

Analysis of Gross Agricultural Production Inditions in the Regions, Factors and Forecasting Methods of Its Development

Soliev Ibodulloxon Ismatullaevich

Head of the Department of Economics, Namangan State University, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Otavaliyev Bobirjon Sobirjon o'g'li

Master, Namangan State University

ABSTRACT: The article provides an analysis of the indicators of gross agricultural output in the regions and recommendations for its development. Prospective ways to increase agricultural production and increase income are proposed on the basis of an analysis of the existing environmental conditions and the issues of cultivation of agricultural products, taking into account environmental problems.

Keywords: Gross domestic product, economic dynamics, Agriculture, manufacturing, farmer, farmer, product, farm, finance, land, productivity, water resources, environmental conditions, income.

Introduction

Gross domestic product is an aggregate indicator of economic development, which in itself represents the end result of production activity in a given period.

Gross domestic product is valued at current prices (nominal gross domestic product) and comparative prices (real gross domestic product) to calculate the physical volume index (growth rate) and the gross domestic product deflator index. The relevant period of the previous year is used as a basis for comparison in order to take into account the active structural changes in the economy

The State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan will gradually determine the procedure and timing of obtaining basic information arrays. The initial stage calculation is based on current reporting data and an initial assessment. The relevant results are intended for a rapid assessment of the total volume of gross domestic product and the trend of changes in its indicators, which are then determined on the basis of a wider database of calculations.

Another principle of calculating the gross domestic product is to balance the estimates given in different periodicities (annual and quarterly).

Annual valuation is a key indicator of gross domestic product. The annual assessment achieves coordination of production indicators for different sectors of the economy, the use of products and services for consumption and savings, as well as income generation processes.

A quarterly estimate of gross domestic product is developed to describe the current economic dynamics and is an internal indicator, the scope of which is determined during the annual assessment based on more detailed information.

The calculation of gross domestic product is carried out by industries (appendix), which are then divided into groups by industries producing goods and services (market sectors and non-market sectors).

Commodity-producing industries include: industry, construction, agriculture, and other sectors of material production.

The sectors that provide market services include: transport and communications, trade (internal and external), procurement, information and computing services, real estate transactions, general commercial activities to ensure the functioning of the market, geology and subsoil exploration, housing and communal services. non-productive types of housing and communal services and household services, financial activities and insurance, science, health, education, culture and arts, market-related part of management.

Non-market service sectors include: services financed from the state budget (science, health, education, culture and arts, non-market part of the management sector).

In industries that produce goods and market-related services, gross output is defined as the aggregate value of goods produced and services rendered. Gross production in non-market service industries is determined by the cumulative value of the current costs of these industries.

ISSN 27924025 (online), Published under Volume: 1 Issue: 4 in September 2021

Copyright (c) 2021 Author (s). This is an openaccess article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

In calculating the gross domestic product, the production of all industries for the market is estimated at basic prices, taking into account the characteristics of the calculation of production volumes.

Taxes on products are taxes that are generally levied on a unit of goods or services, that is, in proportion to the quantity or value of goods and services produced, sold, or imported by residents.

Product subsidies are subsidies that are usually paid by residents in proportion to the quantity or value of goods and services produced, sold, or imported.

The provision of market services is measured by the amount of revenue received from the sale of services, excluding value added tax (at base prices).

The base price of similar market goods and services is used to evaluate the goods and services intended for its final consumption.

The "agricultural" sector includes services in agriculture, animal husbandry and agriculture. Growing of forest dwarf trees (harvesting of raw products, wild-growing fruits, berries and other finished products of nature obtained as a result of forestry, fishing and hunting, as well as processing of slaughtered products (meat, leather) and agricultural raw materials (flour), vegetable and cattle oil, etc.) are not included in the agricultural sector.

Agricultural production includes:

A. agricultural products:

cost of raw materials from the harvest of the calendar year;

the cost of growing perennial saplings;

changes in the value of work in progress in agricultural products;

B. livestock products:

value of raw materials obtained as a result of feeding and economic use of farm animals;

cost of feeding cattle, poultry and other farm animals (value of newborn cattle and added weight);

C. the cost of market services and non-market services provided to agriculture:

the cost of services for land improvement, soil chemistry and other agronomic work, protection of plants from diseases and agricultural pests;

cost of zootechnical and veterinary services to agriculture;

cost of services of water management enterprises (organizations) on the use of irrigation and reclamation systems.

In this case, the cost of services (works) for which all or part of the costs are covered by the proceeds from their sale, belongs to market services. These services are provided to agricultural enterprises by foreign enterprises and organizations for a fee, and their cost is included in the material costs of agricultural enterprises. Services that are fully or largely covered by the budget will be non-market services.

The valuation of production is based on the gross turnover method, ie the value of all agricultural products grown by the enterprise, including the value of agricultural products used by the enterprise for production needs during the reporting period. For example, grain grown by an enterprise and used by it for seed or to feed cattle, eggs for incubation, milk for calving, and so on. Agricultural production includes all types of agricultural products, regardless of where agricultural products are produced, whether they are grown in specialized agricultural enterprises, farms and dehqan farms.

Many types of agricultural activities have long production periods that exceed the duration of the reporting period (cultivation of agricultural crops, planting of perennials, grazing of livestock, breeding of fish).

Estimation of gross agricultural output at current prices is carried out on the basis of agricultural statistics on the cultivation of agricultural and livestock products in kind in agricultural enterprises, households and farms.

It is the main source of information for determining the balance of agricultural products, production and intermediate consumption, as well as data of state statistical reporting forms provided for in the program of statistical work for agricultural enterprises, farms and dehqan farms.

In determining the gross output and value added in animal husbandry from the data on the number of livestock of all categories of farms (agricultural enterprises, farms and dehqan farms) and the results of special monitoring of the availability of livestock in households (by species), the farm ledger and other indirect calculations are used.

To calculate the gross value added of agriculture, separate intermediate consumption is calculated for all categories of farms - agricultural enterprises, farmers and farms, enterprises serving the population and agricultural enterprises.

In order to determine the growth rate of gross agricultural output, all categories of farms are re-evaluated at comparable prices for the same period last year by directly assessing the indicators of agricultural production in kind at prices for the same period last year.

Agricultural services provided by budget organizations are recalculated at comparable prices according to the index of change in the number of people employed in these sectors according to labor statistics.

The “forestry” network includes: forestry, collection of wild plants, hunting and forestry services.

Market production of forestry is defined as the sum of changes in commodity output and work-in-progress. The value of the commodity is determined by the cost of planting and cultivating forest trees, forest care, other work performed under contracts that promote the natural regeneration of forests, as well as the value of seeds, seedlings and other products sold abroad.

The use of forest by the population and the production of hunting products include the value of firewood, wild plants, fruits and berries prepared by households and for their own consumption. Production for this activity is valued by procurement organizations at product sales and market prices. Production is calculated on the basis of data from the monitoring of household budgets, the data of these enterprises engaged in manufacturing activities. Intermediate consumption for this activity is not determined.

The “fishery” network includes fishing, fishing (fishing, processing it on ships) and fishery services.

The sector covers fishery enterprises (excluding canning), fishing farms (in terms of pond fishing and fishing part), as well as activities of the population for sale and preparation of fish for their own consumption.

Production and intermediate consumption of fishing by state enterprises and non-state enterprises is determined on the basis of the data of the state statistical report provided for in the program of statistical work for large and small enterprises of fishery.

Production of fish by the population is estimated on the basis of monitoring data of household budgets at market selling prices.

Method and results

The increase in gross agricultural output was achieved mainly due to the increase in yield per hectare. In 2010-2012, the yield of cotton will increase from 25.6 to 26.4 quintals per hectare, wheat - from 46.5 to 47.3 quintals, potatoes - from 191.9 to 201.4 quintals, melons - from 255.4 to 268.4 quintals. , horticultural products - from 92.9% to 104.4% and viticulture products from 92.2% to 106.2%.

Based on statistics and forecasts, the volume of agricultural production in 2015 is expected to increase 1.3 times compared to 2010. In this regard, the main task of the changes in agriculture in the coming years is to further strengthen and develop the farming institute, which is the main form of ensuring progressive growth of agricultural production based on the organization of progressive methods of agricultural production, increasing crop yields and livestock productivity.

In the coming years, special attention should be paid to the introduction of advanced agricultural technologies, modern technologies that save raw materials and water, selection and seed methods in the cultivation of agricultural products in the field of crop production.

Implementation of these measures will increase crop yields in 2011-2020, increase the efficiency of mineral fertilizers by 15%, as well as reduce water consumption for irrigation by 12%.

At the same time, increase the production of fruits and vegetables by 1.5 times, potatoes by 1.4 times, melons and grapes by 1.3 times, while maintaining their total share in the structure of agricultural crops, technical crops and grain. , It is necessary to achieve a qualitative change in the structure of agricultural production by increasing it from 59% to 70% in 2010-2015.

In the country, the cultivation of agricultural products in the lower reaches of the Amudarya basin is becoming more difficult not only due to water shortages, but also due to the environmental problems of the Aral Sea. In order to achieve the above-mentioned forecast of agricultural production in the near future, it is necessary to take measures to radically improve the reclamation of irrigated lands and increase their productivity in 2011-2020.

It is planned to implement a number of projects worth about \$ 500 million in 2011-2015 on the construction, reconstruction and repair of reclamation facilities, the installation of drip irrigation systems and the purchase of reclamation equipment at the expense of the specially established fund for improving the reclamation of irrigated lands. This will improve the reclamation of 1.4 million hectares of agricultural land

ISSN 27924025 (online), Published under Volume: 1 Issue: 4 in September 2021

Copyright (c) 2021 Author (s). This is an openaccess article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Conclusion

Due to the development of the system of processing of agricultural products, the opportunities to increase the income of agricultural producers will be significantly expanded, that is, it is necessary to implement the following measures:

- Priority financing of practical and innovative projects in the field of creation of new varieties of agricultural crops adapted to the ecological environment, improvement of livestock breeding, improvement of seed production;
- Development of the livestock sector, which is the main and most important source of income for the population living in rural areas, as well as important in providing the population of the country with food;
- It is necessary to improve the organizational, economic and legal framework for the development of small business, private entrepreneurship, to implement the priorities of agricultural development in order to increase the income and living standards of the population living in ecologically difficult areas and working in agriculture.

The issue of processing of agricultural products, the quality of which deteriorates rapidly and is inconvenient for transportation and storage, has always been a topical issue in boosting the agricultural economy. In general, the development of processing industries means, first of all, the activities of modern industrial-based processing enterprises. That's true, but there's another side to the issue. In practice, each rural family traditionally processes at least 150-200 liters of fruit and vegetables a year and stores them for the winter. This means that, on average, 800 million liters of processed fruits and vegetables are produced annually by rural families in the country.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish and encourage small enterprises for processing vegetables in agriculture on the basis of traditional technologies within the state, popularize best practices in the regions, further develop the sale of technical equipment for processing products in rural families.

References:

1. Karimov I.A. All our plans and programs serve to enhance the development of our country, increase the welfare of our people. - T.: "Uzbekistan", 2011.
2. Textbook on the report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov on the main results of 2011 and priorities of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan in 2012 at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "2012 will be a year of development of our country." - T.: "Economy", 2012. –282 pages.
3. Baltasheva Z.A. Development of marketing strategies for the development of the food industry in the Republic of Karakalpakstan: Economics. fan. diss for candidacy. - T.: TDIU, 2012. –148-p.
4. I ISoliyev INVESTMENTS AND INNOVATIONS OF THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONS, Журнал-Теория и практика современной науки, 975-977
5. I ISoliyev. Methods for Selecting Innovative Projects for Implementation, Журнал-International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies, 263-266
6. I ISoliyev INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY AS OBJECT OF INVESTMENT, Журнал-Теория и практика современной науки, 972-975
7. N S NARZULLAEV, I I SOLIYEV Innovation Strategies as a Necessary Condition of Modern Management Журнал- International Journal on Orange Technologies, 45-47
8. A Azamjon IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION ON THE BASIS OF MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES ILM-FAN TARAQQIYOTIDA ZAMONAVIY METODLARNING QO'LLANILISHI 1 (1)
9. NS NARZULLAEV, II SOLIYEV Innovation Strategies as a Necessary Condition of Modern Management International Journal on Orange Technologies 2 (12), 45-47
10. ААлиев, МЗК Мусаева СИСТЕМЫ ЗАЩИТЫ БИОМЕТРИЧЕСКИХ ДАННЫХ Academic research in educational sciences 2 (4), 393-396
11. I ISoliev, RM Ahmedov, AZ Tursunalievich DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES IN NAMANGAN, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government Vol 27 (05)
12. I ISoliev, ZT Abdulkakimov Improving the mechanisms of government regulation of the economy ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH 10 (5), 44-50