

INFLUENCING FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL STRATEGY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *This article describes the main directions of the strategy for the development of the agricultural sector. The questions on the formation of strategic factors and their influence on the improvement of agriculture are considered. As well as the introduction of scientific results characterizing the strategy of agricultural development.*

Keywords: *Strategy, branches and Industries, Food, Profit, Priority, Science and Technology, Reform, Strategic Objective, Innovation, Investment, Production.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

One of the most important conditions for the successful functioning of regional agriculture at the present stage is the development of an economic strategy for its development. Strategic management of regional agriculture is based on the economic assessment of production and sales activities, on the forecast trends and the determination of the real prospects for the development of economic entities operating in the industry. Market relations necessitated the search for a strategy not only for survival and further stabilization, but also for the development of the entire system of production and marketing of agricultural products. The need to overcome the crisis in the agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and increase the production of competitive products require a more in-depth study of growth reserves, changes in the structure of needs, further improvement of inter-farm relations.

Formation of the system of effective functioning of regional agriculture involves new approaches. to the assessment of the organizational and economic conditions of production, the competitive positions of rural producers, the emerging situation in the agrarian market in Uzbekistan.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

The many-sided nature of the problem of shaping the economic strategy of agricultural development predetermined the fragmentariness of its coverage in the literature. Classic works of synthesis of methodological generalizations which formed the basis of the concept of articles, are the works of foreign and domestic scientists: I. Ansoff, Blanca I. Bru SA, Bukharin, NI, NI Vavilov, Val'tukh K.K., Volkonsky V.A., Weber M., Galbraith J., Drucker P., Kami M., Keynes J., Coase R., McConnell C. R., Newman G., Sachs D., Samuelson P., Olaoy OA. Sohi I., Bell B., Liu J. Timiryazev K.A., Hayeka F., Heine P. et al., As well as current research by Uzbek economists: Umurzakov U.P., Nazarova F. Kh., Farmonov T., Umarov S.R., Sultonov B.F., Kadirov A., Rashidov J.H. et al., in which the most important problems of the development of the economic strategy of the sectors of the national economy in the period of formation of market relations, are considered, an idea is given of the fundamentals of the theory of competitive advantage and the conceptual framework for determining the global and local goals of the economic strategy of economic subjects.

3. MATERIALS:

The theoretical and methodological basis of the article was constituted by the fundamental concepts presented in classical and modern scientific literature on the formation of strategies for the development of agricultural production. In the course of the undertaken analysis of the state of production in the region, the provisions and conclusions of the overall market theories, theories of entrepreneurship and business, software and forecast development of the governing bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

4. METHODS:

The substantiation of theoretical positions and the argumentation of conclusions was carried out on the basis of the implementation of general scientific methods: abstract-logical, monographic, computational-constructive, system-functional, economic-statistical, economic-mathematical. The regulatory basis for the research work was the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, government decrees of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On the development of agriculture.

5. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS:

The economic strategy for the development of agriculture in the region is closely related to the problems of sustainable satisfaction of the national economic needs in agricultural products and the ability of the industry to function in the mode of expanded reproduction, both in ordinary and in extreme situations. Restructuring of agricultural enterprises in a transitional economy necessitated the development of an appropriate methodology that takes into account the specific features of the industry. Formation of new for the studied region forms of ownership and methods of management, the need to change the structure and content support of economic production and sales activities of agricultural enterprises led to the search for new conceptual approaches to the formation of the economic strategy of enterprises in the industry. In general terms, a strategy is a general program of action that identifies priorities, problems, and resources to achieve a goal. It defines the basic ways of accomplishing in such a way that the enterprise receives a single direction of movement in a market environment.

The formation of the economic strategy of agricultural enterprises in the studied region takes place in the most difficult conditions of a market economy in the agricultural sector and is caused by the need to quickly solve the painful problems of the development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, difficulties in the relationship of rural producers with enterprises in other areas of the agroindustrial complex products.

Under the strategic concept, the author understands the competitive status of the industry, its position in society, its image, its competitive advantage, in the region, country and world market.

Substantive and structural formalization of the concept of strategy were the works of Frankenhofs and Grander (1971), Ansoff (1972), Shendel and Hatten (1972), Lrwin (1974) and other scientists. The leading idea of the transition from the previously accepted operational management to the strategic was the objectively justified need to shift attention from the problems and tasks of the internal management to the environment surrounding the enterprise. This allows you to track, respond and make changes in the process of production and sales of products, based on the changes taking place in the regional agro-industrial market.

A promising form of implementation of the state agrarian policy in the regions of the country should be a scientifically based economic development strategy for economic entities of the agro-industrial complex, which will serve as a form of a targeted approach to the strategic management of agricultural production, the basis of state regulation of production and marketing of products.

According to the author, the economic development strategies of the industry as a whole and of the economic entities of the agro-industrial complex must meet the following basic requirements: have clearly defined global and local goals and objectives; develop a set of measures aimed at achieving goals and solving specific tasks in their organizational and economic support; substantiate the choice of priority areas for the implementation of programs for the development of production and marketing of marketable products; determine the optimal timeline for obtaining the greatest efficiency from the planned activities; identify various sources of funding for program activities; organize regular reporting on the implementation of individual stages of the implementation of the economic strategy for the development of agriculture in the region.

The economic strategy of the industry and its structure-forming subjects should act as a form of implementation of the state agrarian policy and take into account the interests of the parties - the industry, the region, agricultural enterprises, the population.

At the present stage, economic growth is the most important objective of the work of agricultural enterprises of the studied region. Economic growth, the need for which is not contested by anyone, implies an increase in the national product per capita and, consequently, a higher standard of living for all. And this is not achieved through the redistribution of income. Economic growth brings certain benefits to the agrarian sector of the economy, although it is accompanied by external costs (environmental pollution, for example), so the agricultural sector must take into account the desire of society as a whole and, in particular, bear some additional costs associated with economic growth.

The agricultural enterprise formulates its purpose in the conditions of a certain composition, structure and state of the market environment, determining the system of its capabilities to meet the specific needs of the regional agrarian market. Success depends on the ability to carefully analyze the market and on what position the company has taken. It must be strategically designed and most correctly determine the place and time of production of marketable products, as well as its price.

The economic strategy for the development of agriculture in the region, in the author's view, includes the following main components of the strategy: production and sales, commodity pricing, improving the efficiency of using the resource potential of the industry, the interaction of agriculture with other areas of the agro-industrial complex, reducing production costs, stimulating workers in the industry, to prevent insolvency (bankruptcy) and improve the financial condition of enterprises in the industry (Figure 1).

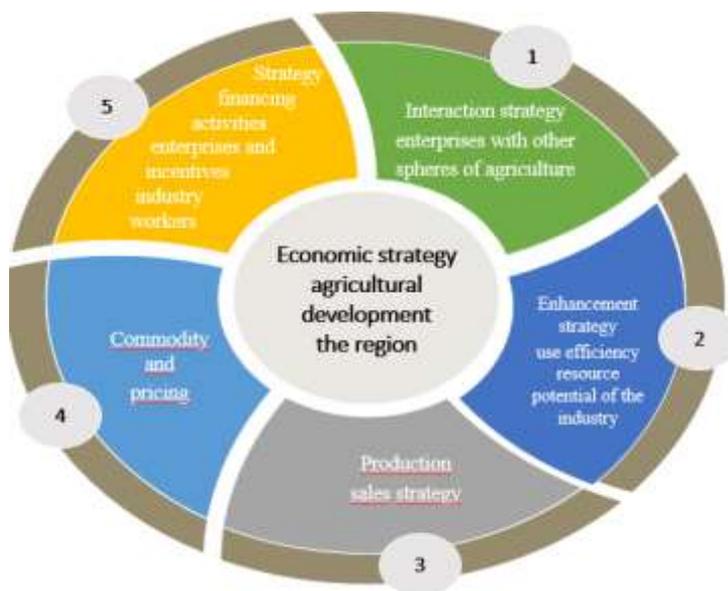


Figure 1. Components of the economic strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The main idea of the concept proposed by us is that the economic strategy of agriculture in the region and its structure-forming components should produce mainly economic, rather than command and administrative means of achieving the set goals and objectives in the areas of production and marketing of products.

Agricultural enterprises operate within the legal framework, that regulate their behavior and help resolve conflicts. The reform full mutual understanding, knowledge of their rights and obligations is very important.

The company has all sorts of contracts with customers, hired workers and employees, and these contracts are subject to special laws.

Supply and Commodity Strategies for Agriculture serve as the basis for the formation of all components of the economic strategy agricultural development. They serve as the basis for developing targeted programs for the development of commodity production in agriculture, they reflect the problems of production and marketing of goods and their solutions.

Gross agricultural output - general indicator of the volume of production produced by entities engaged in agricultural activities, which represents the value of the volume of crop and livestock production in the reporting period.

As a result of the implemented measures of reforming the agriculture to diversify production, improve the ameliorative state of the land, introduce modern high-performance agricultural technologies and strengthen the material and technical base of farms, the gross agricultural output in 2016 amounted to 47,486.1 billion soums, an increase of 2.7 was achieved times compared with the year 2000. Including the volume of crop production amounted to 29042.4 billion soums (2.8 soums), livestock products - 18443.7 billion soums (2.6 soums). In 2010-2016 agricultural output increased steadily, with an increase of 6-7 percent per year (Figure-2).

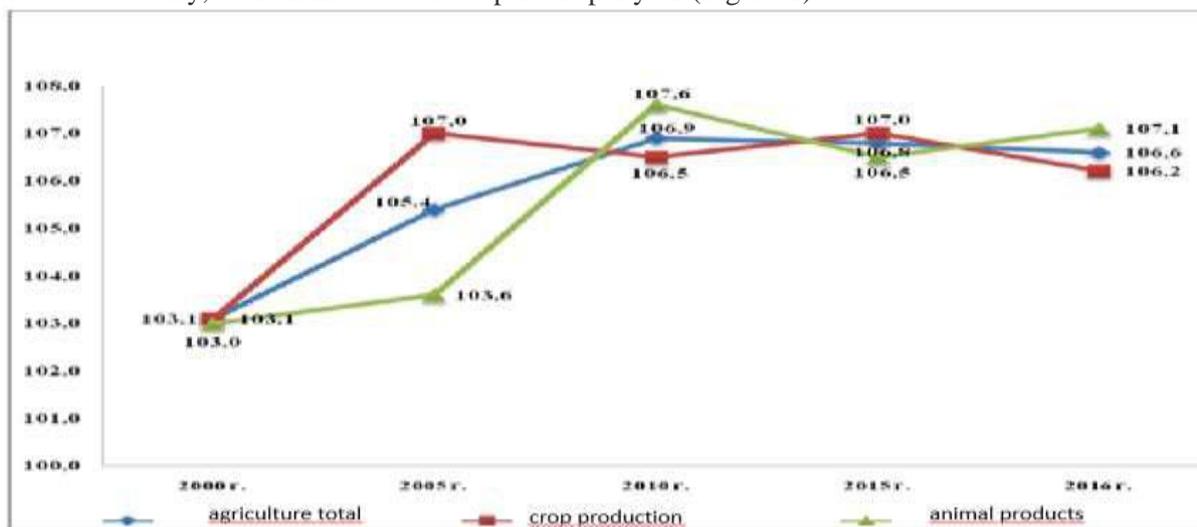


Figure 2. The growth rate of gross agricultural output in 2000-2016.

Analysis of agricultural production in terms of categories of farms showed that year after year there is an increase in the share of farms, in turn, the share of organizations engaged in agricultural activities decreases. The reduction of land areas of operating low-profit agricultural organizations of the republic, as well as the creation of multi-profile farms with a solid material and technical base on their basis, was reflected in an increase in the share of farms in total gross agricultural output in 2016 to 32.9 percent against 5, 5 percent in 2000 and a decrease in the share of organizations engaged in agricultural activities in 2016 to 2.0 percent compared to 27.8 percent in 2000.

In more detail, the problem of increasing the level of commodity output is considered in the thesis at the level of regions of the republic, as well as at the level of direct producers.

The main purpose of the analysis of general management problems, in the context of current economic practice in this area, was justification of the need to develop a new theoretical concept of marketing agricultural products.

Table 1

The level of marketability of the main types of agricultural products on enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1998-2018 yy.) *

(in percents)

	1998	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Corn	56,4	84.0	80.1	91.3	87.3	34,8
Potatoes	30.6	55,6	84.2	92.9	87.1	94.1
Vegetables	58.4	65,8	68.5	63.3	60.2	72.4
Cattle and poultry	87,8	46.9	44.1	40.5	52.2	60.3
Milk	72.1	74.6	76,8	70,8	69,8	74.5
Eggs	90.0	87.7	94.4	87.6	82,8	86.3
Wool	76.2	94.7	90,8	81.7	79.3	91.5

* The table is compiled according to state statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The multi-level scheme of product distribution allows to consider as object of management as the economy of the republic as a whole, and individual enterprises. Active state participation in the regulation of economic processes in the conditions of refusal from direct management of enterprises complicated by the lack of proper system analysis of the state economics and factors affecting the processes occurring in it, in including product distribution. In the study area there is a need balance the markets for goods and services, adopt the target republican program "The system of relations in the agricultural commodity markets".

The program should include a set of works for which it is necessary to create an information and analytical system of regulation district commodity flows. The level of marketability of the main types agricultural products in enterprises Republic of Uzbekistan for the analyzed period varies depending on the types of products and on the years under consideration.

Achievement of the declared goals of economic transformation very problematic in the absence of a serious methodological management fundamentals. Moreover, disproportions in the development of economic system and its most important components arise and continuously reproduce precisely because reforming the domestic economy carried out without proper theoretical study of management problems and state regulation of market economy development.

In these conditions, the characteristics of the agrarian production, increasing imbalances in its development, back in the period of centrally planned economy. The lack of clear and reasonable approaches to the regulation of rural economic development farms, commitment to the old practice of prioritization agrarian policy does not contribute to solving extremely painful problems rural producers.

Solving problems of managing sales of products at the level of an economic subject is impossible, according to the author, if not created relevant prerequisites for full functioning regulatory systems. This linking of fundamental decisions related to different levels of the management hierarchy, it is necessary not only to solve purely practical problems. She is it is also necessary for studying and theoretical substantiation of the problems of methodological order, identifying the most important factors contributing to their relevance. The analysis has convinced the author of loyalty.

This approach to the study of the problem of marketing of agricultural products. The market environment in which agricultural organizations operate, can now be described as unfavorable, with a high degree of uncertainty, so they are, on the one hand, must adapt, on the other - to influence it, gradually transforming taking into account the needs and capabilities of agricultural producers.

This increases the importance of studying the market, collecting information about consumers, suppliers and competitors for use in managing the activities of enterprises of the agro-industrial complex marketing concept. Wherein the organization becomes especially significant from the point of view marketing principles, agricultural product

promotion channels to consumers. Author's rationale for the implementation channels model products manufactured by modern agricultural enterprises are represented by in the dissertation.

In market conditions, suggesting a free mechanism pricing, changing market conditions, pluralism of ownership, the abolition of restrictions on the choice of partners etc., a multichannel implementation system is being formed.

Modern approaches to the organization of agricultural enterprises involve some adjustments to the formation order sales channels for agricultural products that must meet following requirements:

- distribution channels should be chosen in such a way that they fully provided access to certain market segments;
- it is necessary to provide flexibility in distribution, use single channel should not exclude the possibility of product distribution in a different way;
- it is necessary to exclude the possibility of the occurrence of weak links in the current distribution chains.

In the current situation, it is the process of implementing agricultural products, the choice of its schemes and technologies, largely predetermine efficiency and competitiveness of the enterprises of the agrarian sector.

Liberalization of prices revealed intersectoral, structural and price imbalances.

One of the main reasons – slow capital turnover on the background of high inflation and an excessive increase in costs fuel, electricity, etc. Due to low solvency and high prices for agricultural equipment enterprises of the industry practically do not purchase tractors, trucks, combines. Should add that agriculture has virtually no ability to receive commercial loan, as banks usually do not lend unprofitable enterprises that do not have sufficiently liquid property, which could be laid. Therefore, agricultural enterprises credited and credited mainly centrally, due to the additional credit issue of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Under market conditions, high agricultural efficiency production is possible only with a business case price and pricing systems, since the price is set according to not only with market equilibrium, but also taking into account the costs of agricultural production as well as economic opportunities each commodity producer.

To solve the problem of development of the agro-industrial complex and its service sector effective pricing system based on combination government regulation and self-regulation, incentives and protectionism of commodity producers. It appears that as conceptual basis of public policy in all sectors of the national farms, including agricultural production, must act a single pricing principle. An industry action is possible.

Price systems: free, guaranteed (procurement), contractual, mortgage, marginal and other in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the problem of prices and pricing with the transition to the market becomes relevant, which implies an objective and full participation in the regulation of the reproductive process all cost economic categories and first of all prices. Specifics regional economy is that the transition to free prices are carried out after years of domination of planned prices established by by the state. Pricing is an active formation tool. Production structures have a decisive impact on the movement the social product in the material form, cause stability of monetary circulation, contribute to production efficiency, affect the distribution and use of working forces predetermine the standard of living of the population. Economy studied region is based on independent, economically sound commodity producers, and for them prices are a decisive factor for results production and financial activities. Considering in the dissertation pricing factors, the author has divided them into the following groups:

- prior art and technology; the level of organization of commodity production;
- the level of organization of labor, qualifications and education of workers;
- production structure; natural factors (including climatic);
- geographical factors.

When considering the factors that determine the level and dynamics of social necessary labor costs, it should be noted that these factors in their economic nature of production. They are considerable degrees determine the level and dynamics of prices. However, since prices are money, they are influenced by factors generated by functions money, i.e. redistributive factors. These include:

- ratio supply and demand; social factors (involve participation state in solving these problems through the price system); fashion factor and the prestige of the product (which is usually combined with exclusive production);
- factor of national and climatic features.

Properly chosen pricing strategy, competent formation tactics pricing, economically adjusted pricing methods are the basis of the success of any enterprise, regardless of the form property. The dissertation highlighted two approaches to pricing: value and costly. Value approach in pricing allows set prices so that it provides greater profit due to the achievement of a favorable ratio for it value of the goods and the cost of it. Cost approach to pricing is a pricing method based on actual enterprise costs for the production and sale of products.

Sales of commercial products in the Republic of Uzbekistan takes place through several channels of implementation, but in the articles they are combined for convenience and clarity in two channels: the implementation is carried out enterprises and organizations procuring agricultural products for state needs and other, combined channels. The trend is: sales volumes of commercial products of the industry by enterprises and organizations, purchasing for state needs in the study period significantly reduced.

The thesis provides suggestions for improvement systems of production and sale of agricultural products in the region, identified reserves to improve the efficiency of agricultural production, developed economic and mathematical models that provide self-sufficiency of the region in agricultural products, optimization use of the resource potential of the industry, improving patterns of production and sale of agricultural products, maximize industry revenue. The calculation of the optimal model, providing self-sufficiency of the region in agricultural products.

To achieve food self - sufficiency agro – industrial complex is taken a large number of economic and political measures of reforming the AIC. The main task in providing reasonable forecast scenarios for the development of agro-industrial complex is the maximization of livestock and crop production while minimizing the cost of their production. Only a competent rationale potential opportunities for agricultural producers for the near future can help to find the right solution to this problem. It should be borne in mind that Considering the food sub complex, we have no right to violate the intersectoral balance in the context of the structure of the agro-industrial complex Republic of Uzbekistan.

In order to form an optimal production and industry the structure of the agro-industrial complex of the CBD, taking into account the standards of consumption of basic products agriculture using the simplex method in the thesis solved optimization economic and mathematical problem interpreting maximum production of livestock and plant products.

The function is expressed as a formula:

$$F = \sum_{n=1}^{17} P_n Y_n X_n + \sum_{n=18}^{23} P_n Y_n X_n \rightarrow \max,$$

Where,

P_n - yen implementation lts. plant products and 1kg of livestock products

Y_n is the yield of crop production and livestock production.

X_1 - barley; X_2 - wheat; X_3 - hay annual grasses; X_4 - sugar beet; X_5 - buckwheat;

X_6 - millet; X_7 - corn; X_8 - oats; X_9 - sunflower; X_{10} - potatoes; X_{11} - vegetables;

X_{12} - grapes; X_{13} - soybean; X_{14} - mustard; X_{15} - fruit; X_{16} - perennial hay; X_{17} - fodder roots; X_{18} - milk; X_{19} - cattle meat; X_{20} - meat of sheep and goats; X_{21} - poultry meat; X_{22} pork; X_{23} - eggs.

One of the most effective, deeply developed and widely proven methods for solving optimal planning problems is linear programming when the functions in the above problem linear. Using this method, the author found a set of values variables satisfying given linear constraints and maximizing this linear function. In addition to linear programming in the study used standard calculated techniques of classical mathematical analysis, which allowed at the initial stage, select more efficient options and discard less effective ones. Volumes of gross agricultural output in contrast to industrial production is not due to size areas, and crop yields. That is, growth gross production depends on the crop yield in each specific year, since the expansion of areas is possible only up to a certain limit.

When solving this problem, restrictions were introduced based on accounting of the minimum required volumes of crop products for needs of the population, as well as the needs of animals in the main feed, taking into account yields within the average levels in the republic for the last 10years old:

1. *in terms of crop production*

$$15800 \leq x_1 \leq 25900$$

$$58700 \leq x_2 \leq 111500$$

$$31800 \leq x_3 \leq 46300$$

$$500 \leq x_4 \leq 1100$$

$$1300 \leq x_5 \geq 1800$$

$$800 \leq x_6 \leq 1400$$

$$41100 \leq x_7 \leq 119900$$

$$3200 \leq x_8 \geq 4000$$

$$11400 \leq x_9 \leq 33300$$

$$10100 \leq x_{10} \leq 12400$$

$$8800 \leq x_{11} \leq 20400$$

$$x_{12} \geq 1000$$

$$130 \leq x_{13} \leq 400$$

$$200 \leq x_{14} \leq 800$$

$$x_{15} \geq 20000$$

$$9100 \leq x_{16} \leq 25400$$

$$100 \leq x_{17} \leq 1500$$

2. *on labor resources based on labor costs for certain types of crops in man hours:*

$$28x_1 + 30x_2 + 53h_h + 240x_4 + 10x_5 + 11x_6 + 77x_7 + 19h_8 + 19h_9 + 300x_{11} + 780h_{12} + 24x_{13} + 26x_{14} + 700x_{15} + 57x_{16} + 270x_{17} < 47\ 930\ 700$$

At the same time, restrictions on labor resources were established without accounting of additional jobs during busy periods of work (in harvest time, crop processing in spring), because attracting additional workers also requires additional financial investments.

3. *on the cost of mineral and organic fertilizers*, based on the availability agricultural enterprises of the republic with average resources over the past ten years and mineral and organic application rates fertilizers for this soil cover of the republic. And the goal of the problem to be solved is to distribute the limited mineral and organic fertilizer funds held by agricultural enterprises, in the fields of crop rotation and out-of- turn areas, while achieving maximum efficiency of their use.

$$0.14x_1 + 0.03x_2 + 0.01x_3 + 0.1x_4 + 0.14x_5 + 0.1x_6 + 0.12x_7 + 0.17x_8 + 0.1x_9 + 0.43x_{10} + 0.22x_{11} + 0.01x_{12} + 0.08x_{13} + 0.09x_{14} + 0.01x_{15} + 0.01x_{16} + 0.06x_{17} \leq 53262 \text{ (for mineral fertilizers) and } 0.141x_1 + 0.305x_2 + 0.073x_3 + 0.07x_4 + 0.28x_5 + 0.2x_6 + 1.883x_7 + 0.17x_8 + 0.37x_9 + 1.49x_{10} + 0.29x_{11} + 0.02x_{12} + 0.2x_{13} + 0.32x_{14} + 0.03x_{15} + 0.068x_{16} + 0.11x_{17} \leq 261250 \text{ (by organic fertilizer).}$$

The maximum value of the function should be achieved considering the data. restrictions, taking into account the balance, taking into account the presence of certain fertilizers species, taking into account the permissible interchangeability of the range.

4. *on the area of arable land:*

$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8 + X_9 + X_{10} + X_{11} + X_{12} + X_{13} + X_{14} + X_{15} \leq 298650$$

In the proposed economic and mathematical model, which allowed solve the problem of increasing agricultural production taking into account the receipt of additional income, the importance is given to objectively limiting resources and objective relationships. In this case, this is land (arable land, natural forage lands), that is, resources, which are practically not redistributed.

5. *on the area of forage lands:*

$$x_3 + x_{16} + x_{17} \leq 207550$$

In real economic reality in agricultural

There are too many factors involved in production.

They could all be taken into account in the task. The author has been selected and entered into the condition of the problem all the decisive factors and limitations to Compared to empirical data, the model has not lost its real character and practical value. It should be noted that for individual crops, in particular grapes and fruit crops, have been identified loosely restrictive. This circumstance is due to the fact that under these cultures it is undesirable to adjust both downwards, and increase. In the first case, the republic loses additional profits from the sale of scarce products and therefore idle capacities of processing enterprises, in the second - a tab perennial plantings require additional costs that are not available agricultural producers at this stage of development.

6. *restrictions are imposed on the unit of livestock production*, based on the minimum needs of the population in food, taking into account recommended medical standards:

$$X_{18} \geq 100.2; X_{19} \geq 270.6; X_{20} \geq 378.6; X_{21} \geq 2974; X_{22} \geq 78.1; X_{23} \geq 588.2$$

This restriction is based on the optimal composition of the population. Cattle in the agricultural enterprises of the republic to improve reproductive functions of animals and gender and age composition cattle.

The increase in production, as shown by calculations, is possible only with a significant increase in the livestock of all types of livestock. The reform the data obtained for $X_{18} - X_{23}$ were adjusted to the extent possible.

Republics in increasing the gross livestock of animals. Application methods and techniques of mathematical analysis allowed us to obtain optimal values of variables for block 2 (livestock), satisfying initial restrictions on the production of milk and eggs. For other types livestock production analysis was carried out taking into account the physiological the possibilities of animals and the possibilities of the republic in increasing the population taking into account the planned.

The calculations were carried out using sufficiently broad information, including average prices for agricultural products manufacturers of the republic. An optimization was made the task of providing the republic with agricultural products with the target function of gross agricultural production, which has the following view:

on the first block:

$$4668x_1 + 6844x_2 + 450x_z + 6980x_4 + 5400x_5 + 1520x_6 + 3320x_7 + 2390x_8 + 3250x_9 + 4650x_{10} + 2880x_{11} + 28600x_{12} + 1450x_{13} + 1270x_{14} + 15260x_{15} + 695x_{16} + 1412x_{17} - " \max$$

on the second block:

$$3975x_{18} + 21315x_{19} + 21635x_{20} + 23223x_{21} + 28466x_{22} + 982x_{23} - " \max$$

In the future, using the simplex method and various its modifications, the optimal composition of the main products was calculated agriculture, ensuring maximum production.

Additional revenue for the second block of the model was obtained as a result increase in livestock while increasing productivity of livestock and poultry without attracting additional financial investments through the rational use of labor of workers and improve the rations of animals with regard to available feed resources. In this case, the method of sequential improvement was used, given plan with its various modifications in which the optimal the plan is achieved by moving along the reference plans of the original formulation, starting with the initial reference plan and then moving on to the next the reference plan, giving a greater value of the objective function.

Processing the information received allowed us to find the optimal the values of variables with given criteria, ensuring maximum agricultural production:

X1 - 20870	X10 - 9412	X18 - 114
X2 - 71681	X11 - 19787	X19 - 256
X3 - 46300	X12 - 1000	X20 - 334
X4 - 1100	X13 - 280	X21 - 2973
X5 - 1724	X14 - 754	X22 - 47
X6 - 986	X15 - 20,000	X23 - 591
X7 - 106381	X16 - 25400	
X8 - 3500	X17 - 1500	
X9 - 23850		

Calculations show that the best is a plan that provides maximum production effect for a given amount of resources in this case, given the amount of acreage.

6. CONCLUSION:

In the process of the study, the following theoretical and practical results:

Analyzed the modern understanding of the formation activity strategies of economic entities of the agricultural sector in the system of market relations and formulated conceptual provisions of the strategy for the production and marketing of agricultural products in the regional agro-industrial market.

Economic strategy for the development of agriculture in the region by the author considered as a set of rules and techniques for implementing strategic concepts of agricultural organizations in the competitive environment of the region, which is characterized by increased rivalry between agricultural producers, increasing competition substitute goods, the growing threat of entry into the industry of potential new competitors from other regions. An idea of the fundamentals of competitive advantages as a conceptual base for defining global and local goals of the economic strategy of regional agriculture at the present stage of management.

The main components of the economic development strategy industries, systematized and presented the main problems of formation economic strategy of agricultural organizations in the region during the transition to market relations. The author details provisions such principles as: economic approach to the choice of long-term the objectives of the region's agriculture and the means to achieve them; resource industry concept of performance use of the resource potential of the region; economic uniformity principles of distribution of production resources at all levels of the agro-industrial complex republics; strategic potential of agricultural organizations of the region, their competitive status; flexibility of the production profile of business subjects of agriculture; specialization, concentration, zoning agricultural production.

The modern economic reality facing agricultural organizations shifted from centrally planned to a market system of management, necessitates a search ways and strategies not only for survival and stabilization, but also for the development of regional agriculture. Formation of market relations in the region creates prerequisites for the dynamic development of business entities agriculture. At the same time, the market is very sensitive to changes in economic areas where enterprises of various types of organization of production and forms of ownership. In the process of research identified and systematized the factors and parameters of the development of spheres production and sales in agriculture the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Production and sales activities of agricultural organizations the region at the present stage faces financial instability, lack of legal guarantees of property rights and performance contracts, low management and administrative management economy. The author with specific examples concludes that the effect is achieved where the responsibility of the business entity is realized for the correct choice of the strategic concept of its development. Selection objectives and means of achieving them, the choice of partners and resources, the choice of rules of conduct on the agrarian market of the region, the author is presented as components strategic concept of agricultural development.

In order to eliminate negative phenomena in the process of forming an effective land use in the industry is proposed:

- improve the regulatory framework for the mechanism of land leasing and their transfer from one category of property to another; organize republican automated land database the market; Establish a shopping center under the Ministry of Agriculture of the CBD land sales;

- organize the introduction of the land taxation system based on its cadastral value, to ensure the expansion and improvement of use differentiated land tax rates in villages, to ensure further use of potential public rental opportunities and municipal lands;

- organize work on the economic justification and issuance of recommendations, aimed at determining rental rates based on assessments of specific land plots;

- formulate development proposals mortgage associated with agricultural land;

- to ensure the creation of an automated land cadaster system by creating software and hardware complexes of state land and process equipment accounting;

- take a set of measures aimed at achieving cost-effective environmentally oriented land use productive capacity of agricultural land, improving their qualitative state. The success of such a policy will be determined the degree of restoration of the regulatory, managerial and supervisory functions of the state as a guarantor of the observance of land and environmental protection legislation, the perfection of legal and economic methods management.

It is necessary to streamline the range of dairy products and implementation of measures for rational organization and management production and processing of raw milk, the basis of which should be reliable and verified results of economic analysis. With his conducting an organizational characteristic of keeping cows should be supplemented by the economic characteristics of individual technologies and forms of content cost structure and revenue structure.

In the current situation in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan as the primary task for the future the author puts forward development of an economic strategy for their operation in the agrarian the market, the components of which are: product strategy, pricing strategy, agricultural production cost reduction strategy products, investment strategy of the industry. Effective industry activity is related to the profit (current or expected) of agricultural enterprises. The achievement of these goals by the company depends on technology and organization of production, from the level of marketing activities.

Marketing efforts are included as part of the overall selection process target markets, the development of a complex of marketing and specific activities, which depend entirely on the capacity of the agrarian market of the region. Offered the author of the forecast and estimated solutions are in the field of permissible solutions from the set of possible. They can serve as a basis for formation of economic strategy and tactics of agricultural enterprises in the agricultural market.

The proposed model of the economic development strategy Uzbekistan 's agriculture covers production and marketing form the most rational alternatives to production and sales of marketable products. They target enterprises on the scientific research of the future demand for commodity products in order to substantiation of the strategy and tactics of their activities in the system of regional relations.

The main sources of initial information of our research served as statistics on the dynamics and structure of the implementation of commodity products; survey materials; growth rates of rural industries households; price statistics, etc. The main methodological tool analysis is a grouping of agricultural enterprises on the types of products manufactured in the region, which made it possible to find reserves of reducing the cost of production on average per year in volumes: by crop production by 40.5 million soums, livestock production by 13.7 million soums.

To increase the efficiency of agricultural production, quick and less painful adaptation of agro formations to market conditions management proposed the following set of measures:

- the formation of a modern regulatory framework of the state regulation on the basis of uniform principles of regulation of production sales activities of agricultural enterprises;

- coordination of efforts of legislative and executive bodies on: streamlining land relations in the industry;

- creation of a regional redistribution fund lands;

- the organization of the center to ensure market turnover land in the region; introduction of land use charges;

- formation automated system of maintaining the state land cadaster;

- developing the concept of legal regulation of rational use land resources and their protection;

- interaction of economic entities of agriculture with local administrations to solve employment problems, increase productivity labor creation of small industries in the system of enterprises industries;

- division of responsibility and coordination of efforts of public and private sector in the industry;

- the creation of a regional fund to support rural producers.

The economic and mathematical models presented in the thesis represent a hierarchical dynamic non-linear system, including a family of models of different levels of description and detail.

Electronic databases are, in fact, sources of identification model, the formation of input information to solve problems and output - with the results of calculations. Model identification means assignment its parameters are specific values, i.e. "setting" for real states and processes. Input databases are arrays indicators containing prices, volumes and

structure of commodity flows in the region, and as the main sources of information we use passports enterprises. The proposed optimal model, which provides self-sufficiency of the region in agricultural products and models optimizing the structure of marketable products in rural enterprises households, as well as the analysis of commodity flows throughout the territory of the Republic on the scientific solution of the economic problems of the industry and designed to ensure the growth of commodity flows, the regulation of product distribution and steady growth of profitability of products of economic entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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