



## Management and organization of farms

**Ergashev Mukhammadali  
Sobirjon ugli**

Student of Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies

**Tojiddinov Sardorbek  
Abduvahob ugli**

Student of Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies

**Yulbarsov Gavharbek  
Gayratbek ugli**

Student of Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies

### ABSTRACT

This article discusses farm management and how to manage it properly. All information in the article is the personal opinion of the author and is derived from the practical processes in the learning process

### Keywords:

Farm, Management, Result, Government, Factor, Condition, Society, Nature, Goal, Technology

Any farm, large or small, needs to be managed. Production management stems from the social characteristics of labor. Management as a separate labor activity has emerged as a result of the division of labor, cooperation, and the expansion of production. This process reflects the activities of the subject of management in order to exert a targeted influence on the objects of management in order to achieve a certain result.

Entities of governance are individuals and legal entities that have the authority and influence of the government. The authority of the subject, the economic and moral support of the influence are the basis of management. The object of government consists of individuals and legal entities, as well as social- economic systems and processes, in which the influence of the government is directed.

Management activity is one of the most diverse aspects of the labor process and consists of all its inherent elements: the subject of labor, the means of labor, labor and its

results.

The basis of any purposeful activity is also the objective laws of nature, society and thinking. The laws of thought are an integral part of the laws of society and society as a part of nature is subject to the laws of nature. Denial of the laws of nature in management activities can lead to unprecedented destruction and loss. Rejection of the laws of society can lead to social conflicts, dangerous situations and disagreements in society. The denial of the laws of thought has a negative effect on the harmonious development of society and the individual. From the laws of nature, society, and thought come the laws of governance, and from them the aims, principles, tasks, and methods of governance. The management of any social-economic system can ultimately be seen as a process of managing people's behavior and attitudes, regulating and stimulating their activities. Farm management is a comprehensive activity that includes the following elements:

1. management mechanism (general laws, principles, goals and objectives, methods); management structure (governing bodies, specialists, technical and other means)
  2. management process (decision-making and implementation, management technology and procedures, organization of staff activities)
- External and internal factors influence the performance of farm management functions.

Internal factors include support such as farm size, resource allocation, level of technological armament, methods of labor organization, production costs, and pricing policy. These factors can be planned and controlled to some extent.

External factors are caused by the environment outside the farm. These include factors such as market conditions and the competitive environment, the behavior of suppliers and consumers, natural and climatic conditions, political and social factors, the regulatory framework and public administration.

Because internal and external factors affecting management have a significant impact on a farm's production, commercial, financial, and other performance, each factor must be considered when making management decisions.

Farm management is based on certain principles. These principles form the basis and fundamental foundations of the ideas of management, allowing for a scientific understanding and purposeful use of processes, events and phenomena specific to the objects and subjects of management. Only leaders who are well versed in the principles of governance can have a deep understanding of the goals and objectives of management and make wise decisions.

In the process of managing farms, along with these general laws and principles, it is necessary to take into account the specific climatic and technical-technological factors of the industry. Agricultural production depends on living organisms, plants and livestock, and it is important to know their biological and

physiological properties in the management process. In this industry, the production process is combined with natural processes, and the working hours do not coincide with the production period. Seasonality and natural-climatic conditions do not allow the simultaneous use of labor and means of production throughout the year. These industry-specific features place greater responsibility on agricultural farm managers and require a deeper understanding of its characteristics and accountability in management activities. The main goal of farm management is to maximize profits through the organization of production, trade, profits and management of the farm and its processing. The accumulation of profits in the form of various reserve funds creates the basis for the future operation of the farm. It helps to prevent and reduce various elements of risk that may occur as a result of internal and external factors affecting the activities of the farm.

Full protection of the right to information on the legal conditions and guarantees that ensure the full ownership and independence of farms and encourage leased land targeted, efficient vehicles corresponds to. It is the responsibility and guarantee of the state to put an end to acts that interfere. Therefore, the state guarantees the observance of the rights and legitimate interests of farmers. Authorities are helping to develop and strengthen the farm.

In order to set up a farm, you need to get a plot of land for personal use. Farms are established on agricultural lands and on reserve lands. A farm specializing in livestock production is established if there are at least 30 conditional head of livestock. There is a minimum size of land allotted to a farm that specializes in livestock production. one conditional head of livestock is given 0.3 acres. 0.5 hectares are given if they are pedigree.

The minimum size of land leased to farms specializing in agricultural production is at least 30 hectares for cotton and grain growing. At least 10 hectares for crops and vegetables. At least 1 hectare for horticulture, viticulture, vegetables and other crops. The

farm is considered to have been established after the state registration. Its head enters into a long-term lease of the land.

The farm has the right to open a bank account and other accounts in the banking institution, to have a stamp with his name.

This information is only relevant to the context of Uzbekistan.

### References

1. Farm economy. 2003 Uzbekistan, Tashkent
2. "Management and organization of farms" educational-methodical manual. 2020 Uzbekistan, Andijan
3. "Agricultural Economy" edited book. 2015 Uzbekistan, Tashkent