important for the industrialization and economic growth of the 1960s, but the process of agricultural growth itself is neglected in most developing countries. Also, the analysis of the models developed to date proves that each of them has its own shortcomings. This, in turn, requires special attention to issues of creating new models based on their further improvement and development.

It is known that peasant farms are leading in agricultural production. More than 63.6 percent of agricultural products are created in these farms. At the same time, farms are making a significant contribution to the further development of the agricultural sector. Their share is 34.7 percent. It should be noted that as of the beginning of 2019, 83.8 percent of the total cultivated area, including grain crops - 85.2 percent, cotton cultivated area - 83.8 percent belongs to farms, potatoes and vegetables and arable land corresponds to the shares of peasant farms more (86.4 and 68.4 percent, respectively). But if we look at the structure of production of agricultural products, 50.8 percent fell to the peasant economy and 48.2 percent to the farms. Grain and cotton crops are mainly produced by farms (78.7 and 99.4 percent, respectively). The remaining agricultural products (potatoes, vegetables, fruits, berries and grapes) are produced by farmers.

If we look at the rate of production of agricultural products, the production of grain crops, cotton, dairy products and black leather, as well as the growth rate of the number of sheep and goats, farms, beef The rate of growth of production and number of poultry is high in agricultural enterprises, and the rate of growth in the production of other agricultural products was observed in peasant farms. As for regions, the highest share of agricultural holdings in the gross regional product is in Surkhandarya (69.3%), Navoi (68.0%), Bukhara (68.4%), Namangan (68.0%) regions, the highest share of farms - Samarkand (42.5 %), Syrdarya (40.9 %), the share of agricultural enterprises was observed to be the highest in Tashkent (4.3 %), Navoi (3.1 %) regions.

If we look at the productivity of land use, although Kashkadarya (13.6%), Jizzakh (10.3%) and Samarkand (10.1%) regions have the most cultivated area, but from 1 hectare of land area income is high in Navoi (39813.0 thousand soums), Andijan (33889.9 thousand soums) and Tashkent (28091.7 thousand soums) regions [6].

Many factors influence the formation and development of fruit and vegetable processing enterprises, in particular, the marketing of agricultural products. They can be divided into the following groups:

- ✓ natural and climatic conditions;
- ✓ material-technical and scientific-technological conditions;
- ✓ organizational and economic conditions;
- ✓ social conditions.

Each factor consists of several signs that are integrally connected with each other in their functional tasks. Natural and climatic conditions are one of the most important factors of the functioning of the agricultural products market, and human activity in all areas depends on them. Certain natural and climatic conditions are characterized by the number of sunny days throughout the year, rainfall and their periodicity, general temperature, quality of land, its location and topography, availability of water used for irrigation, clean air, etc.

Uzbekistan is considered a favorable region for vegetable growing, horticulture and viticulture, and many types of fruits, grapes and vegetables that are in high demand in the world market are grown in our country. If the enterprises producing fruit, vegetables and grape products operate in the relevant segments of the market, the competitiveness of their products will increase. According to our analysis, the problem of finding and developing new markets in solving the tasks of increasing

the competitiveness of fruit and vegetable and grape products is becoming more and more important every year. In this regard, it is very important to carry out research and analytical work in this field in any enterprise. New markets can dramatically change the competitiveness of a product and the profitability of sales activities, as well as introduce a product to a new market and extend its life cycle.

It should be taken into account that due to seasonal changes in demand, one product can be successfully sold at different points in different countries. The increase in the volume of sales in new markets can be achieved, first of all, at the expense of cheap labor, a much lower level of taxes and customs fees, and a number of other factors in new markets. One more thing. In order to further increase the competitiveness of the product, it is very important to try to enter new markets if its competitiveness has decreased sharply in the domestic market.

One of the characteristics of the factor of natural and climatic conditions is that man is not yet able to change these conditions according to his wishes, he can only soften the blows of natural disasters. In such conditions, the use of scientific achievements, improvement of fruit, grape and vegetable growing technologies, etc. The presence of less mechanized technological processes in vegetable growing, horticulture and viticulture should encourage designers and scientists, firstly, to create easily mechanized varieties, and secondly, to create new mechanization tools.

In Uzbekistan, all conditions have been created for conducting deep scientific research in the field of vegetable growing, horticulture and viticulture. The republic has two specialized scientific research institutes and several departments in higher educational institutions in the field of agriculture. Combining its own scientific developments and advanced foreign experiences allows us to effectively solve many problems of the agricultural products market and thus fully satisfy the constantly growing needs of people, especially in terms of assortment and quality. . Despite the progress in the production of mini-machines for agriculture, individual small farms are still deprived of the opportunity to widely use modern mechanization tools in the production of their agricultural products. These forms of farming in the production of agricultural products are the most promising in regions with developed infrastructure and mountainous regions specializing in vegetable growing, horticulture and viticulture. Because they provide a rational combination of land use and networks. They allow development of processing enterprises based on their raw material base and rational use of existing labor resources, thus solving important social problems in densely populated regions.[3]

Table 1

The standard need of the population for agricultural products[7]

Product type	Annual need per person (kg)	Annual need (thousand tons)	Annual production (2020, thousand tons)
Potatoes	54.8	4033.3	3143.5
Carrot	28.2	20266.3	27686.0
Fruits and berries	91.2	4513.1	3964.0
Grapes	15.9	11423.5	16392.0
Police	25.4	16825.1	21344.0

Meat	42.0	3301.0	2526.2
Milk	140.0	11203.0	11010.0
Eggs (thousands)	121.0	9683.2	7825.0

In our opinion, the following measures should be implemented in order to further develop the export of fruit and vegetable products:

- improving the activity of production and market infrastructure providing direct service to fruit and vegetable producers;
- organization of marketing services for continuous study of the international market of fruit and vegetable products and improvement of sales processes and improvement of the efficiency of these services;
- conducting analyzes of the development trends of regional fruit and vegetable markets, using a number of indicators used in market research, such as the volume of demand and supply (for individual products) and the coefficient of the market situation;
- segmentation of foreign markets based on the results of research, formation and development of international marketing strategies for the assortment of goods based on the assessment of the level of competition in the specific market;
- help exporters of agricultural products to obtain international certificates and licenses that fully meet the requirements of world standards, including Global GAP, ISO and other documents;
- regularly organizing meetings dedicated to the discussion of problematic issues in the export of agricultural products in all regions of the republic;
- taking into account the specific aspects of using marketing in the fruit and vegetable growing network of the agro-industrial complex;
- further liberalization of agricultural products trade procedures;
- stimulating the activity of fruit and vegetable agroclusters;
- to prevent monopolistic structures in export;
- elimination of corrupt elements when crossing the border;
- improvement of agricultural export insurance mechanisms;
- abolition of advance payment requirements for agricultural products.

In the future, it is necessary to solve the following tasks in order to further develop farmers and homesteads and for them to have a strong position in agriculture:

✓ improving the procedure for calculating the products grown in agriculture, i.e. increasing the level of accuracy of information;

✓ encouraging the establishment of private branches specializing in providing services and supplies to farmers in rural areas;

✓ establishment of enterprises specializing in cooperative purchase, storage, preparation and processing of livestock products grown in agriculture; - to strengthen the provision of material and technical resources for the activities of agricultural enterprises, including the development and implementation of a system for the purchase of material and technical means on the basis of leasing;

✓ It is necessary to improve the method of accounting for the formation of income and expenses of agriculture. Today, it is very important to form an effective and simple reporting system for statistical and economic analysis of agricultural activities;

✓ expansion of scientific practical and fundamental research works aimed at the development of agriculture, including improving the system of criteria and indicators for evaluating their activity.

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Conclusions and suggestions. As a result of the above interactions, farming systems appear. A farming system can be defined as a combination of elements in identifiable proportions that produce identifiable agricultural products of an expected standard in expected quantities over a predetermined period of time. Table 1 offers a comparison of the components of two extreme farming systems. shows that in most cases the components of two systems are opposite ends of the component spectrum. Therefore, the amount of production in any system depends mainly on the type of system, even though it is produced per unit of area. the nature of the work necessary to obtain the correct assessment of the cultivated crop. The panel below compares yield estimation approaches appropriate for external Mongolian agribusinesses in pre- and post-independence. to estimate the production of a farm of similar size (about 1 million ha).

Suggestions.

✓ development of a long-term program to promote a healthy consumer culture;

✓ introduction of a food safety assessment system based on internationally recognized methodologies and best practices and continuous monitoring;

✓ development of network programs to intensify the production of socially important products;

✓ conducting research aimed at increasing productivity in animal husbandry, sustainable intensification of fish and poultry meat, as well as milk production.

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