

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN INCREASING THE ECONOMIC COMPETENCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL NETWORK

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Annotation: The agriculture industry is an integral part of our global economy and society, providing food, fiber, and other essential products. As the world's population continues to grow, the demand for agricultural products is increasing at an unprecedented rate. To meet this demand sustainably, the industry must embrace innovative practices such as intelligent agriculture.

Keywords: high-quality products, roadmap, agrarian sector, water resources, export potential, agricultural products, modernization, warehouses, less transportable products.

Intelligent agriculture, also known as precision agriculture or smart farming, involves the use of advanced technologies and data analysis to optimize the production process. By integrating elements such as sensors, drones, artificial intelligence, and machine learning, intelligent agriculture enables farmers to make informed decisions and enhance productivity. This approach has already shown great promise in revolutionizing traditional farming practices and has the potential to address some of the major challenges faced by the agriculture industry.

One of the key benefits of intelligent agriculture is its ability to maximize resource efficiency. Precise data collection and analysis allow farmers to gain valuable insights into their crops' exact needs, including water, fertilizers, and pesticides. By applying these inputs only where and when necessary, farmers can minimize waste, reduce costs, and decrease the environmental impact of their operations. Conservation of resources is crucial in mitigating the effects of climate change and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the agricultural sector.

Today, agriculture is one of the leading sectors of the economy, so its consistent development is a constant focus. In particular, it would not be an exaggeration to say that wide use of the opportunities of the agrarian sector, especially increasing the export potential, has become one of the main issues on the agenda of economic development. The President's Decree "On additional measures to ensure compliance of quality and safety indicators of agricultural products with international standards" is also significant as it is aimed at the same goal. With this document, the concept of development of organic agriculture and production of organic food products in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the relevant "roadmap" for its implementation were approved.

In this regard, the Concept envisages the creation of a legal framework that

regulates the production, processing, transportation, storage, labeling, and sale of organic agricultural and food products. This is a very important issue, because providing the population with safe and high-quality products and, at the same time, preserving the harmony of the natural environment have become urgent issues in all developed countries. For this reason, it is necessary to form a legislative basis for the smooth development of this industry in our country.

The concept envisages important measures such as the training of qualified personnel for the production of organic products and raw materials, the development of domestic markets for national producers and the expansion of export geography, the expansion of scientific research within the scope of the production of organic products and raw materials. In general, this Decree serves to widely use the opportunities of the agrarian sector, provide the population with safe food, and increase the export potential. Today, in the entire chain of economic reforms, changes in the agrarian sector are given great importance. This is due to the fact that the majority of the population lives in the countryside, the economy is agro-industrial, and the role of agriculture in solving vital problems.

Currently, the agrarian sector of the economy has great potential. Using these opportunities, it is possible not only to improve the supply of food and industry with raw materials, but also to improve the livelihood of the rural population of the republic. Changes in agriculture are carried out by democratic methods, first of all, at the expense of fundamentally changing the existing socio-economic relations in the field of agriculture. It is necessary to restore forms of labor organization that are understandable and useful for the farmer. Our systematic work on increasing the income of farmers through the diversification of agriculture, more rational use of land and water resources, and the production of exportable products is gradually bearing fruit.

The role of agriculture, the leading branch of the economy, is extremely important in the development of our country, ensuring the well-being of our people, and increasing the export potential. Therefore, introducing market relations to the industry, forming a new class of owners, increasing the volume of production by strengthening their practical independence and legal protection is the priority direction of the reforms. The main direction of the agrarian policy is to provide the population with quality products. All-round development of network agro-industrial complexes, provision of a collective approach to the operation of all types of economic activity; to reduce the influx of imported products and to develop measures for the cultivation of agricultural products that fully compensate for them; to improve the quality of local agricultural products to meet world standards; protect the interests of local producers; The development and adoption of laws aimed at modernization of agro-industrial production, increasing the competitiveness of the industry is a leading factor in solving

important problems of the national economy.

Currently, it is appropriate to carry out the processes of reshaping the agro-industrial complex taking into account the integration of the sector into the world economy. In the conditions of the globalization of the world economy, special attention should be paid to the development and regulation of foreign trade of agro-industry, the creation of a more improved mechanism for the protection of local producers from imported products in the domestic product market, and at the same time, the creation of the necessary conditions for the export of agricultural products. is one of the demanding issues.

Issues of modernization and promotion of agricultural production to a new level are becoming one of the urgent tasks of this day. In this regard, it is necessary to study and apply the experience of advanced countries in fields such as cattle breeding, grain breeding, potato breeding, modern irrigation systems, modern energy-saving technology and agro-technologies, which are extremely important in our climate. it is desirable to develop a set of specific measures to study, further improve seed breeding and increase the productivity of agricultural production. We can talk a lot more about our achievements and results in the agricultural sector. Because there is still work in the field of agriculture. We all know that there are many untapped opportunities, problems and shortcomings that are waiting for their solution.

The level of potential of farmers, peasants and entrepreneurs operating in this field is considered important because the risk of risk is higher in the agricultural sector than in other sectors. In order to grow our agricultural products competitively and in accordance with world standards, first of all, it is necessary to improve the knowledge and skills of the employees of this sector in the world's leading countries. In short, in the conditions of the transition to the innovative development of agro-industrial complexes, it is necessary to develop and implement an improved strategy for the development of the agrarian sector for its modernization. Its development requires the involvement of scientific potential, agricultural authorities, advanced experts and leaders of the field, and foreign consultants.

In conclusion, large agro-industrial enterprises specializing in the production, storage and processing of agricultural products based on a single technology have higher economic efficiency compared to those that are not integrated. The availability of processing plants and storage warehouses, which allow for the rational use of all cultivated products, including non-standard, perishable and less transportable products, has a significant impact on increasing production efficiency. In addition, labor force is used more rationally in the agro-industrial enterprise throughout the year.

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