

THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC REFORMS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF OUR COUNTRY IN INCREASING THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF OUR COUNTRY.

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Absamatov Anvar Ergashevich.

Associate Professor of the Department of Economics of Termiz University of Economics and Service, Candidate of Economics.

Abstract

The economic potential of Uzbekistan is largely rural the level of development of the economy and its depending on the level of efficiency. Country of agriculture solving the role of the country's food security in the economy, as well as a series of cotton farming, tobacco farming and cattle breeding the demand for raw materials of the industry by developing the industries which contributes to the stabilization of the country's economy by satisfying determined by the contribution. It is carried out in agriculture The result of economic reforms is ultimately the country's economy contributes to increasing its potential.

Keywords

Agricultural policy, agricultural market, investment, credit, finance, scientific, technical and technological activities.

Economic reforms are a set of economic measures aimed at the implementation of fundamental changes in the economy. is to ensure political stability. The agrarian sector of Uzbekistan's economy is multi-level and includes a number of industries and sectors. These include agriculture, food, processing industry and other sectors, as well as agrarian market, agro-industrial complex, and large enterprises. Correct interpretation of the branches and sectors of this sector according to management levels, elimination of mutual inconsistency between their concepts, expansion of scientific research works in these areas of the system in the current period of increased international agro-industry integration is required. "Uzbekistan's agriculture is one of the most state-controlled economic sectors. The property rights of large agricultural producers - peasants - are very weakly protected. The methods of regulating their activities are actually taken from the Soviet past, many types of agricultural products, production resources and services for the sector have not been developed. The agricultural sector remains in need of reform."

Today, the world land fund is 13.4 billion hectares, only 1.5 of it billion hectares, i.e. 11% economically for agricultural production is convenient 1 . But despite this, these lands are in a state of land reclamation deterioration, erosion, drought, increased salinity and groundwater impact, industrial and transport constructions, minerals in an open way reduction of irrigated agricultural land as a result of exploitation is getting worse. Therefore, the main problem of the world land fund is preservation of cultivated lands and increasing their productivity is happening. From this point of view, increase the productivity of irrigated lands in the world and focused on the practical results of increasing the efficiency of its use

large-scale scientific research is being carried out.

It is known that the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan is growing rapidly progress, transfer of agricultural land to another category and global climate "per capita in the last 15 years" the size of corresponding irrigated land areas by 24% (from 0.23 hectares to 0.16 hectares), decreased" 2, the area of land with credit score above 60. If it decreased by 10.4%, it is average and below average in terms of land quality areas increased by 14.0%.

In the following years, the economy of our country, including the countryside a number of economic reforms are being implemented in the economy. This the main goal of the reforms is the real property owners in the village formation, with a conscious feeling of market relations implementation of production and efficient operation aimed at providing. Global economic changes in recent years are market economy along with the development based on the regulation of market relations in regulating the necessity of settlement, economic development that the role of the state is extremely large, that is, in economic development As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted: "the head of the state confirmed the need to be a "reformer". A district and regional farmers' association was established to manage farms and farms. This is an experimental method test was implemented as Necessary legal on the basis of documents, they are provided with land, water, equipment, fertilizer, provision of fuel and other means measures were determined. Not only that farming in the valley, but also in the republic to the wider spread of the movement, new to the birth of initiatives, districts and regions of their contribution to development in practice that they are able to increase momentum and become real property owners a thorough ground was created for their manifestation. This the most important problem in the direction is that the farmers with the association of companies between the farmers and the district farmer and internal and external economic among farmers communication should be at the required level.

Agrarian policy is a component of general economic policy, agriculture with the ground aimed at ensuring the achievement of the tasks set before the network formation of agrarian relations based on the reform of dependent relations and agro-technological, organizational and is a set of economic principles and tools. Agrarian policy is one of the components of economic policy, and it is rural covers economy and related economic sectors. Agrarian policy of the state forms and methods of processes implemented within the agrarian economy it can also be understood as an activity in the form of Agrarian policy is a village in itself which forms the material, social, legal and economic conditions of its inhabitants covers state activities. The main areas of agrarian policy are the following includes: agricultural market; investment; credit; finance; scientific, technical and technological activity; taxes and taxation; social environment; targeted and structural re formation. Influence on agrarian legislation as one of the main tasks of agrarian policy transfer, through it, work for the benefit of land and land workers is considered. Agrarian content - agriculture in connection with the development of the country is the result of natural, socio-economic and political development. Agrarian composition - agrarian based on legislation, agricultural development, living and working of the population depending on the factors of production, taking into account the characteristics of the conditions is the sum. It is expressed in absolute and relative indicators. Agrarian market is the basis of agrarian policy. Agrarian market and agrarian policy help to be implemented in accordance with the interests of both the producer and the consumer does.

Agricultural markets are essential for agricultural production factors, manufactured products and manufacturers is an economic tool that unites interests. Our country to independence The first issue after achieving this is to stabilize the economy as soon as possible is considered In this respect, the development of agriculture and increase its efficiency is one of the most important issues. Achieving economic efficiency without proper organization of markets and agrarian policy in agriculture it won't happen. The goal of an effective agrarian policy is the agriculture of the country's population fully satisfy the demand for products, the country is full of food industry specializing in supply, processing of agricultural products fully satisfying the needs of enterprises for sufficient raw materials, agrarian by achieving targeted use of resources potential of our country further growth of economic power, living well-being of the country's population is an improvement.

Agrarian policy has certain independences and is actively agrarian affects the economy. Impact of agrarian policy on agrarian economy usually it is of two types:

it either accelerates or slows down the development. Agrarian the positive impact of the policy on the agrarian economy is only when it is a science-based policy is known. The relationship between agrarian economy and agrarian policy or one of them It is a matter of political or economic direction of superiority over the other can be distinguished by the fact that it is placed first. The main task of agrarian policy is to reflect the processes and views in the agrarian sphere not only that, but people's views, processes and is to reveal the activity in the system of laws. Another important part of agrarian policy one of its tasks is to influence the agrarian legislation. In the agricultural sector. In the process of forming market relations, the state is primarily agrarian the task of protecting the rights of producers and consumers in the market puts Subjects that operate for the smooth running of economic activity must be legally protected. First of all, farmers' land it is necessary to achieve freedom of activities in relation to and in relation to property. That's why property rights to producers of agricultural goods guaranteeing agrarian legislation is necessary.

Political and effective development of agro-industrial complex together with the provision of socio-economic conditions technical rearmament is also important. Our country science from the point of view of agricultural technical armament and technology news and much more than the level of developed countries in the world left behind. Most of the scientific innovations created in science are in the state was slow to reach production. As a result, to agro-industrial products. Too much extra cost and time is spent doing just that decrease in income from issuance and it will also be an obstacle for products to enter the world market. Every producer makes increasing his profit the main issue puts, and market needs and technology are limited. In addition, all costs (labor, land, and capital) are fixed, i.e., will not change. So, agricultural and non-agricultural capital, land and labour the amount and their sources in the household are unchanged. From this Based on this, the farmer tries to maximize his short-term profit does. Work in long-term profit maximization mode can control the costs of the producer factor. Technological the manufacturer's technological capabilities as indicated by the limit not enough to maximize profits

To conclude, the implementation of agrarian policy is strategic. The task is to develop an efficient and competitive agro-industry in terms of economy formation of output, living standards of villagers in the social sphere increase and development of social infrastructure in rural areas, in terms of ecology and the production of ecologically clean consumer products and increasing the technological level of agro-industry, as well as the introduction of resource-saving

technologies through conservation of natural resources. The object of agrarian policy is national development that is formed within the framework of the agro-industrial complex and is interrelated is a set of relations of production, exchange and consumption. Modern agrarian specific regional socio-economic related to the implementation of the policy. It includes approaches that take into account the conditions.

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