



STATE REGULATION AND SUPPORT OF BERRY CULTIVATION IMPROVEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The best practices collected in foreign countries such as the European Union, the United States, the PRC, and the Russian Federation in terms of state regulation and support of agriculture were studied and the possibilities of applying them to the conditions of our republic were evaluated. The requirements for the level of agricultural support are highlighted within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements. Like him, in our republic village the state agrarian system aimed at the development of the economy content and main directions, current economic mechanisms of state regulation of the agrarian sector, including production of agricultural products for state needs and setting prices for them, support of the sector through targeted state programs and centralized investments, finance-credit and budget-tax levers issues are also focused on.

KEY WORDS: *Berry, fruit, cultivation, state regulation, organizational and economic basis.*

INTRODUCTION

Among the conditions that enable the development of agriculture at a steady pace and increase its competitiveness, issues of state regulation of the sector are of particular importance.

Relatively low investment attractiveness in the agricultural sector and of capital slowly rotation, village economy as a result of the strong dependence of its production on the influence of natural and climatic conditions (geographical location, weather, ecological balance, natural disasters such as floods, hail, hail, drought) in the field work release done The extreme propensity to increase risk requires a well-thought-out and systematic approach by the state in conducting macroeconomic policy. The implementation of such a policy aimed at comprehensive support of the agricultural sector will help mitigate risks in the sector, increase its competitiveness, ensure long-term economic growth and strengthen the country's food security.

Scientific studies show that agriculture in our republic state by in order put and a comprehensive approach to the theoretical and methodological foundations of the formation of an effective system of support consistent with market principles has not been fully studied. Scientific research in this regard has only just begun.

Introduction of economic mechanisms that serve to increase the efficiency of agricultural production, development of rural areas, farmers income increase, a number of issues, such as financial support for agricultural producers growing products in unfavorable conditions and on low-productivity lands, have not been sufficiently resolved.

On the basis of scientific research, it can be seen that a comprehensive and effective system of state regulation and support of agriculture in developed foreign countries has been established. Especially in this regard, the experiences accumulated within the single agrarian system of the European Union, as well as in the USA, the PRC, the Russian Federation and a number of other countries are noteworthy. Also, studying the requirements for state regulation and support of the agricultural sector within the framework of the agreements of the World



Trade Organization (WTO), of which 164 countries of the world have become members, is gaining importance . article , the theoretical and methodological foundations of the state regulation and support of agriculture, the evolutionary development and main features of existing scientific views in this regard, necessity, principles, forms of implementation, methods, mechanisms and levers are revealed in a systematic approach . The best practices collected in the state regulation and support of agriculture in foreign countries with a highly developed agricultural sector, such as the European Union and the United States, were studied, and the possibilities of adapting them to the conditions of our republic were evaluated. Also, the content and main directions of the state agrarian policy aimed at the development of agriculture in our republic, the current economic mechanisms of the state regulation of the agrarian sector, including the cultivation of agricultural products for state needs, their pricing and financing, targeted network state programs and attention is also paid to issues of support through centralized investments, finance-credit and budget-tax levers.

decent lifestyle for the members of the society . The market has a history of thousands of years, and it has proven its effectiveness in all stages of the reproduction process , ie production, distribution, exchange and consumption. At the same time, the real market economy was not free from the intervention of the state from the initial stages of its formation, that is, it developed and strengthened together with the state.

Village farm state by in order Before studying the tax system , it is necessary to study the necessity and features of state regulation of the economy. Because the general economy of the system of state regulation of agriculture is formed within the principles and rules of foreign regulation.

Researching the place, role and tasks of the state in the economy economic in literature" of the state Various terms such as "intervention in the economy", "regulation of the economy by the state", "support of the economy by the state", "state economic policy" are used, and they have been used by many economists since the formation of economic sciences. has been in the spotlight. Even now, the role of the state in the economic life of the society, the issues of regulation of the economy by the state remain one of the complex and controversial issues .

According to researches, there are two opposing approaches to the issue of state intervention in economic processes in scientific circles. According to the first approach, the more the economy acquires a market character, the more the state's intervention in economic processes is limited, and the functioning of market mechanisms becomes stronger. The weight of the public sector in the economy should also decrease.

LITERATURE REVIEW

U. Stafford, G. Scaruffi, T. I, A. Serra and A. Moncreten (XV-XVII centuries) founded the need to regulate the economy in order to fill the state treasury .

F. Kene and his followers (18th century) He is completely against state regulation of the economy . Wealth is given to nations only by nature, and any state intervention in the economy is pointless and useless - as much as can be harvested from the fields is harvested anyway.

A. Smith and D. Ricardo (late 18th century) The state should not interfere in regulating the market. The duty of the state is to maintain peace, set taxes in moderation, and ensure a fair trial .

D.N. Saidova, I.B. Rustamova and Sh.A. Tursunov looks at the agrarian system as a component of the economic system and considers it to be agricultural and related economic sectors, ensuring the country's food security, on the network work output efficiency increase, prosperous villages village based on cultivation of the population income and describe in connection with the implementation of the tasks of raising the standard of living

METHODOLOGY

Theoretical and methodological basis of the study are the provisions of modern economic science in the field of strategy and factors innovative development with regard to to object of analytical development of the topic under study. AT work applied abstract-logical, monographic, calculation-constructive, economic-mathematical, economic-statistical and other methods of economic research.



DATA ANALYSIS

We believe that the above definitions of "agrarian and sat" complement each other without denying them. But since we set ourselves the task of scientific research of "state regulation of agriculture", the purpose, tasks of "agrarian si yo sat", principles and priority directions we did not find it necessary to stop deeply.

At the same time A. We support Zakirov's views against the interpretation of the concepts of "agrarian si yo sat" and "state regulation of agriculture" in one sense. In our opinion, "agrarian si yo sat" is a broad concept, and "state regulation of agriculture" implements agrarian si yo sat. increase shape, method, mechanism and represents means.

First, based on the short, medium and long-term strategic development goals of the society, the state agrarian system for the sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas is formed, its goals, tasks, principles and priorities are defined.

According to the above-mentioned opinions, mechanisms for regulating agriculture and supporting agriculture as a component of it are formed based on the agrarian aspect of the state, and they form a single, integrated system.

Based on the goals and tasks of scientific research, "agriculture state by in order we want to pay attention to the scientific interpretation of the concept of "putting".

R.R. Hakimov used this concept to ensure the competitiveness of agricultural producers and the sustainable development of rural areas. economic in which producers operate interprets it as a systematic influence on environmental factors (parameters).

The above definitions emphasize the administrative, legislative, organizational and economic aspects of the state regulation of agriculture, and its social and institutional aspects out of consideration outside it should be noted that the rest.

Economists of our country According to F. Nazarova, ".. the effectiveness of agricultural production in the conditions of the market economy, the ability of farms to work, the relative stability of the social sphere in rural areas, with a wide-scale state administration that has a variety of methods and means and can penetrate deeply into every sector subject to availability.

Similar interpretation by A. Truba and M. It can also be found in the scientific works of Klishina. They are the development of principles, forms and mechanisms of effective state management of agricultural production, food security and rural areas stable socio-economic they put forward the idea that it will ensure its development

In our opinion, the concept of "state management" of agriculture in the current conditions, where the share of the state sector in the structure of ownership in agriculture is around 1% and the industry is primarily developed on the basis of market principles of the state this about functions does not lead to a logically correct interpretation of its essence. Today's "agrarian policy". the basis of the state village economy is to give up direct management of production. In market conditions, the main functions of the state in influencing the agrarian economy are direct network management We believe that it is appropriate that it should consist of regulation and support.

As means of implementing the agrarian system, the state (administrative, normative -legal, organizational-technological, price, budget-tax, financial-credit, target programming, indicative planning, social and other) and market mechanisms of agricultural regulation (demand, supply, price, competition, etc.) are implemented (Fig. 1).

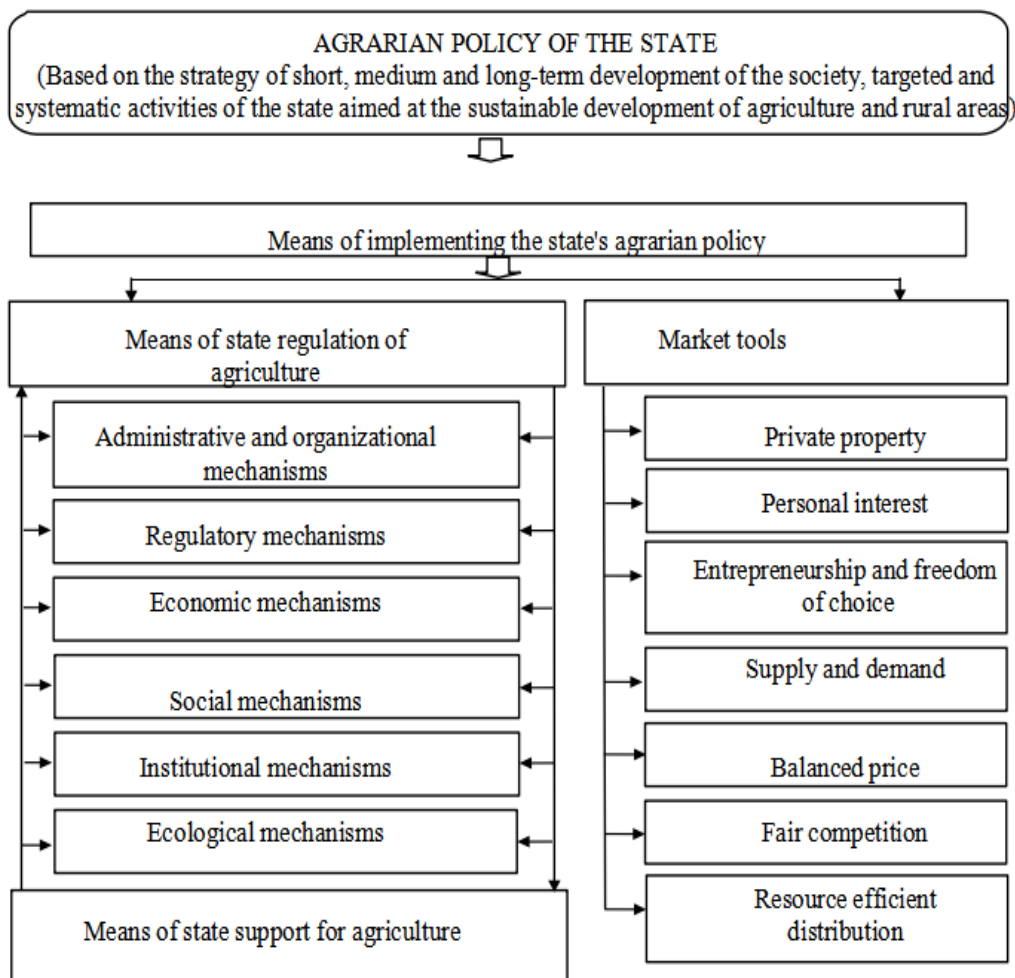


Fig. 1. Coordination of mechanisms of agrarian regulation and state regulation of agriculture

Above given thoughts summarized in our opinion the following definition "village state regulation of the economy" logically and fully reveals the essence of the concept: "State regulation of agriculture - stable agrarian sector and rural areas of the state by paces to develop, to strengthen the country's food security and export potential, to increase the employment, quality of life and well-being of the rural population, and to improve the socio-ecological situation which is carried out in order to consists of a system of administrative-organizational, normative - legal, economic, socio-ecological and institutional measures".

Village of the farm stable paces development with external (exogenous) factors, i.e. the general macroeconomic situation in the country, prices stability and the level of inflation, finance-credit, budget-tax, investment levers and targeted state programs, the level of state support for the agricultural sector through subsidies, tax and credit incentives, providing agriculture with material and technical resources, providing services and a number of factors, such as the development of the processing industry and the level of monopolization, the conjuncture of the food markets, have an impact.

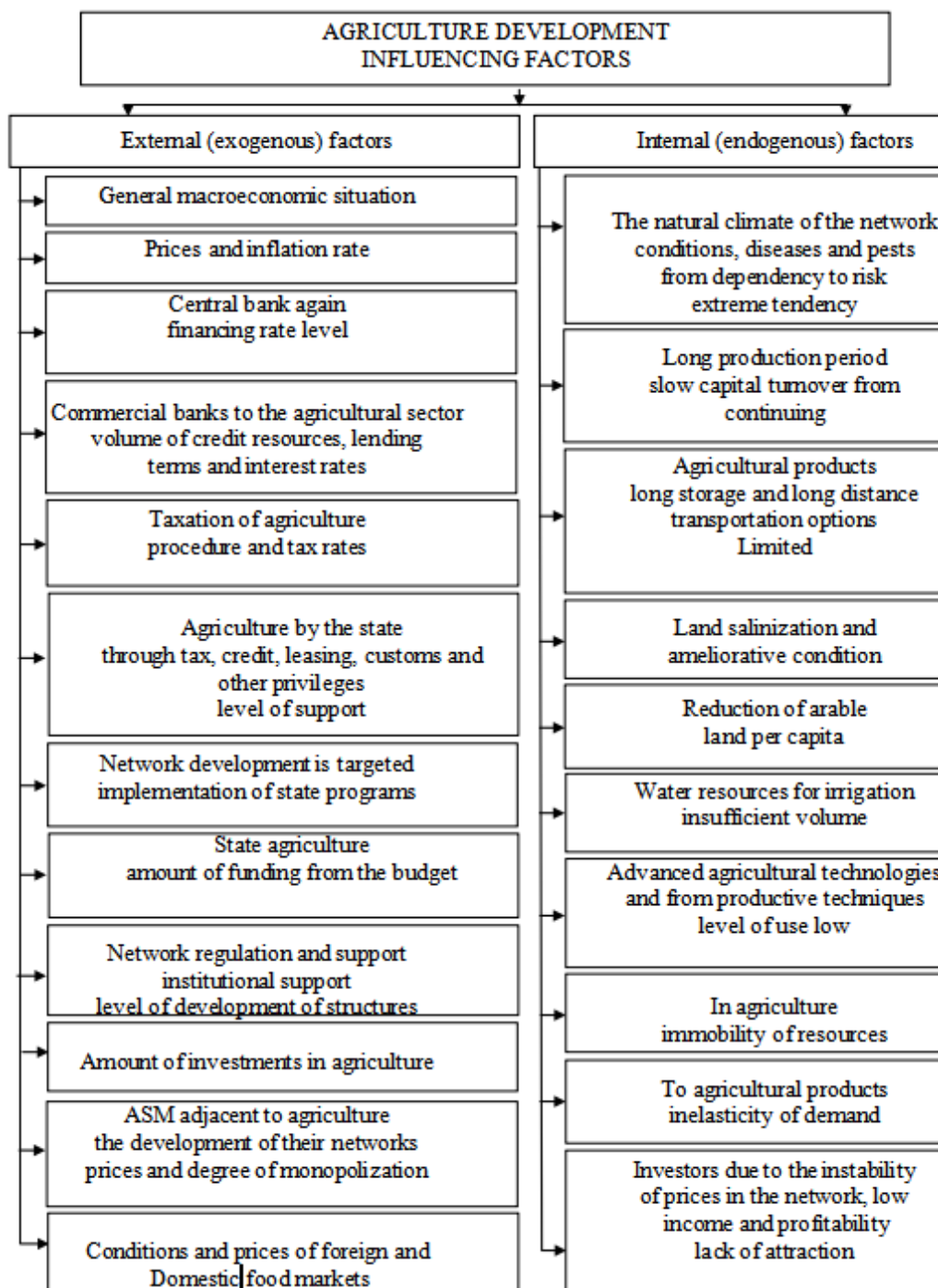


Fig. 2. Classification of external and internal factors affecting the development of agriculture
But internal to the development of the agrarian sector We believe that the influence of (endogenous) factors is of primary importance.

Agriculture is characterized as a complex biotechnological and socio-economic system, which includes organizational, economic, technical-technological, social and ecological factors, as well as natural factors such as land, water, living organisms, light, heat, air, natural climate and geographical location. participates. Production is a variety of factors affecting economic activity village economy commodity limits the ability of manufacturers to operate effectively. In particular, management of some natural factors (weather, natural-



climatic conditions, water supply, etc.) is beyond the capabilities of agricultural producers and cannot be planned in advance. But the favorable or unfavorable arrival of these factors depends on the finances of the farms to the results strong effect shows and makes production highly susceptible to risks.

Priority areas of state regulation and support of agriculture

1. Food strengthening supply and security
2. Economy rule of thumb creation and control of the database
3. Ensuring the openness of the market, monopoly restriction of vertical activity and protection of fair competition
4. Entrepreneurship freedom and protection of private property
5. The environment promote conservation and efficient use of resources
6. Village to support the sustainable development of the regions
7. In the village support employment assistance sh
8. Production of agricultural goods manufacturers income support
9. Risk of agricultural production from the elements protection (from risks).
10. Support through price mechanism
11. Regulation and support behind the tax mechanism
12. Money-credit mechanisms support through
13. Budget-investment and purposeful support through state programs sh
14. Content changes and support diversification of production
15. Support for modernization of agricultural production
16. Material and technical supply support
17. Infrastructure support
18. Social protection
19. Staffing
20. Scientific and provision of information and advice
21. Internal and external of agricultural products trade regulation (protectionism)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Village farm development state The following conclusions were reached based on the scientific research conducted by:

1. Based on the study of the theoretical concepts of the state regulation of the economy and their development trends in an evolutionary order, the state It can be seen that there are sometimes conflicting scientific approaches to the question of intervention in economic processes . At the same time, many national and foreign economists-scientists did not deny the necessity of state regulation of the economy. The main scientific debates are economics state by it is about the scope, areas, forms, methods and mechanisms of regulation. Current in the day the majority Economists state the economy within a certain limit, necessity and sufficiency principles are supporting regulation based on
2. The need for state regulation and support of agriculture is caused by the following factors: agrarian work release natural and climatic strongly influenced by conditions (geographical location, weather, ecological balance, natural disasters such as floods, hailstorms, droughts) dependence in the field as a result entrepreneurship high risk of implementation; relatively low investment attractiveness and slow turnover of capital in the sector; inelasticity of demand for agricultural products; the relative immobility of agricultural resources; agricultural products that there is a large disparity between the prices and the material and technical resources used in the network; the need for effective use of state-owned land and water resources, etc.
3. The concept of "State regulation of agriculture". in scientific interpretation based on the generalization of different approaches, we suggest to express it in the following definition: "State regulation of agriculture - development of the country's agrarian sector and rural areas at a steady pace, strengthening of the country's food security and export potential, increasing the employment, quality of life and well-being of the rural population and administrative - organizational, which is implemented in order to improve the socio-ecological situation , regulations , _ economic, socio-ecological and consists of a system of measures of an institutional nature.



4. Village farm stable paces with a long development term in the concept economic efficiency of the network We recommend the following basic principles of state regulation that serve to increase and increase competitiveness: scientific understanding, goal uniformity, equality, systematicity, discretion, differentiated approach, efficiency, social orientation, incentive orientation, guarantee, indicative regulation, maintenance of price parity, agrarian protectionism at the level of necessity and sufficiency, etc.

5. Based on the conducted research, agriculture by the state in order put and of support We offer the following systematic structure, which includes its purpose, tasks, principles, object, subject, forms, methods, mechanisms and levers (regulators), and it consists of:

- direct and indirect forms of regulation;
- budget-investment, budget-tax, finance and credit, methods of price, forecasting, indicative planning, target programming, regulation of foreign economic activity;
- regulatory and legal regulation, budget-tax, finance-credit, price, forecasting, target programming, indicative planning, investment, currency, insurance, customs, foreign economic, scientific-technical, information-consulting, institutional support mechanisms and a number of levers (regulators) that serve to implement these mechanisms;

- food safety, restriction of monopolistic activity and protection of fair competition, freedom of entrepreneurship and protection of private property, environmental protection, agriculture regions stable develop, employment support, income support, protection of production from risks, support through mechanisms such as price, tax, monetary credit, budget-investment, targeted state programs, infrastructure, material-technical, science and information provision priorities.

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