Economic And Social Analysis Of Productive Activities Of Multi-Branch Farms

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Abstract: The article provides an economic and social analysis of the productive activities of multi-sector farms. It was noted that the theoretical and methodological organization of the functional capabilities of a multi-branch farm depends on the effectiveness of certain tasks, taking into account the general functions of agricultural development operating in certain regions. Conclusions were drawn by analyzing the results of the establishment of multi-sectoral farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the socio-economic situation of the regions and some of its rural areas.

Key words and phrases: multi-sectoral farms, economic and social analysis, functional capacity, agriculture, rural area, socio-economic situation.

INTRODUCTION.
The effective formation of structural structures of the national economy, including the implementation of mutually proportionate and compatible economic relations between branches and sectors of the economy, production associations of various scales, and enterprises, is important in ensuring the sustainable development of the world economy. Especially in the conditions of increased competition and diversification of economic activity, the importance of multi-sectoral economic structures is great, and special attention is paid to their effective management. In the agricultural network of the world countries, multi-sectoral farms are considered the central link, and the efficiency of the network is ensured by improving the mechanism of managing their activities.

Currently, the world's leading scientific centers and scientific research institutions, leading experts and scientists are conducting research in many scientific areas of effective management of the activities of multi-sectoral economic structures. To improve the main approaches to the formation of strategies for the development of integrated economic structures, to increase the synergistic effect of the activities of multi-sectoral economic structures, to increase the production scale, to achieve a high financial result by strengthening the level of diversification, to form innovative business elements in them, including the creation of a full business cycle of farm activities Among them are such scientific directions as increasing efficiency by focusing on the production of creative adjacent industries.

Effective organization and management of activities of multi-sectoral economic structures in Uzbekistan is an important link of economic development. In this regard, special attention is paid to the activities of multi-sectoral farms, i.e. farms engaged in "processing, storage and sale of agricultural products, industrial production, execution of work, provision of services and other types of activities not prohibited by law"[1] along with the cultivation of agricultural products.
These economic structures play a leading role in fulfilling the tasks of "Developing the agricultural sector at a steady pace, strengthening the food security of our country, increasing the export potential, and increasing the quality of life and material well-being of our people"[2] defined in the Action Strategy for the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Accordingly, it is important to research the scientific basis of improving the mechanisms of managing the activities of multi-sectoral economic structures.

The agricultural sector is a major part of the economic basis of our country's development. The agricultural sector is equal to the gross domestic product of our country. Today, economic, scientific-technical and structural reforms in the field of agriculture are being rapidly implemented in our country. The ongoing reforms are being carried out mainly in the direction of forming a multi-sector economy and strengthening the economic relationship based on this, creating a healthy economic competitive environment in the field, and effectively using the existing material and technical base, scientific potential and labor resources of the enterprises and organizations operating in the field.


Z. N. Kozenko, I. A. Peters, I. A. Shmyreva, A. Geshel, I. N. Kravovskaya, Yu. Yu. Slushkina, V. I. Makolev, O. S. Sukharev from the specialists and scientists of the CIS countries, S.V. Shmanev and D.V. Khodos conducted scientific research on management mechanisms and factors affecting efficiency in the agricultural economy[4].

These scientists studied the theoretical foundations of the management of the agricultural sector in the context of the modernization of the economy, and the features of the development of the sector. However, the fact that organizational and economic mechanisms of multi-sectoral farm management are not sufficiently studied shows the relevance of the chosen topic.

METHODOLOGY. A multi-sectoral calculation of these farms by allocating land areas in the direction of horticulture or vegetable growing to farms specializing in cotton-grain production is a wrong approach. Because in the establishment of a multi-sectoral farm, in addition to the cultivation of agricultural products, as an additional sector, the provision of household services or transport services to the population, or the production of other types of products as a result of drying and processing of one type of produced product (for example, processing milk in animal
husbandry, packaged yogurt, cream, butter, curd, cheese or canned meat products) are expected to expand their activities.

Based on the above-mentioned opinions, it can be noted that the theoretical and methodological organization of the functional capabilities of a multi-sectoral farm depends on the effectiveness of certain tasks, taking into account the general functions of agricultural development operating in certain regions. (Figure 1).

![Diagram](image)

Figure 1. A theoretical structure of efficiency of multidisciplinary farm tasks

In the reform of the common agricultural policy, the European Union has taken a concrete step to preserve and improve the role of agricultural multi-sectoral farms[5].

This is mainly due to cross-functionality and modulation, and the single payment scheme for farmers introduced in the reform refers to issues that require better protection of agricultural land, livelihoods, security and food quality.

Multisectoral farm management is an integral part of the country's agricultural management system. The need for its formation is related to the objective aspects of the modern development of the agro-industrial complex in the market conditions of management. A modern management system consisting of four sub-systems has been developed to ensure the efficient operation of farms in a non-traditional competitive environment. Profitability through profitability, competitiveness of products for targeted small system development and economic growth. The functional subsystem allows for quick management of production planning, calculation, analysis and control functions.

The task of the socio-political subsystem is to take into account the influence of environmental factors (political situation, state of the economy, social, cultural and other factors). The need to form a system of modernization of farms is related to the fact that the economic entity operates in an uncertain environment affecting the internal environment and requires the active search for and use of innovations.
The effectiveness of management in agriculture depends on land resources, soil fertility, natural and climatic conditions, consumer activity, and price categories of food products. The stages of effective operation of multi-sector farms can be described as shown in Figure 2 below.

![Stages of effective operation of multi-branch farms](image)

The implementation of the specified measures implies the development of various types of cooperation in the field of agriculture-production-marketing, production, financial-credit and other areas[6].

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.** The main reason for the low profitability and profitable activity of agricultural enterprises is this - due to the development of production at the expense of own accounts and appropriated funds, reduction of investments, low wages of employees of agricultural enterprises, there are differences in the prices of products sold in agricultural products and industrial products. In many agricultural enterprises, production profitability is ensured by low wages of employees. This factor is almost crucial to maintain profitability for most of the farms in the region.

Of course, the increase in wages and the associated additional tax burden will reduce the profitability of the industry. This is especially noticeable in areas with less favorable conditions for agriculture. According to the results of the research, after the establishment of multi-sectoral farms, it was observed that there is an increase in the possibility of overcoming social problems between increasing wages and possible negative consequences in agriculture (a decrease in the profitability of agricultural production and a weakening of its position in the competitive struggle) (Fig. 3).
From the results of the research, it is worth noting that there are great opportunities in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan to expand the production of competitive agricultural products in all categories of farms for the development of the agricultural economy, its location, specialization and development, and it is necessary to use them effectively.

The share of Samarkand region in the total volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) of the republic was 13.1% and it is leading by region, Tashkent and Andijan regions with 12.1% and 10.7%, respectively, followed by the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2.8 percent), was recorded in Syrdaryo (4.2 percent) and Jizzakh (4.9 percent) regions. In particular, higher growth rates compared to 2016 were observed in Surkhandarya (106.6 percent), Navoi (104.1 percent), Republic of Karakalpakstan (103.8 percent) and Fergana (103.3 percent) regions. Conversely, low rates were observed in Khorezm (100.1 percent), Tashkent and Kashkadarya (100.8 percent) provinces.

At the republican level, the issue of matching different forms of management for each region is of particular importance for the development of the agricultural economy. The multifaceted nature of the agricultural economy, significant regional differences in the volume of produced products of a particular category, different forms of management operating in these regions, suggests the need to use the principle of effective combination.

According to the preliminary data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017, the total volume of products (services) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries amounted to 69504.2 billion. soums or 102.0 percent compared to the corresponding period of 2016, including agriculture and animal husbandry, hunting and services provided in these areas - 68906.7 bln. soums (101.9 percent), in forestry - 117.9 billion soums. soums (101.6 percent), in fish farming - 479.6 billion. amounted to soums (126.8 percent) (Table 4).
Table 4

The main economic indicators of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan[8].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>2017 year</th>
<th>2018 year</th>
<th>2019 year</th>
<th>2020 year</th>
<th>2021 year</th>
<th>Changes in 2018 compared to 2007, (-:+)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume of gross agricultural products, bln. soum</td>
<td>148199,3</td>
<td>187425,6</td>
<td>216283,1</td>
<td>250250,6</td>
<td>303415,5</td>
<td>155216,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The amount of investment in the network, bln. soum</td>
<td>1375,4</td>
<td>2379,9</td>
<td>3384,4</td>
<td>4388,9</td>
<td>5393,4</td>
<td>4018,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed in agriculture, thousand people</td>
<td>3601,7</td>
<td>3671,3</td>
<td>3740,9</td>
<td>3810,5</td>
<td>3880,1</td>
<td>278,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data of Table 4, it can be seen that the volume of production of agricultural products of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021 compared to 2017 is 155216.2 billion increased to 303415.5 billion soums. amounted to soum. This, in turn, as a result of attention to the industry, the amount of investment in the industry in 2021 compared to 2017 will be 4018.0 billion increased to 5393.4 billion soums. It can be explained by the fact that the number of people working in the network increased by 278.4 thousand people in 2017 and reached 3880.1 thousand people in 2021[9]. The consistent implementation of reforms aimed at the agricultural economy of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan leads to the development and progress of the sector. As a result, despite the decrease in the share of agricultural products in the gross domestic product, it is possible to observe an increase in the volume of production.

CONCLUSION. This, in turn, allows us to draw the following conclusions by analyzing the results of the establishment of multi-sectoral farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the socio-economic situation of the regions and some of its rural areas, in order to bring them to a new level in order to improve their activities on the development of farms:

- local producers of agricultural products led to stabilization of product prices in the market of agricultural products in the region;
- the potential of the regional agrarian food market made it possible to increase the volume of production of livestock products, which in turn leads to the need to strengthen the adequacy of food supply;
- the increase in demand in the local food market for producers of local agricultural products is associated with an increase in its competitiveness, which at the same time led to a reduction in the costs of production of products. Agricultural research is the nature of private enterprise to disseminate knowledge and experience on an increasingly global scale, and is focused on high technologies that require basic management skills and efficient production systems.
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12. Source: Information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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