

## CONTENT AND FEATURES OF MODERNIZATION OF THE ECONOMY IN AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE

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### Abstract

This article describes the characteristics, importance, place and role of agriculture in the modernization of the economy, the main indicators of the development of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the scientific views of Uzbek and foreign scientists on the development of agriculture. This article defines the main goals and tasks of agricultural reform, such as finding the real owner of the land, improving land-water relations, and effective use of land, water and other resources. Based on the analysis of the main results achieved in the agriculture of our country, ways to further develop the activities of farmers and farms are indicated.

**Keywords:** farm, agriculture, gross domestic product (GDP), modernization, the composition of agriculture, export, import, agronomy, animal husbandry, farming, agriculture.

Reforms in Uzbekistan, as in all other sectors of the economy, have had a positive impact on agriculture. In recent years, as a result of reforms and the establishment of the industry, there has been steady economic growth.

In today's rapidly changing world, food prices are rising, and floods, droughts, and certain types of wildlife are hurting some countries. In the context of several imbalances in the food balance, sustainable agricultural growth was ensured as a result of positive reforms in the country.

Agriculture in Uzbekistan is one of the main food producers, providing macroeconomic stability and political and economic independence for the country. Although agriculture was originally established as a separate sector, it is now considered to be technically and economically linked to various other sectors and industries. Theoretically and practically, the economy and industry are interconnected. Given the role and place of agriculture in the national economy, its goals and objectives in assessing this sector are primarily based on national policy. Therefore, it is desirable to take into account the impact of the agricultural sector on the social, economic, environmental and political spheres.

The role of agriculture in the socio-economic system is, firstly, providing the population with consumer goods, secondly, supplying the industrial sector with raw materials, and, thirdly, the fodder base for animal husbandry. Therefore, it is important to study the agricultural sector on

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a scientific basis, as well as assess regional trends in the development of the industry and predict its prospects.

Many researchers have studied the ideas and methods of radical reform and sustainable development of the agricultural sector of our country, as well as its modernization. Also, until today, several foreign and Uzbek economists have done a lot of work in the field of agriculture. Foreign scientists Daniel Sitarz, Gordon L. Bulten, Eric O. Heiberg, A.G. Granberg, V.I. Danilov-Danilyan, M.M. Tsikanov, S.M. Pngikhachev N.K. Vasilyeva, Russian economists I.B. Uzdalov, A. Dankevich, E. Ogloblin, I. Sandu, and I.G. Ushachev researched the theoretical and methodological foundations of sustainable agricultural development.

In particular, the scientific and practical problems of reforming agriculture, forming new ownership relations, and increasing the efficiency and diversification of agricultural products in the conditions of the transition to market relations have been studied by many economists and recommendations have been made.

Theoretical, scientific, methodical and methodical basis of modelling the processes of effective management of the agro-industrial complex, its enterprises and branches, V.Kabulov, S.Gulomov, V.Abdurazzokov, B.Berkinov, S.Ortikova, B.Otaniyozov. , studied by T. Nurullaev, T. Chodiev, K. Safoeva, A. Karaboev, N. Ormanov and others.

In the work of foreign scientists G.V. Norton, and J. Alvans, the globalization of agricultural goods, services and capital are fundamental to the prospects of developing countries, and also has a significant impact on sustainable development and the environment. Questions related to agriculture: rising prices for biofuels, agricultural products and energy carriers, as well as the transition to valuable agricultural products.

In the studies of economists S. Romero and T. Rehman, the issues of modelling the agricultural sector, as well as the main hierarchical decision-making criteria, were considered. Russian scientists I.G. Ushachev, I.T. Trubilina, E.S. Ogloblina, I.S. Sandu have the theoretical foundations of the innovative development of the agro-industrial complex, their features and organizational and economic mechanisms.

Uskova T.S., Yu. Selmenkov, A.N. Chechavinsky explore the development of the agro-industrial complex in the regions, the problems of agricultural development in the regions, ways to overcome them, and forecasting the development of agriculture in the regions for the coming years.

As a logical continuation of the above studies in the field of development of the agricultural sector, it is necessary to identify the development trends of the agricultural sector at the regional level, carefully evaluate them, identify existing problems in the sector and develop recommendations and proposals to eliminate the identified shortcomings.

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The main goal of reforms in the agricultural sector is to improve the living standards of the rural population by increasing labour productivity and labour productivity in the agricultural sector and creating decent conditions for them. Firstly, the growth of agricultural production in the regions, the improvement of melioration and productivity, their rational use and, secondly, the provision of jobs for the rural population, the reduction of overtime costs in the agricultural sector, the temporary and permanent working population. Attracting, retraining and upgrading skills, as well as further strengthening social protection measures for other new sectors of the economy, We believe

In the context of economic modernization, the creation of a diversified economy in agriculture is a key issue. To date, several significant results have been achieved through the development and consistent implementation of state programs for the strategic development of the agricultural sector.

Far from the experience of developed countries, farms have fully demonstrated their efficiency, competitiveness and ability to quickly adapt to market conditions. In this regard, special attention is paid to the development of farms in structural changes in the agricultural sector of the country.

The main goal of agricultural reform is to find the true owner of the land, improve land and water relations, and use land, water and other resources efficiently. Thus, the law provides dekhkan farms with the right to inherit land plots and long-term leases of farms. To date, as a result of the reforms carried out under the leadership of the President, the area under cotton has decreased to 1.3 million hectares, while the area under grain has increased to 1.1 million hectares. New orchards and vineyards began to be built on pasture land, and the area for fruits and vegetables, melons and fodder crops was expanded. If we compare the work done with the following situation, we can see how good the reforms are in the agricultural sector of the country.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, today 86 countries cannot provide food for their populations. That is, about 1 billion people in the world are starving. In neighbouring Tajikistan, only 50-55% of the needs of the population are met by their own grain products. Uzbekistan also exports 100% and exports it.

Studies show that the following activities have been carried out in the agricultural sector in recent years:

- From the first years of independence, special attention was paid to the priority development of the agrarian sector of the republic, and the improvement of the material, technical, organizational, technical and legal framework for reforms in this area.

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- The main goal of the agricultural sector reforms is to improve the living standards of the rural population by creating productivity and productivity of the agricultural sector at the regional level and creating favourable conditions for them.
- A legal framework has been formed for the further development of the agricultural sector in the regions of the republic. Agriculture has become a key link in the agricultural sector, demonstrating its high efficiency compared to other forms of agriculture.
- From the experience of leading foreign countries, farms have fully demonstrated their efficiency, competitiveness and rapid adaptation to market conditions. In turn, the effective management of agricultural activities was formed and developed taking into account production and organizational, natural and climatic, economic, technical, technological, and environmental factors.

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