



## DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION IN FARMS

Bahodirjon Nosirov;

Akbarali Abdurashidov

Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies, Uzbekistan

bahodirjonn@gmail.com

### Abstract

In recent years, the legal opportunity to grow vegetables as an additional branch in a certain part of the arable land in farms operating in the field of cotton and grain is of great importance in their economic development and stabilization of their financial situation. Diversification of agricultural production has a significant impact on improving economic efficiency. By diversifying its production, the farm compensates for the lost income from the second type of goods by producing more of the first type of goods.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, farm, diversification, economic efficiency, agro-service, cotton, grain, livestock.

The next most important priority in the direction of deepening market reforms and the development of small business in agriculture is the implementation of long-term and closely related large-scale measures aimed at raising the standard of living in the countryside, the social sphere and development acceleration of the development of production infrastructure, fundamental revision of the status, role and importance of the owner, entrepreneurship and small business, comprehensive support for the development of farms.

The large-scale reforms taking place in Uzbekistan today require the reform of the agricultural sector as well as the modernization of the material and technical bases. The land used for agriculture in our republic is 17546.8 thousand hectares, of which 4221.0 thousand are arable land, 146.7 thousand are meadows, and 14138.6 thousand are pastures. The irrigated land is 3450 thousand ha.

Today, the world's population is growing rapidly. In the 90s of the last century in Uzbekistan, the average irrigated agricultural land was 0.20 hectares per capita, and this indicator was 0.14 hectares in 2020. According to the analysis, even if the size of the current land area does not decrease by 2030, it is expected that 0.12 hectares of land per capita will be due to the growth of the population. This indicates that the issue of providing the population with food will be more complicated in the future.





As a result of the economic reforms that are gradually implemented in the republic's agriculture under the leadership of the state, on the way to the transition to the market economy, an opportunity was created for the development of private ownership. Currently, the farm is a private owner representing a small business in agriculture. Because by the end of 2021, one farm had an average of 29 hired workers. Farms in Uzbekistan are being developed on the basis of existing legal and regulatory documents. By the end of 2022, the total number of farms will be more than 165 thousand, and 3001.6 thousand hectares of land will be leased to them for long-term use. 1,621,400 people worked in these areas and created 34.4% of the gross agricultural product. This year, the share of farms in cotton production is 99%, and the share of grain production is more than 82%. According to estimates, 7.2 percent of the country's gross domestic product is created in total farms. These data show that the role and importance of farms in the economy of Uzbekistan is great.

The farms in Uzbekistan is the main producer of agricultural products, is becoming a powerful socio-political force, and is capable of taking responsibility for the further development of the agrarian sector and other related industries and production, as well as for improving the living standards and quality of the population.

In the method of diversification, the risk is distributed to several types of goods, that is, the production of one agricultural product is associated with a high risk, which leads to a reduction of the risk of the production of another agricultural product.

By diversifying its production, the farm compensates for the lost income from the second type of goods by producing more of the first type of goods. Such losses are otherwise covered by the second goods. It can be seen that farming reduces risk through diversification. However, diversification does not completely eliminate risk, it only reduces it.

Further increase of economic results in the process of diversification of production mainly depends on improvement of organization of production and use of internal reserves of the economy. Diversification of production necessarily requires intensive development.

It is necessary to pay special attention to the water supply of cultivated fields and orchards, improvement of land reclamation, and the use of organic and mineral fertilizers at the required level. Taking into account the urgency of this issue, the government has developed ways and mechanisms of economic assistance to farms. In particular, the provision of preferential loans for the development of food production, the exemption from customs duties if foreign material and technical resources are brought for this purpose, and other measures are defined. In addition, farms that have introduced drip irrigation technology are exempted from land tax for up to 5 years.





In recent years, the legal opportunity to grow vegetables as an additional branch in a certain part of the arable land in farms operating in the field of cotton and grain is of great importance in their economic development and stabilization of their financial situation. It is the basis for creating the necessary resources for expanded reproduction.

First of all, it is necessary to further improve and increase the economic efficiency of farms in the multi-sectoral development, expand their rights and powers, use land and water resources and the created production potential, accelerate the development and beautification of the countryside, and ensure the employment and well-being of the population. is about to strengthen its role.

In this process, it is necessary to pay special attention to the attraction of foreign investments. Diversification of agricultural production has a significant impact on improving economic efficiency.

During the transition to the market economy, economic, organizational and legal relations of a completely new quality in terms of their content and essence are created between the farms operating in different forms of ownership and the market entities. The role of the infrastructure complex, including the market infrastructure, in ensuring the formation, development and regular repetition of these relations is incomparable. Infrastructural facilities, which are considered a component of the economic system, serve as a basis for organizing the activities of all branches and enterprises due to their versatile services.

In the deepening of economic reforms in agriculture, special attention should be paid to the development of rural service. Service should be understood in a broad sense. First of all, it is planned to develop technical service, chemical service, veterinary, breeding, seed production, marketing, management, banking service as well as information-consulting centers, training and skill improvement of farmers. must be caught.

In the conditions of the shortage of material and technical resources, the demand of agricultural enterprises for cheap and high-quality technical service services is also increasing, but due to the high price of technical service services provided by machine-tractor fleets, the products grown in the farms that use their services the share of mechanization costs in the cost structure is increasing (30-38%). On the one hand, this is determined by the high prices of industrial products necessary for agriculture, and on the other hand, it is related to the high prices of services provided by technical service enterprises.

The main driving force of the market economy is competition, which means that it is necessary to create a healthy competitive environment not only in the technical





service, but also in the integrated agroservice system, that is, in each service sector, and for this, a service that is an alternative to the existing service enterprises. organization and priority development of structures is permissible.

In this regard, the implementation of comprehensive measures is to find the content of real market relations in the service service system, to strengthen the desire of service providers to provide more, cheaper and better service, agriculture to meet the needs of service providers of goods producers, to increase labor productivity and, ultimately, to increase the economic efficiency of agricultural production.

One of the main issues in the organization of service enterprises is how close and convenient they are to consumers. That is, they should be organized based on the demand of users of their service. Because in this, service costs are saved, and quality performance is achieved cheaply and on time.

Production, service and work activities of Agroservice enterprises should be organized on the basis of marketing. It is necessary to establish marketing departments in places that regularly study the requirements of different types of ownership, including farmers' and peasant farms' requirements for various services, and make the necessary suggestions and recommendations based on this. Such units should be established under the departments of agriculture and water management of each district together with the association of farmers and farms.

We believe that the suggestions and recommendations given above are of great importance in achieving the balance of demand and supply for service services.

### References:

1. B.Nosirov, Sh.Abdullaev, H.Yuldasheva. Relevance of development of multiple-profile farms. International journal for innovative Engineering and Management Research (IJIEMR). 2021. Volume 10, Issue 03, Pages: 516-521. ISSN 2456-5083. <https://ijiemr.org/public/uploads/paper/638741617019191.pdf>
2. O.Shermatov, B.Nosirov, R.Imomov, M.Qobulova. Problems of effective usage of lands in agriculture for ensuring food security. South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management research, ISSN: 2249-877X. 10 (4), p. 71-76. <https://saarj.com/wp-content/uploads/special-issue/sajmmr/2020/SAJMMR-APRIL-2020-SPECIAL-ISSUE.pdf>
3. Nosirov B., Rakhmonova B. Organization of production of walnuts in an industrial volumes. International online conference ECLSS Economics and Social sciences. Proceeding book. June 28-29, 2020. Istanbul, Turkey. P. 59-67. <http://eclss.org/publicationsfordoi/istanbulonline.pdf>





4. Nosirov B.Z., Ergashev A.A., Islamova D.T. Development prospects of food markets in Andijan province. THEORIA: педагогика, экономика, право. 2020. №1 (1). URL: <https://theoria.apni.ru/article/17-development-prospects-of-food-markets>
5. B.Nosirov, B.Rahmonova, D.Islamova, Sh.Yoqubov. The role of increasing the economic efficiency of potato production in food supply of the population of Uzbekistan. Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology. Volume XIII, Issue 5, 2021. P. 560-567. ISSN: 1006-7930. <https://www.xajzkjdx.cn/gallery/58-may2021.pdf>
6. B.Z.Nosirov, Peculiarities of formation and development of the regional food market (on example of Andijan region. Abstract of the diss. for PhD. T.: SISM, 2004.
7. B.Nosirov. Some problems of development of livestock industry. Science and education in agriculture. Volume 1, Issue 2. 2022. <https://www.seagc.andqxai.uz>
8. U.Sangirova, B.Nosirov, B.Rahmonova. Properties and potential of walnut growing in Uzbekistan. JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, Volume 6, Issue 5, Page No. 140-146. ISSN : 2581-4230, <https://journalnx.com/papers/20150963-potential-of-walnut.pdf>.

