

ORGANIZATIONAL BASES OF FARM ACTIVITIES

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Abstract: One of the important issues in the period after the world financial and economic crisis is to optimize the activities of farms and reduce production costs and optimize costs based on the analysis of their activities. In this context, "Agriculture and Water Management is very serious about the study and implementation of modern agro-technologies, the further improvement of selection works and the increase of the productivity of agricultural production. it is necessary to develop a set of specific measures." As a result of measures implemented to support and develop farmers and peasant farms, which are the main producers of agricultural goods, their role in the economy is increasing year by year. In the following years, work was carried out on the optimization of farm land areas.

Keywords: Water system, agricultural activity, farm management.

Introduction

Including, according to the order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 3287 "On measures to further optimize the area of land plots owned by farms", measures to optimize land areas owned by farms were implemented (Table 1.1.).

Table 1.1

The main indicators of the activity of farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Years	Number of households (units)	Cultivated area (thousand ha)	Number of employees (thousands)	Of these, hired workers (thousands)	Crop area per farmer
2010	125668	2140.7	954.2	280.8	17.03
2011	189235	2710.6	1381.1	382.5	14.45
2013	217095	3001.6	1621.4	456.1	13.83
2014	105033	3045.2	1710.2	455.7	28.99
2015	80628	3052.9	1521.6	465.8	37.86
2016	7995	3048.4	1611.5	472.4	38.21
2017	7865	3055.2	1645.1	485.3	39.54

As a result, from 125,668 farms in 2015 to 80,628 by the beginning of 2010, 45,040 were reduced. The land area given to farms was 5828.4 thousand hectares, of which the irrigated cropland was 3052.9 thousand hectares. Average cultivated area per farm . 37,9 g. In 2009, the total number of employees employed on farms was 1521.6 thousand, of which the number of hired workers was 465.8 thousand. As can be seen from the data of this table, the number of people employed in farms has been increasing year by year. In addition, more than 1.5 times more workers than in 2015 were

employed. Therefore, the main issue is to increase the efficiency of the farm by further optimizing its activities.

Main part

In the period after the global financial and economic crisis, farmers were given a lot of independence in choosing the method and form of using financial resources to finance the production of agricultural products, to cover all costs from their own income from the sale of agricultural products for farms. As a result, the share of farmers and peasant farms in the gross agricultural product increased year by year.

The share of farmers and farms in the production of gross agricultural products was as follows when analyzed by years. (Fig. 1.1).

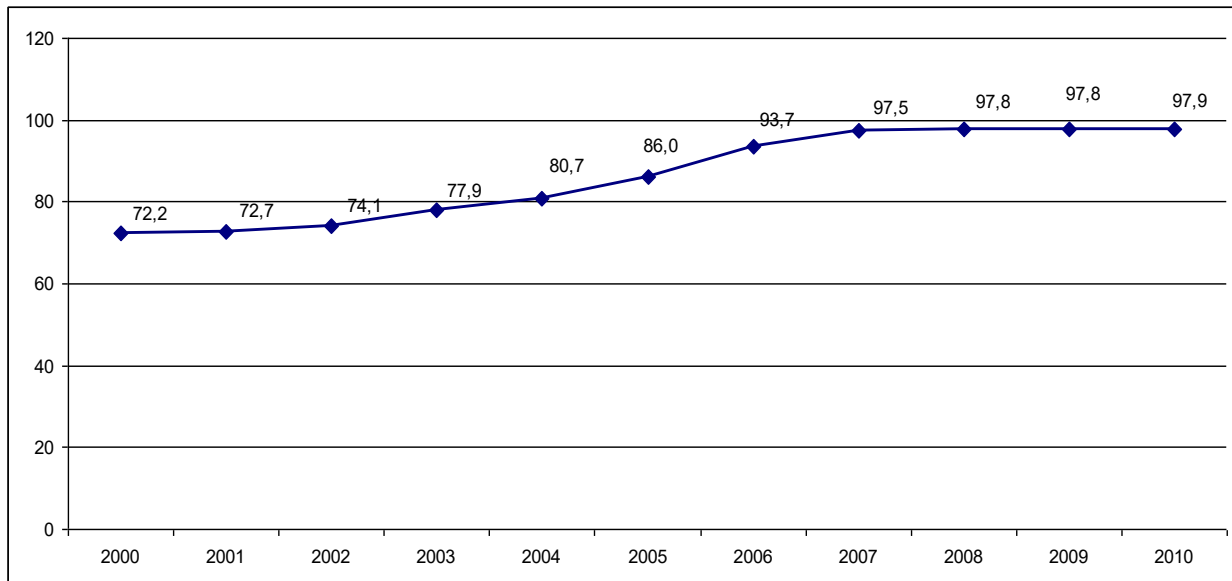


Figure 1.1. The share of peasants and private farms in the production of gross agricultural products (in percentage terms)¹

As can be seen from these data, the share of farmers and peasant farms has increased in recent years. As a result, by 2010, their share reached 97.9%, while in 2000, their share was 72.2%.

In order to know the place of farms in the agricultural economy, it is desirable to know their place in the production of general agricultural products. For this purpose, in 2010, we analyzed the importance of crops in production. As can be seen from this table, farms have their place in the production weight of the main products this year.

Table 1.2

Analysis of production of agricultural products by farms

No	Indicators	2016.	2017	2018.	2019	2020
1.	The volume of the total agricultural product (in billion soums)	7538.8	9304.9	11310.7	12642.6	15810.7
2.	Grain production					

¹Statistical collection. The main trends and indicators of the economic and social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the years of independence (1990-2010) and forecasts for 2011-2015. Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", 2011. - 138p. B.44.

	(in thousands of tons) Weight in total product volume, in percent	4662.5 81.5	5284.1 81.5	5226.2 81.5	5922.8 81.5	6067.8 81.5
3.	Cotton production (in thousands of tons) Weight in total product volume, in percent	3422.2 86.4	3422.2 99.0	3422.2 99.1	3422.2 99.2	3422.2 99.4
4.	Potato production (in thousands of tons) Weight in total product volume, in percent	108.3 10.6	178.6 15.0	226.5 16.2	277.0 18.1	336.3 19.9

As can be seen from the data of this table, grain production in farms increased by 1405.3 thousand tons in 2010 compared to 2016, the weight of farms in cotton production increased from 86.4% to 99.4%. Potato production in 2010 compared to 2016 reached 228,000 tons, and its share increased from 10.6% in 2005 to 19.9%. It should also be noted that the volume of total agricultural products reached 15,810.7 billion soums compared to 2015 and reached 8271.9 billion soums, and the increase was more than 2 times. So basically, the production of products has been increasing year by year, but the main task at the moment is to reduce their cost and increase their quality. For this purpose, production costs should be constantly analyzed and unused reserves should be identified. Based on this, it should be noted that practical work should be done to reduce the cost of products by increasing production efficiency. In this context, improving the analysis of production costs and product costs is one of the urgent issues of today.

Conclusion

The analysis of the structure of costs in the administrative management system is organized on the basis of the principles of the centralized system of the economy, which provides information on the actual costs incurred in production processes and the determination of the cost of products for the formation of a centralized price. In the period after the global financial and economic crisis, the cost of production for farms will be the main tool in the analysis and planning of the cost of production. The financial and economic crisis in the world market, the competition between enterprises has led to the fact that market participants have to sell their products at prices lower than their cost, and in this case, the ultimate goal - profit is achieved only by saving costs without harming product quality. Cost savings are made by carefully studying the possibility of each stage in which they occur, and by attracting reserves in them.

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3	<p>ISSN 2349-7793 (online), Published by INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES., under Volume: 17 Issue: 03 in March-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJRCIESS</p> <p>Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</p>
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