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RELEVANCE OF DEVELOPMENT OF MULTIPLE-PROFILE FARMS

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Abstract: Prospective development of farms on a multi-sectoral basis means, first of all, achieving sustainable growth of gross output without changing the area under crops. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure a steady increase in economic efficiency, which means that the amount of profit received in exchange for a significant increase in gross output relative to production costs. Factors such as increasing additional working capital, meeting the demand for agricultural machinery at the expense of domestic resources, increasing labor productivity also ensure economic development. We can also understand the increase in farm production, the transformation of the farm into a diversified farm, for example, the addition of vegetables, livestock, poultry, the formation of structures for the primary processing and storage of agricultural products, and more.

Keywords: farms, efficiency, income, multiple profile farms, diversification, households, cotton, wheat, livestock, horticulture

Introduction

Uzbekistan has taken large-scale arrangements for economic reforms aimed at the introduction of market relations in agriculture and the development of private ownership. The Land Code, the Law "On Farms" and other normative legal acts were adopted, which provide a solid legal basis and guarantees for the development of farming, economic and financial independence of farms.

Comprehensive arrangements have been taken to strengthen the material and technical base of farms, to optimize their land area, which will ensure a steady increase in production volumes, increase the efficiency and profitability of farms through more rational use of land, water and material resources. The activities of agro-clusters and agricultural cooperatives have also been started. A modern production and market infrastructure is being formed in the village, which provides all the necessary services to farms.

The long-term lease of agricultural land and the introduction of market relations in the countryside became the most important factor and basis for the formation and development of farms, which strengthened the sense of real ownership of land and its products.

Farms in the country is becoming a major producer of agricultural products and a powerful socio-political force capable of taking responsibility for the further development of the agricultural sector and other related sectors and industries, as well as improving the living standards and quality of life.

First of all, it is about further improving and increasing the efficiency of farms, expanding their rights and powers, strengthening their role in the use of land and water resources and the created production potential, the rapid development and beautification of rural areas, employment and welfare.

Despite the fact that in 2020 with the COVID-19 pandemic was a very difficult year, the country's economy grew by 1.6% of GDP, industrial production by 0.7%, agriculture, forestry and fisheries by 3%, construction installation work increased by 9.1%. About 70 percent of the products produced were finished goods with high added value (www.stat.uz).

Today's farms are large farms with sufficient arable land at their disposal for efficient operation, equipped with high-

efficiency modern equipment, well-versed in advanced technologies.

Currently, practical arrangements are being taken to establish diversified production on the basis of farms. The main goal of farms as the main form of management in agriculture is to achieve financial stability by producing quality and competitive products based on the efficient use of natural resources and material and technical resources, as well as all entrepreneurs.

Much attention is paid to the advantages of organizing and further improving the activities of diversified farms, the allocation of soft loans for their activities, as well as the importance of increasing the volume of agricultural production and export. Today, farmers are becoming not only producers of raw materials, but also entrepreneurs who process them, bringing industry to the villages and creating many new jobs. Multi-sectoral farms are characterized by the production of agricultural products, as well as their processing, construction and service to the rural population. In multi-sector farms, an additional network of production can be organized in connection with the main network or in areas not related to the main network.

Much attention is paid to the advantages of organizing and further improving the activities of diversified farms, the allocation of soft loans for their activities, as well as the importance of increasing the volume of agricultural production and export. Today, farmers are becoming not only producers of raw materials, but also entrepreneurs who process them, bringing industry to the villages and creating many new jobs. Multi-sectoral farms are characterized by the production of agricultural products, as well as their processing, construction and service to the rural population. In multi-sector farms, an additional network of production can be organized in connection with the main network or in areas not related to the main network.

At the same time, the efficiency of land and other resource use by farms is increasing due to the development of additional sectors. It

is planned to increase the profitability of farms through the efficient use of available land, water, labor resources, oil products, mineral fertilizers, machinery, buildings and structures.

Through the development of a system for processing processed livestock products, milk can be processed into cottage cheese, cheese, sour cream, sour cream and other dairy products. This will expand economic opportunities for farms in other sectors. This, in turn, will increase the opportunities for the development of the livestock sector, which plays an important role in providing the country's population with food, and increase the income of commodity producers.

Multi-sectoral farms are notable for producing agricultural products, as well as processing them, carrying out construction work, and providing services to the rural population.

In multi-sector farms, an additional network of production can be organized in connection with the main network or in areas not related to the main network.

The additional network can be organized in areas not related to the main network (agricultural production and processing): the organization of photo services, swimming pools, recreation centers, public catering, car maintenance.

In multi-sector farms, products grown through additional sectoral activities can be directed to the domestic consumption of farms and also put on the market.

But from an economic point of view, it is desirable that the additional network has a high level of profitability. This is also in line with the goals and objectives set in the development of a diversified farm.

One of the measures taken in the country today in agriculture is aimed at the establishment of diversified farms. The main goal is to expand production, further improve the agro-industrial complex, provide full employment, increase exports and increase investment.

In a market economy, the deepening of economic reforms in agriculture, in particular the growing demand for livestock products,

requires a comprehensive analysis of the livestock sector and its application to the production of untapped potential.

In the current market economy, at the stage of stimulating the increase of livestock, the opportunities for the development of animal husbandry in all areas are expanding, and the combination of these two sectors is proving to be highly effective.

At present, it is necessary to combine crop farming and animal husbandry systems to form an economically sustainable farm, with the priority given to the state to grow cotton and wheat on a contract basis, to meet the needs of members of the farm community with agricultural and livestock products, to increase their income and living standards.

As a result of the research, the soil, water and natural-climatic conditions of the farm were studied, and the system of optimization of agricultural crops was identified. Improving soil structure and increasing fertility was the first issue taken and implemented. In the cotton-wheat cultivation system, the effective use of legumes and siderate crops, especially alfalfa and local fertilizers, has changed the structure of the soil, increasing its fertility and crop yields. The amount of humus in the soil has risen to a positive balance in the optimization of agricultural crops in the main, intermediate and secondary crop areas, placement in the ecosystem in scientifically based and tried and tested methods.

It should be noted that due to the deepening of the system of crop rotation of cotton and wheat over the past 10-15 years, irrigated lands in different regions of the country have become more saline, with an area of more than 65%. It is observed that the soil layers become denser and its fertility and humus content decrease.

Yields in cotton and wheat fields have increased due to the optimization of agricultural crops, the efficient use of bio-fertilizers, and especially the application of compost as water during the harvest season.

Fields of alfalfa, corn, vegetables, potatoes and melons were established. In the second harvest of corn fields, sowing of intermediate fodder crops (oats, barley) was organized and a grain haylage mass was obtained. Due to the expansion of wheat fields, the cultivation of wheat has been increased, the area of secondary mosh has been expanded, the area of secondary, vegetable, potato and corn fields has been established, and additional agricultural food products have been obtained.

The farm, specializing in the cultivation of cotton and wheat, has a scientifically substantiated placement system that is effective in all respects with the cultivation of 50-55% of cotton fields, 30-32% of wheat, 4-5% of corn, 2-3% of vegetables, potatoes and melons and 10-12% alfalfa.

In more than 45,000 farms specializing in cotton and wheat growing in the country, the development of animal husbandry is negatively affected by the problems of animal nutrition and the application of local fertilizers to agricultural crops. Livestock in their community households remain low-yielding under extensive feeding conditions. The problems of providing the population with agricultural and livestock food products are becoming more acute.

The introduction of science-based practices of farming, such as in agriculture and animal husbandry, in other farms of the republic specializing in cotton and wheat, can serve as a key factor in their sustainable development.

It is important to combine farming and animal husbandry in raising farms to a level of sustainable development, increasing the efficiency of farm production, achieving an abundance of agricultural and livestock products on farms, and as a result, further strengthen the financial position of farms and ensure economic sustainability.

In addition to growing cotton and wheat for the state, the farm aims to develop livestock, to meet the needs of members of the farm community with agricultural and livestock

products, to increase their income and living standards, and to form an economically sustainable farm.

In general, cotton and wheat are grown on the main part of irrigated lands, and the possibility of crop rotation to increase soil fertility is limited. This has a negative impact on the agro-technological and agro-ecological condition of the land, as well as on the economic condition of the farm.

Therefore, the cultivation of intermediate crops in order to increase the fertility of the land will create opportunities for the development of animal husbandry on the farm, as well as increase the yield of cotton planted after the intermediate crop.

Growing winter intermediate crops in cotton fields in autumn, winter and early spring will increase farmers' ability to develop both cotton and livestock production with the introduction of cervitamin-rich green fodder for livestock, as well as short-term crop rotation.

It was studied that in the second half of summer, when legumes were grown as a secondary crop in winter wheat, the yield of cotton and grain crops increased due to the enrichment of the soil with biological nitrogen.

In the second half of the summer, the second crop of winter wheat will provide a sharp increase in the productivity of the farmer's land, as well as an increase in cotton and grain production and livestock income.

Winter intermittent and repeated crops in the cultivation of cotton and grain, using the land at the disposal of the farm throughout the year, increase the opportunities for effective development of farms. In exchange for an increase in crop production by 1.5-2 times, it will increase its income by the same amount.

Of the additional industries, beekeeping is directly related to cotton growing in terms of technology. It is advisable to establish a network of specialized beekeeping on farms, with adequate assessment of domestic capacity. Through beekeeping, efficiency is increased

and economic development is ensured.

If the farm is engaged in cotton-grain-livestock production, the level of profitability will increase by 6-7% and the farm will have the opportunity to earn additional income.

Implementation of animal husbandry on farms specializing in cotton and grain growing:

- Sustainable development of farms specializing in cotton and wheat;

- Provision of bio-fertilizers required per hectare of farms specializing in cotton and wheat cultivation in accordance with the norms per hectare;

- Increasing soil fertility at the expense of secondary crops of farms specializing in cotton and wheat cultivation

- Increasing the income of farms specializing in cotton and wheat

- can be a key factor in overcoming the seasonality in the use of labor resources of a farm specializing in cotton and wheat, and can improve the living standards of the industry.

Prospective development of farms on a multi-sectoral basis means, first of all, achieving sustainable growth of gross output without changing the area under crops. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure a steady increase in economic efficiency, which means that the amount of profit received in exchange for a significant increase in gross output relative to production costs. Factors such as increasing additional working capital, meeting the demand for agricultural machinery at the expense of domestic resources, increasing labor productivity also ensure economic development. We can also understand the increase in farm production, the transformation of the farm into a diversified farm, for example, the addition of vegetables, livestock, poultry, the formation of structures for the primary processing and storage of agricultural products, and more.

Today, the agricultural producers of our country face another, very important task - to

raise horticulture, viticulture and other vegetable growing to the level of developed industries. Increasing the cultivation of vegetables will fill the table of our people, will bless their livelihood. Consumption of vegetables at the level of medical norms strengthens health, plays an important role in the healthy development of the younger generation, which is the owners of our future. By increasing the volume of production of vegetable products, it is possible to increase supply in our markets and reduce equilibrium prices in accordance with market laws.

In the direction of promising multi-sectoral development of farms, first of all, due to the development of additional areas of meat and dairy farming, such as livestock, poultry, beekeeping, vegetables, horticulture, the formation of structures for primary processing and storage of agricultural products, etc. it is necessary to increase and develop financial resources. In addition, it is necessary to increase profits by ensuring high economic efficiency by reducing the cost of production.

Introduction of dairy and meat cattle breeding in farms specializing in cotton and grain production in the sustainable development of the farm, the provision of local fertilizers required per hectare to increase soil fertility; in increasing soil fertility at the expense of secondary crops; in increasing the income of the farm; can serve as a key factor in eliminating seasonality in the use of labor resources of the farm and improve the living standards of representatives of this sector.

It is necessary to take measures to introduce large-scale foreign investment in additional livestock and vegetable production and processing on the farm. This is because foreign investment is a reliable factor in the formation of the material and technical base of the farm on the basis of demand.

The positive solution to the problem of increasing the economic efficiency of production, which is one of the key factors in the future development of the farm on a multi-sectoral basis, is often associated with radically

improving the attitude of each member of the farm to this sector. To this end, we consider it expedient to constantly improve the skills of farm members to increase the economic efficiency of production. Efforts should be made to increase the share of specialists with special education in agriculture on farms. Improving the issues related to material and moral incentives for workers and employees will lead to a special love for the land due to their material interests, promising development of the economy.

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