International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol. 24, Issue 08, 2020
ISSN: 1475-7192

AGRICULTURE PROVIDES SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES OF AGRICULTURAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

[1]ALIEV, [2]KASIMOV, [3]RUZIEVA, [4]NIGMATULLAEVA, [5]ABDURAKHMANOV, [6]DURMANOV

ABSTRACT-- *Events taking place on the global agricultural market show that the dynamics of growth in the production and export of agricultural products is observed in countries with natural and climatic advantages. International expert sin their studies on food security, they note the emergence of complex situations in the world and some of its regions related to this problem. The aim of the study is to develop scientifically based recommendations and suggestions for improving the scientific and practical basis for the proportional development of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services in the conditions of modernization and intensive development of agriculture. The study used the methods of economic and statistical analysis in the study of the development of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services, induction and deduction, accounting-constructive method, abstract thinking method, monographic observation methods. The practical results of the study the developed proposals for the proportional development of markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services can be used in the preparation of State programs for the development of agricultural markets. Most of the scientific results were used in practice in the system of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. When making calculations, it is recommended that agricultural land, water resources, technical equipment, industrial buildings, productive and livestock, fixed production assets, environmental and climatic factors, oil products, mineral and organic fertilizers, working capital, credit and* ***financial*** *resources be included in the structure of agricultural resources.*

Key words-- *agro services market, innovative technologies, diversification.*

I. INTRODUCTION.

Today, global climate change on our planet, adverse weather conditions, the spread of various pests and other natural factors have a negative impact on the volume of agricultural products. According to FAO estimates, in order to satisfy the growing population's demand for food products, agricultural production should grow by 60%

[1] Yashnarjon Egamberdievich - Doctor of Economics, Professor of the Department "Industrial economy" Tashkent State Economic University

[2] Saidakmal Saidahrolovich - Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor of "Industrial Economics", Tashkent State Economic University

[3] Dilobar Isomjonovna- Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor of "Industrial Economics", Tashkent State Economic University

[4] Gulchekhra Nurullaevna – PhD researcher, Department of "Industrial Economics", Tashkent State Economic University

[5] Parviz Mahmud ogli - Master degree at Tashkent State Economic University

[6] Akmal Shaimardanovich - 1st year doctoral student, Department of Economics, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, Scopus (100000, St., Kari Niyaziy 39, Tashkent, Uzbekistan,durmanov.akmal.1977@mail.ru)

Received: 27 Feb 2019 | Revised: 20 Mar 2019 | Accepted: 30 Apr 2020

by 2050 [1]. This, in turn, necessitates the formation of production systems that can adapt agricultural production to the negative effects of global climate change with the efficient use of available land, water and other resources.

In our country, a set of measures is being taken to develop markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services, contributing to the development of agriculture and ensuring food security. In increasing the production of agricultural products, special attention is paid to the use of modern technologies, the organization of intensive orchards, the comprehensive support of multidisciplinary farms, and the establishment of production of export-oriented products. In this regard, there is a need to develop conclusions and recommendations based on the experience gained, the ideas of scientists and specialists, and the widespread introduction of scientific achievements. Based on this, in the direction of modernization and intensive development of agriculture of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, one of the priority tasks was “deepening structural reforms and dynamic development of agricultural production, further strengthening the country's food security, expanding production of environmentally friendly net production, a significant increase in the export potential of the agricultural sector ” [2] . This, in turn, determines the development and implementation of completely new approaches and principles in the development system of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Currently, in world agriculture, research in the field of solving problems of production and sale of products, introducing contractual relations in the system of selling resources, developing healthy economic competition between producers of products is carried out by leading higher educational institutions and research centers, including Wageningen University (Netherlands), University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA), Cornell Press University (USA), Agroparizhtek (France), Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (Sweden), Australian National University (Australia), University of Queensland (Australia), University of British Columbia (Canada), University of Tokyo (Japan), China Agricultural University (China), University of Hohenheim (Germany), University of Cassertart (Thailand), New South Wales (Australia), Foreign Trade Regulation - United States, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), CGIAR, Global Forum on Agricultural Research State Institute of Agriculture (GFAR) and the International Center for Agriculture (Netherlands).

A number of scientific results have been obtained on the effective development of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services, including: highlighted methods of managing innovative activities and the use of innovative technologies on the agricultural market (University of California, USA), measures have been developed for the efficient use of agricultural technologies by agricultural enterprises on the resource market (University Tufts, USA), the ways of effective management of providing markets for agricultural products and agricultural resources (Bostons University of Caius, USA), the economic and political factors affecting the price formation of agricultural products and stimulating their growth (Cornell University Press, USA) were studied, ways to stimulate the system of sales of farm products in agricultural markets (University of Adelaide, Australia) were indicated, the processes were studied facilitation mechanisms nalogoooblozheniya entities providing agrouslugi agriculture (University of Adelaide, Australia), designed s state support and direction of

subsidy agricultural enterprises (Oxford University Press, UK) highlighted the economic categories in the agricultural sector, agricultural product markets, material and technical resources and their assessment mechanisms (Russian State Agrarian University, Russia), studied the mechanisms of economic relations and protect the interests of economic participants activities formed in the process of production, processing and sale of agricultural products (Belarusian State Agriculture Agricultural Academy, Belarus).

On the development of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services on a global scale, research is being carried out in the following areas: development of the structure and classification of agricultural markets; efficient use of available resources in the agricultural sector based on resource-saving technologies; Improving the market for non-traditional agricultural services in agriculture; increase in economic income of agricultural producers by ensuring the development of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services that are part of the agricultural market due to various innovative factors.

The development of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services in the agricultural sector was studied in the scientific works of many foreign scientists and economists, including: K. Anderson, L. Gilbert, I. Ramkishen, F. Kotler, K. McConnell and S. Brew, N. Kovalenko, A. Orlova, V. Yakovets, I. Dobrynin, I. Makarets, F. Shakirova and others.

Some of our countries of economists s who have made a significant contribution to the development of the agricultural sector, effective use in agriculture opportunities include R. Husanova, F.Kayumova, K.Chorieva A. Juraev, U.Umurzakova, N. Khushmatova, R. Abdullaeva, A. Kodirova, Ch. Murodova, E. Yusupova, U. Nigmatzhanova, I. Razhabova, T. Farmonova, F. Nazarova, E. Trushin, S. Dzhalalova, A. Abduganieva, K. Mirzaeva, I. Rafikova and others.

III. METHODS

The dissertation uses the methods of economic and statistical analysis in the study of the development of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services, induction and deduction, the accounting-constructive method, the method of abstract thinking, monographic observation methods.

IV. RESULTS

The scientific significance of the research results lies in the possibility of forming targeted programs for the development of markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services in the republic.

In addition, the practical significance of the study due to the fact that the development of a system of criteria and indicators to ensure the development of agricultural product markets, agro-resources and agricultural services enables their widespread use in order to ensure the development of Dunn's agricultural markets in the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, farmers Council dekhan farms and owners of private land in Uzbekistan, local khokimiyats, as well as in the process of education in the relevant areas of industries high schools.

This, in turn, serves as the basis for the development of various government measures aimed at the development of relevant markets.Economic relations regarding the involvement of existing agricultural resources in the production process through the purchase and sale relations, as well as the system of relations

associated with the distribution of agricultural products, lead to the formation of the agricultural market. The structure of the agricultural market can be represented as follows (Figure 1).

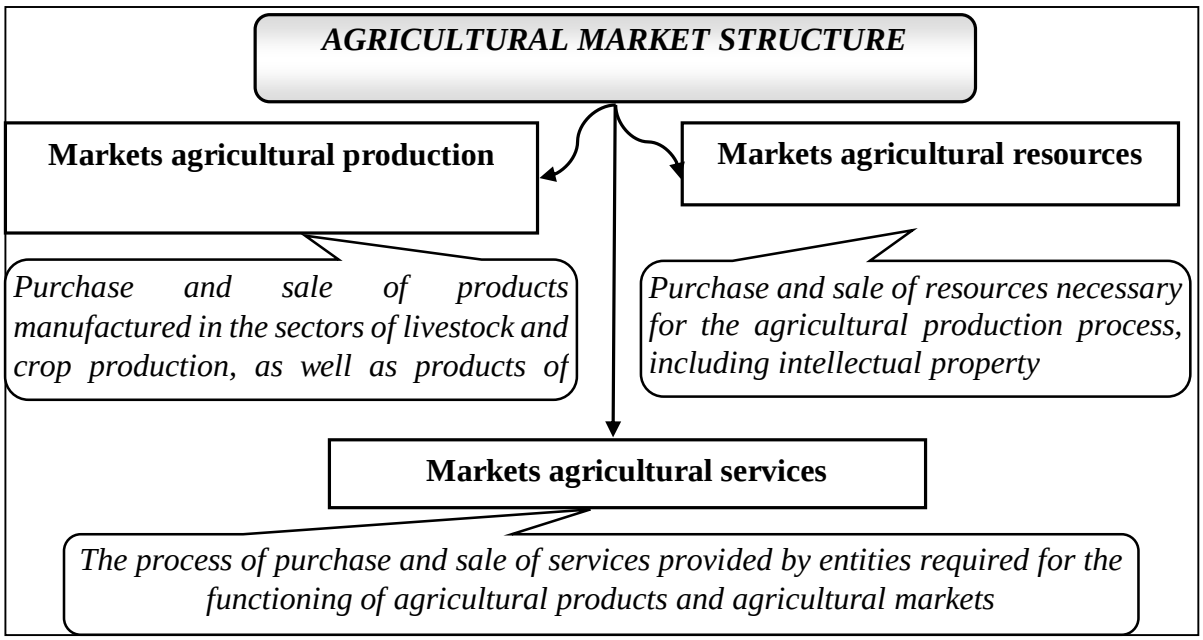

Figure 1: The general structure of the agricultural market

The markets for agricultural products in their importance and functions are the basis of the agricultural market. In addition, the agricultural market includes a number of markets, the main of which may be the market of agricultural resources and agricultural services, and it would be advisable to include the market of intellectual property in the agricultural market, which is associated with the activation of innovative processes in agriculture. In our opinion, these markets as a whole cover all markets in the agricultural sector.

Agricultural products in the interval from the production process to the receipt of finished products are interpreted as "agricultural products" or "agricultural products". Based on this methodological approach, it is recommended to give the following definition of the agricultural market:

"*Agricultural* products *market" (RSHP)* is a set of economic relations arising from the purchase and sale of agricultural products grown by agricultural enterprises (business entities that produce products directly using land-water resources, farm animals, material and technical resources) for further processing or for final consumption, as well as for profit.

The structure of agricultural resources in the framework of the formed economic relations in the agricultural sector of the republic in a generalized form can be represented as follows (Figure 2).

Received: 27 Feb 2019 | Revised: 20 Mar 2019 | Accepted: 30 Apr 2020

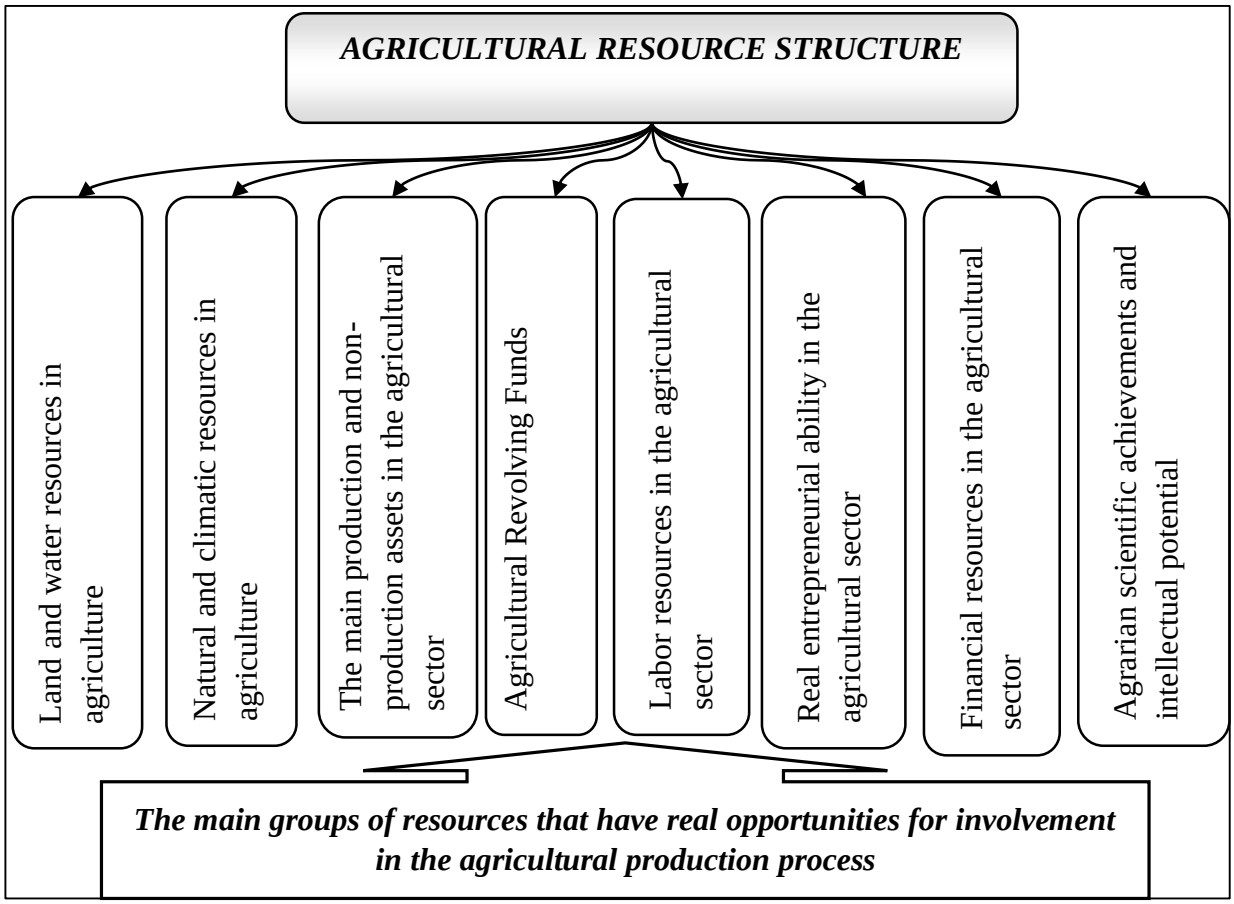

Figure 2: With structural main agro-resources, involved in the process is, production

In terms of the functions performed, the place in the development of the agricultural industry, the features of the functioning mechanisms, the following definition of the agricultural services market can be given:*Agricultural services market (RAU) - a* set of economic relations arising from the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of services on the basis of laws of supply and demand, between enterprises producing agricultural products, entities engaged in resource supply in the agricultural industry, and units providing various services.

Although the agricultural services market in agriculture functions independently, the efficiency of its activities is directly related to the agricultural industry, and, conversely, the efficiency of agricultural activities depends on the efficiency of the functioning of the agricultural services market.

Ensuring the development of the agricultural the Debt and should be carried out by means of op -determination of criteria and indicators. In turn, to the Criteria for and indicators to assess the performance of the markets and their control ix should be relative to comparable as other markets operate in conjunction with the agricultural market.

In our opinion, the principle “Creating equal economic and legal conditions” for the activities of the agricultural market should serve as the main criterion. However, this criterion, though theoretically correct, use it to solve practical problems to read very complex. In this regard, when choosing a criterion, it is required to consider the main activity of the agricultural market in close interconnection with each other.

Therefore, in conditions of development of market relations as the main criterion in the development of the agrcultural market is to put the question, "ensure the implementation of the product subject s agricultural p s NCA

with average capacity on average prices, let u them to cover the costs of production unit's s commodity output (Fig. 3).

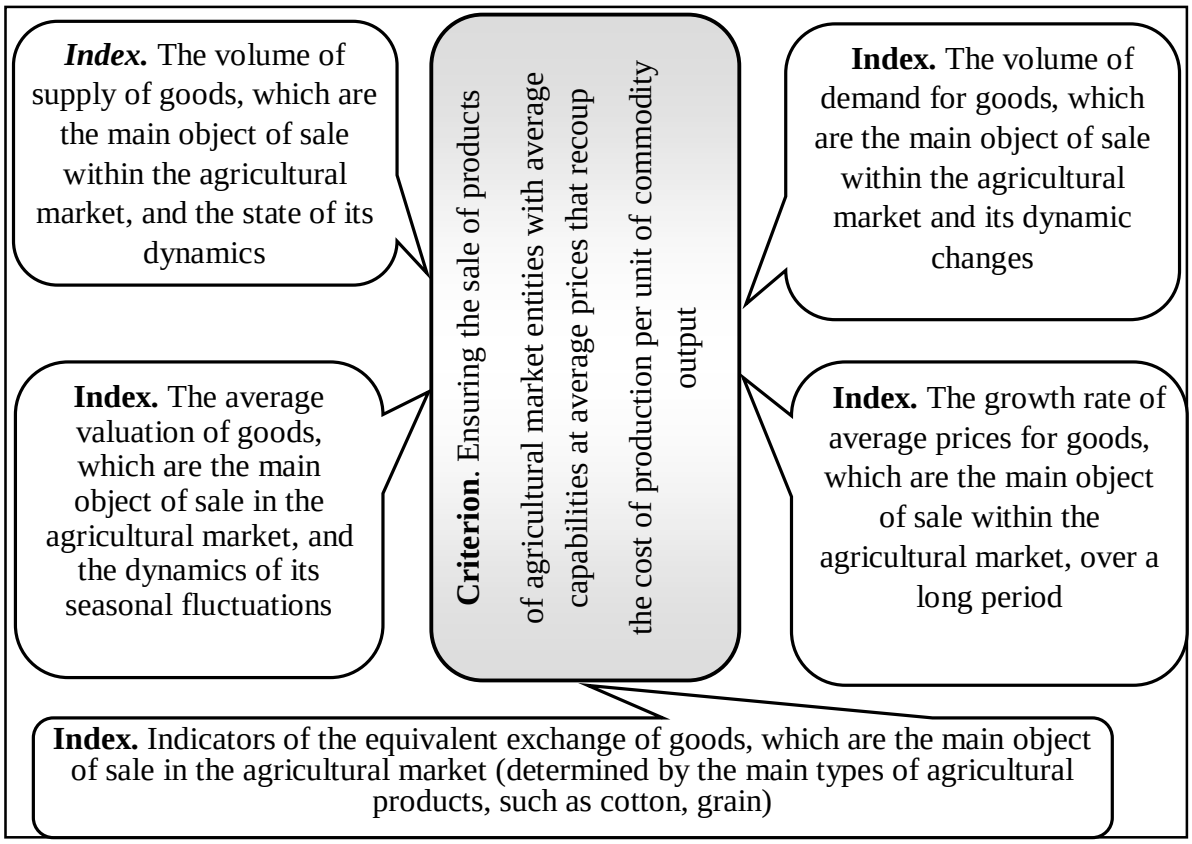

Figure 3: Criteria and indicators for ensuring the development of the agricultural market

The significance of this criterion is that today the agricultural market operates in a different competitive environment or in monopolistic conditions. Consequently, products offered on the monopoly market are sold at monopoly prices. However, in most cases, agricultural enterprises selling products in a competitive environment are forced to sell their products not at prices that cover costs, but at prices that are formed on the market. This often leads to the fact that the farmer skie and dehkan e farms sell their products at prices does not pay the costs. This situation is mainly observed in perishable food markets, which are difficult to store.

Therefore, we recommend that the coordination of economic relations in the framework of the agricultural market, emerging between producers and sellers on the exchange of goods through the supply, demand and prices in (ensuring the development of markets).

Given the place and importance of the development of the agricultural market in the country's economy, the following scheme for the development of markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services is recommended (Figure 4).

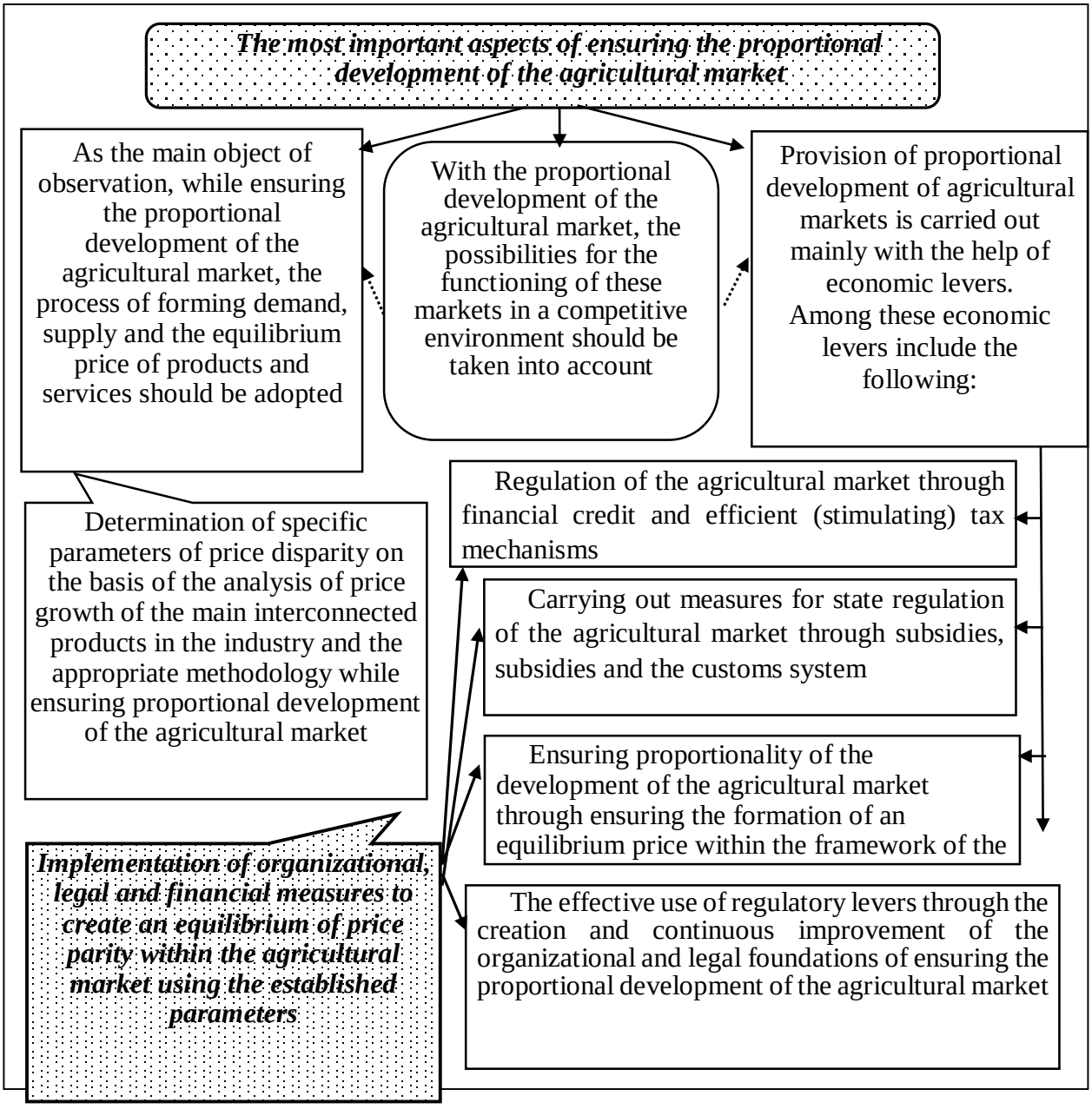

Figure 4: The general scheme for ensuring the proportional development of the agricultural market

Ensuring the development of the agricultural market should be based on the laws of the market and rely mainly on economic levers, not giving up opportunities and state regulation. At the same time, it is envisaged to prevent losses by agricultural sectors as a result of violation of proportions in market development and price disparity.

Based on the application of this method, it becomes possible to objectively assess the economic efficiency of agricultural production and the level of development of agricultural products markets in the republic, as well as to identify the amount of funds utilized by industries as a result of violation of the ratio of price levels for agricultural products and industry.

At the same time, the following calculations are recommended:indices of growth of average prices for the main agricultural products in the Republic of and the last few years (not less than 10 years) are calculated by the below forms Ole.

R later get paid carried on main crops (e.g., Grains and cotton) having a large proportion of a left op about Shai acreage republic:

$$КХМ_{и} = \frac{АЭ_{(текущий)}:ЭС}{АЭ_{(базис)}:ЭС}, \quad (1.1)$$

where OK $_{(current)}$ - the average amount of their $_{current}$ prices of the main types of agricultural products for the last year, kg / soum;

AE $_{(basis\ ny)}$ - the average sum of the prices of wasps novnyh agricultural products for the base year, kg / sum;

ES - the number of crops selected for calculations.

Growth index of average prices of the main types of industrial products needed for the agricultural industry (PP $_{and)}$ in the country, a few years (at least 10 years). This index was determined recommended I be as follows:

$$СМ_{и} = \frac{(Ёр+Мр+Тр)_{(текущий)}}{(Ёр+Мр+Тр)_{(базис)}} \quad (1.2)$$

Γ de Ts $_{fuels\ and\ lubricants}$ - average prices for fuels and lubricants, sum;

TS $_{MU}$ - average prices for the main types of mineral fertilizers, sum;

U $_{of\ T\ and}$ CP - multi-year average prices for equipment and spare parts.

The ratio of the index dynamics of average prices for the main types of industrial products needed for the industry, the index of the dynamics of average prices for major agricultural products (OC):

$$БН = \frac{СМ_{и}}{КХМ_{и}} \quad (1.3)$$

where OTs is the ratio of the average price index for industrial products necessary for the industry to the average price index for the main types of agricultural products.

This indicator shows how fast the average price of agricultural products is growing compared with the average prices of industrial products.

As was emphasized, in order to prevent the reduction of financial opportunities to strengthen the material and technical base of farms as a result of low growth in prices for agricultural products, it is recommended to use the formula “Regulation of the proportional development of the agricultural market by adjusting the intersect oral correlation of price increases as an indicator of the restoration of disparity in inter-industry prices (CSRC).”

$$БНБТ = БНхАЭ_{(текущий)} \quad (1.4)$$

Based on the above calculations, the amount of loss per unit of agricultural products produced (at current prices of the last year) resulting from a violation of the proportions of intersect oral exchange of goods is determined.

These recommendations are very important for the agricultural market. So that, as the experience of developed countries, the sector agri of productions and always keeping the tsya state. In particular, imply estvlyaetsya control over the pace s product industry prices, supplying agriculture basic means of production, and the prices of agricultural products, and the agricultural sector is protected from the price increase in the output and industry. The protection is carried out with the help of subsidies, quotas, preferential loan of Bani, the establishment of minimum prices for agricultural products.

Today, in a period of increased competition in the context of globalization and a radical change in the world market, the agricultural sector needs state support even more than other sectors of the economy. In the village of Anna 's circumstances x Zoom ivaetsya demand for the necessary resources and services on the part of farmers, producing yaschih. The production you for government contracts. In turn, increased the need for Normal display anija the state Pravov oh, organizational oh, cost- the and Finance Second Aids and farms. To implement these measures, it is necessary to develop and implement methods for improving the system for ensuring the development of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services

The procedure for this method in the form of a circuit has the following form (Figure 8).

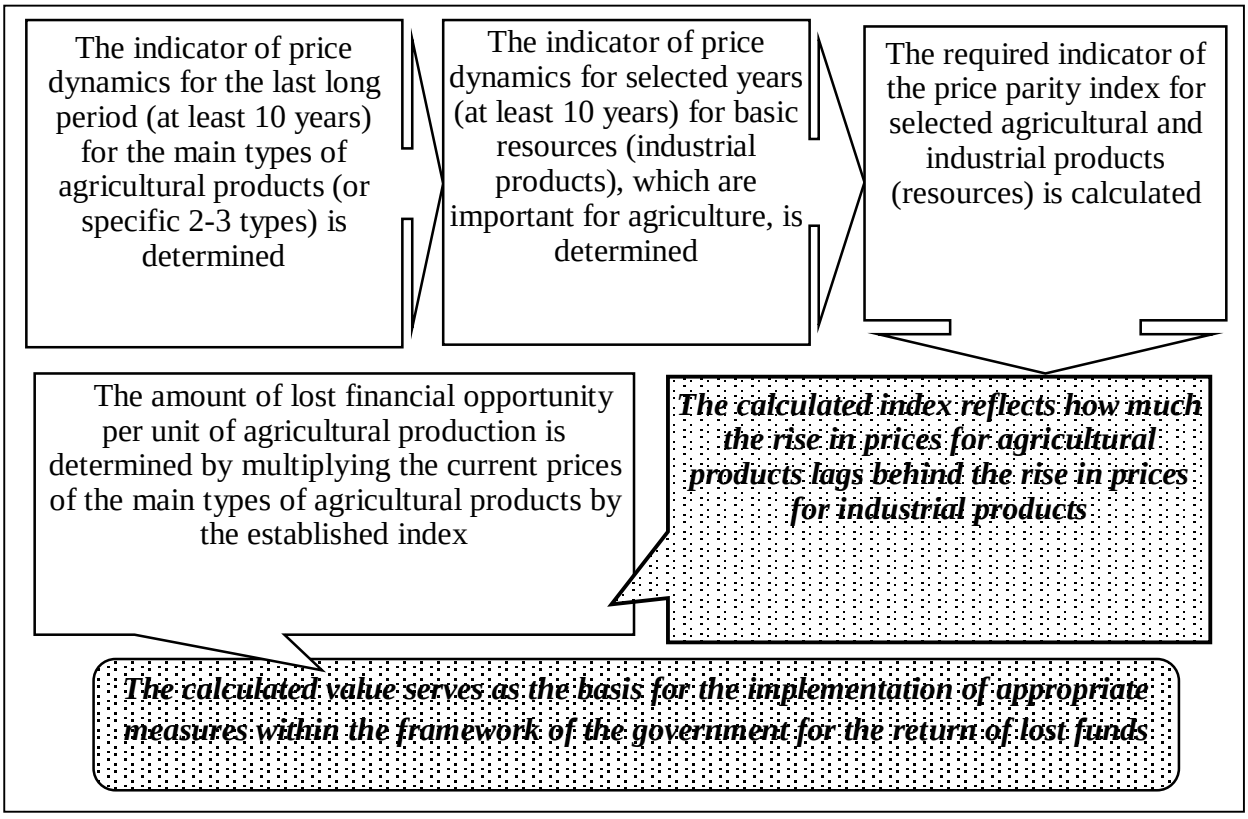

Figure 5: The general scheme of the system of proportional development of the agricultural market

The influence of the development of the agricultural market on production efficiency is clearly manifested in the conditions of the functioning of farms and dekhkan farms. In addition, economic relations in farms regarding the use of resources involved in production, labor, and the provision of services have a different impact on production directly through the market mechanism (Fig. 9).

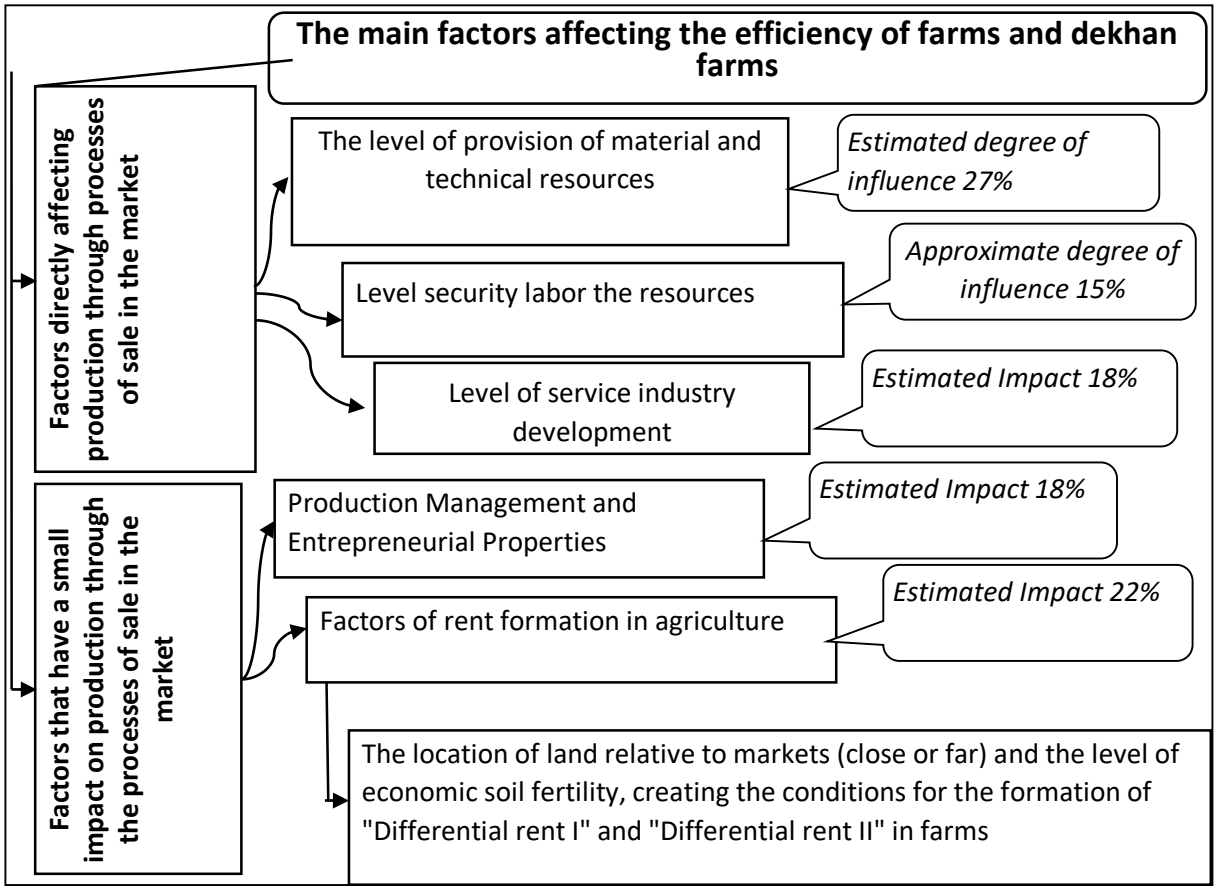

Figure 6: Effect of the level of developed spine agro-resources markets and agricultural services the efficiency of agriculture

Differences in the spatial distribution of production, territorial features and the availability of agricultural resources limit the accelerated pace and sharp increase in the economic efficiency of production. Therefore, achieving economic efficiency in the regions of the republic is possible through the use of existing resources (natural-climatic, land-water, labor, energy and other resources) based on the requirements of the free market and the use of new resource-saving technologies in these processes. The degree of use of these factors will have an impact on the volume of production and its cost. And this, in turn, depends on the development of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services, as well as their relationship system.

Carried out during the years of independence, economic reforms in the country, the transfer of land and property to its owners, the conditions for disposal of farmer th results of their work have provided a steady growth in production volumes. In particular, this is evidenced by an increase in the amount s of agricultural

products over the past 12 years with 5.9783 trillion soums in 2005 to 16.7747 trillion soums in 2010 to 42,280.0 billion soums in 2015 and up to 69.4052 trillion soums in 2017 or 11.6 times compared with 2005 (table 1).

Table 1: Dynamics of the main economic indicators for the republic's agriculture

Indicators	2005 year	2010 year	2014 year	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year	2017 relative to 2005, (%)
Share of agricultural products in GDP , (%)	37.5	26.8	17.0	16.7	17.6	19.2	18.3 less paragraph
The volume of gross output of agriculture (bln)	5978.3	16774.7	39,737.3	42,280.4	48431.1	69504.2	11.6 times
in including:							
The share of the crop industry, (%)	55.6	59.7	63.3	59.3	59.9	69.0	124.1
The share of livestock industry, (%)	44,4	40.3	36.7	40.7	40.1	31,0	69.8

At the same time, it should be noted that along with the growth of agricultural production during this period, there is a decrease in the share of agriculture in the country's gross domestic product, as well as a decrease in the dependence of the country's economy on the agricultural sector compared to the initial period of independence. In particular, if this indicator in 2005 amounted to 37.5 percent, then in subsequent years it constantly decreased and in 2016 amounted to 17.6 percent or almost halved (by 19.9 points), and in 2017 decreased by 18.3 points compared to 2005. At the same time, the rapid development of other sectors of the economy, in particular industry and the service sector, the development of agricultural processing industries, the creation of new jobs through the development of entrepreneurship in rural areas provide for the indirect development of agricultural sectors.

If measures to diversify agriculture in the republic led to a change in the area of agricultural crops, then production volumes changed as a result of increased yields (table 2).

Table 2: Dynamics volume s agricultural productionin the republic

(thousand tons)

Indicators	2005 year	2010 year	year 2014	2015 year	20 16 year	2017 year	201 7 year compared to 2005,%
Cotton	3728.4	3404,0	3400,2	3361.3	2959.0	2900.2	77.8
Cereal crops	6401.8	7404.1	8050.5	8173.5	8261.3	8116.5	126.8
Vegetables	3517.5	6346.5	9286.7	10129.3	11275.8	11433.6	325,0
Gourds	615.3	1182.4	1696.1	1853.6	3042.8	2094.8	340,4
Fruits	949.3	1710.3	2490.6	2746.1	1735.8	3076.3	324.0
Grape	641.6	987.3	1441.2	1579.3	2172.5	1748.9	272.6
Meat (live weight)	1061,2	1461.4	1906.3	2033,4	9703.4	2281.1	214.9
Milk	4554.9	6169.0	8431.6	9027.8	9700.0	10083.2	221.4

In particular, the production of raw cotton to 37 28, 4 thousand tons decreased to 2900.2 thous. Tons in 2017 in 2005, or decreased by 22% and the volume of grain production during this period increased by 126.8 percent. The volume of animal products, particularly milk and meat, increased smiling more than 2 times, and significantly increased production of fruit, grapes and melons evyh.

Today, the country optimizing e tsya and the number of entities to provide services to agriculture. For example, if you pay attention to the change in the number of alternative machine and tractor parks, then in 2013 there were only 134 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in Andijan region - 186, in Jizzakh region - 4, in Kashkadarya region - 184, in Samarkand region - 241, in the Tashkent region - 191 alternative machine- tractor fleets, then by 2016 their number was 132, 185, 5, 194, 241 and 191 respectively. In the republic, the total number of AM T P in 2016 was 1641 against 1720 in 2013 year (Table face 3).

Table 3: Dynamics of the number of entities providing services and agricultural producers in the republic, units

Service industry entities	**Years**	Republic of [illegible]	Andijan	Bukhara	Jizzak	Kashkadarya	Navoi	Namangan	Samaragand	Surkhandarya	Syr Darya	Tashkent	Ferghana	X about res	**In the republic**
Alternative machine tractor	**2013**	134	186	104	4	184	52	139	241	126	91	191	161	106	**1720**
	2014	134	185	104	5	184	52	135	241	135	57	177	161	77	**1647**

	2015	132	185	104	6	193	17	135	241	126	57	191	148	106	**1642**
	2016	132	185	104	5	194	17	135	241	126	57	191	148	106	**1641**
WUA	**2013**	129	109	118	115	139	57	144	35	153	104	149	119	115	**1486**
	2014	128	109	124	115	145	57	144	35	153	105	149	123	114	**1501**
	2015	128	109	128	119	147	57	143	36	151	104	148	124	114	**1508**
	2016	127	109	128	119	148	57	144	36	151	105	148	124	114	**1510**
Mini cans	**2013**	113	63	91	96	129	35	122	230	57	75	145	149	99	**1404**
	2014	113	72	57	96	210	35	122	230	30	56	145	149	82	**1397**
	2015	102	29	72	96	210	35	48	178	57	37	144	61	99	**1168**
	2016	103	29	72	96	210	35	48	179	57	37	145	61	99	**1171**
Veterinary Services	**2013**	125	192	215	146	295	81	140	434	279	80	203	223	178	**2591**
	2014	126	190	215	145	295	82	140	434	279	80	203	223	178	**2585**
	2015	124	192	215	146	295	81	140	434	279	80	203	223	178	**2589**
	2016	126	192	215	146	295	82	140	434	279	80	203	223	178	**2591**
Networks of Consulting and	**2013**	19	23	38	12	35	15	12	17	26	4	18	48	35	**302**
	2014	15	18	36	11	34	16	15	44	25	2	18	48	35	**317**
	2015	14	12	37	13	36	14	15	43	24	2	17	81	34	**342**
	2016	16	12	38	12	35	15	12	43	25	2	18	82	35	**345**
Transportation Service Points	**2013**	1	7	2	1	6	1	11	16	7	8	14	7	1	**82**
	2014	1	7	7	2	6	15	11	16	7	6	14	7	1	**100**
	2015	1	13	7	1	6	1	11	16	7	6	14	31	1	**115**
	2016	3	14	6	1	6	2	12	16	8	6	13	32	2	**119**

As of 2013, there were 1,488 WUAs in the republic, and in 2016 their number amounted to 1,510. A regional analysis shows that the largest number, i.e. 149 WUAs are in the Tashkent region, and the smallest number, i.e. 36 water user associations operate in the Samarkand region.Since the livestock industry is

developing rapidly in the republic, the importance of developing a system for providing services to this industry is growing. In particular, if in 2013 2591 points of veterinary medicine were functioning, then by 2016 there were no changes in their quantity. Fast-growing entities providing services are entities that provide transport services to farmers and dekhan farms, the number of which over the period 2013-2016 increased from 82 to 119.

The analysis of dynamics of prices Branches her agrarian sector shows, h the prices of agricultural and industrial products are rising in different proportions (Table 4).

Table 4: An equivalent comparison of price increases for the main types of industrial and agricultural products

Resource Types	Unit Price resource, (thousand sum)		Amount of cotton equivalent to unit price of a resource (t.)		The amount of wheat , equivalent to the price of D units with at p sa (t.)		Growth in 20 16 relative to 2005	
	2005 year	20 16 year	2005 year	20 16 year	2005 year	20 16 year	Equivalent amount of cotton, (%)	Equivalent amount of whelp, (%)
1. Technician a (1 pc)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- TTZ-80.11	19320	157517	75.8	131.3	235.6	315.1	173.2	133.7
- harrow	858	41600	3.4	34.7	10.5	83,2	10.2 times раз	7.9 times раз
- plows	3144	51279	12.3	42.7	38.3	102.5	347.2	267.6
2. Mineral fertilizers (ton)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- nitrogen fertilizers	170	2246	0.7	1.9	2.1	4,5	271.4	214.3
- phosphate fertilizers	278	4118	1,1	3.4	3.4	8.2	309.1	241.2
-kali dH s fertilizer	180	1243	0.7	1,1	2.2	2.5	157.1	113.6
3.GSM (t Onna)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-diesel fuel	217	2886	0.9	2,4	2.6	5.8	266.7	223.1

If in 2005 the agricultural enterprises, to buy one brand tractor TTZ-80.11 were realized 75.8 tons of cotton - raw, then in 2016 it was required to sell 131.3 tons of raw cotton. And there is, to buy a tractor of the same brand in 2005 should have realized 235.6 tonnes s wheat, then in 2016 this figure amounted to 315.1 tonne.

If in 2005 agricultural enterprises had to sell 0.7 tons of raw cotton in order to buy nitrogen fertilizers, then in 2016 it was necessary to sell 1.9 tons of raw cotton. Or, in order to buy nitrogen fertilizers in 2005, it was necessary to sell 2.1 tons of wheat, then by 2016 this amount was 4.5 tons. This situation can be observed in the acquisition of fuels and lubricants. The above analysis shows that the violation of intersectoral disparity in prices becomes the main factor in the effective development of the agricultural market.

In developing markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services, along with the use of state tax, insurance, credit, price and customs leverage, it is advisable to implement regional programs on the basis of public-private partnerships with the assistance of large industrial enterprises. This system can be represented in the following form (Figure 10).

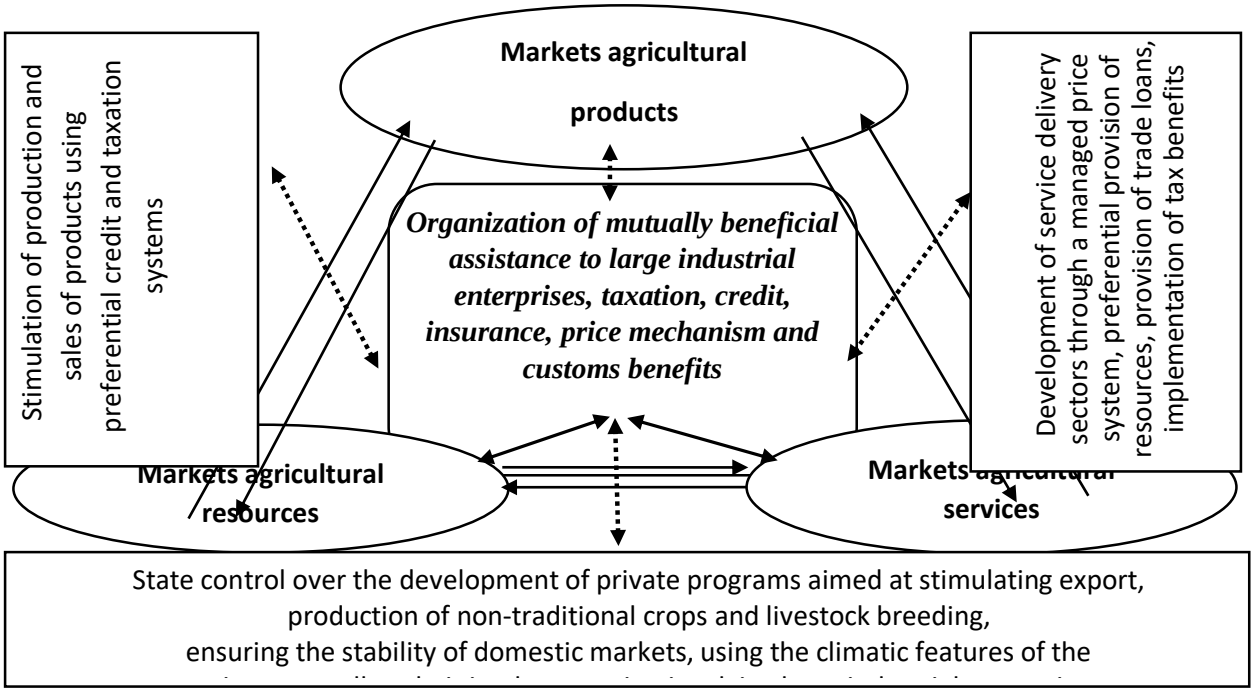

Figure 10: De Sylvie leverage state encouragement of I agricultural markets

In the development of markets for agricultural products, agro-resources and agro slug as levers of state in the Exposure to recommend ways of improving tax, insurance, credit, market mechanism. It is necessary to stimulate the production and sale of products using the system of soft loans and taxation.

In the development of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services, the directions of improving taxes, insurance, lending, and the market mechanism are recommended as levers of state influence. It is necessary to stimulate the production and sale of products using the system of soft loans and taxation.

Along with this, it is necessary to improve mechanisms that stimulate exports using the natural and climatic features of the regions through a managed price system, preferential resource provision, the provision of trade loans, and the introduction of credit facilities, and it also requires the introduction of non-traditional methods for developing the services provided to agricultural enterprises.In improving the tax system of enterprises producing agricultural products, providing resources and providing services, it is advisable to introduce the following: the use of a differentiated system when introducing a single tax system for enterprises that provide various services to farmers and dekhkan farms. Moreover, the single tax rate should vary depending on the level of efficiency, which is formed depending on the climatic factors of the region, in relation to the rate established in the republic.

In this regard, when using a differentiated system when introducing a single tax system for enterprises in the service sector, the following method is proposed.As noted, the single rate will be reduced relative to the rate set for the republic in accordance with the level of efficiency, which is formed depending on the natural factors of the agricultural industry in the regions. Among the natural factors, indicators are selected that have the strongest

influence on the economic results of the economy, and lend themselves to the simplest collection of information and calculations. These include: - average grade of soil in the irrigated agricultural sown areas of the regions;

- average grade of soil in the irrigated agricultural sown areas of the regions;

- the choice of the indicator of the duration of the average annual growing season in the territories of the regions.

- d to convert GPA-bonitet soil irrigated areas crop areas in the ratio (D P $_{K)}$:

$$\mathbf{ТБ_к} = \frac{\mathbf{ВТ_б}}{\mathbf{ВБУТ_б}} \quad (2.1)$$

Where,

VT $_B$ - point-bonus of irrigated areas of agricultural crops of a separate region, (point);

BVUT $_B$ - the republican arithmetic mean value of the bonitet point) of the soil of the irrigated areas of agricultural crops of the regions, (point).

Conversion of the indicator of the duration of the average annual growing season in the regions by the coefficient (ATC $_{D)}$:

$$\mathbf{УВД_д} = \frac{\mathbf{ВД_д}}{\mathbf{ХБВД_д}} \quad (2.2)$$

Where,

VD $_D$ - the duration of the annual growing season in the territory of a separate region, (day);

HVBD $_D$ - the average annual value in the republic of the score of a- well -soil of the irrigated area of agricultural crops, (day).

The indicators calculated on the basis of formulas (2.1) and (2.2) serve as the basis for subsequent calculations for each respective area. At the next stage, the average indicator is calculated by dividing by two amounts the average bonitet score of the irrigated areas of agricultural crops and the duration coefficients of the average annual growing periods for each region.

Calculations based on the proposed method show how the 5 percent flat rate set for services organizations in the republic will change, depending on the climatic features of the regions (table 5).

In particular, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the single tax rate should be 4.2 percent instead of 5 percent. Changes in the 5 percent flat rate for entities providing services to agricultural industries, depending on the climatic features of the regions, are of indirect economic incentive value for agriculture due to lower prices for services.

Table 5: The method of adjusting the rate of single tax of enterprises, Normal display yvayuschih services and agriculture, n and based on natural and climatic characteristics of the regions

Administrative territories	Ballonity of sown areas, (point)	The duration of the growing season, (day)	Soil score fac-tor	The coefficient of the growing season	The average score for bonitet and vegetation period	Correction factor	Differentiation of the single tax rate (%) = 5.0
Republic of Karakalpaks-tan	41	195	0.75	0.93	1.68	0.84	4.2
Andijan	57	210	1,04	1.01	2.05	1,03	5.1
Bukhara	50	205	0.91	0.98	1.89	0.95	4.6
Jizzak	51	210	0.93	1.01	1.94	0.97	4.9
Kashkadarya	51	225	0.93	1,08	2.01	1.01	5.1
Navoi	53	205	0.96	0.98	1.94	0.97	4.9
Namangan	59	210	1,07	1.01	2.08	1,04	5.2
Samarkand	57	205	1,04	0.98	2.02	1.01	5.1
Surkhandarya	56	225	1,02	1,08	2.10	1.05	5.3
Syrdarya	52	210	0.95	1.01	1.96	0.98	4.9
Tashkent	59	210	1,07	1.01	2.08	1,04	5.2
Ferghana	56	210	1,02	1.01	2.03	1,02	5.1
Harezm	53	195	0.96	0.93	1.89	0.95	4.6
Average	**55**	**208.8**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1,0000**	×	×

A set of measures has been developed to improve the scientific and practical foundations for the development of agricultural markets (Figure 11).

These events will serve as the scientific basis for the development of a set of practical measures that should be effectively implemented in the future. Given the current situation in the development of the agricultural market of the republic, it is advisable to pay attention to the following aspects in this area.

The economic directions of the development of markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services should cover:

- improving the system of primary pricing and sales of agricultural and processed products;

- the provision of subsidies and subsidies from the state budget to farms producing agricultural products, to the subjects of resource supply and the provision of services in regions with difficult conditions;

- introduction of tax incentives, provision of soft, medium and long-term loans to service and supply enterprises with material and technical resources;

- ensuring proportionality between the growth rate of prices for agricultural and industrial products and strengthening the role of the state in this area;

- creating an enabling environment for attracting investment from the state and the private sector in the development of agricultural enterprises;

development and implementation of a set of economic measures to stimulate the attraction of internal and external investments in the development of enterprises of the supply system and the provision of services in the agricultural sector;- acceleration of innovation processes in the system of production of products, resource supply and provision of services; Adoption of a special state program to support the introduction of innovations in agriculture;

- development and implementation in practice of a mechanism of interest in the final results of agricultural production entities by resource supply and service enterprises.

An organizational direction for the development of markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services should include the following:

- rejection of the administrative approach in organizing the subjects of resource supply and the provision of services in agriculture, support in this area for lower-level initiatives, i.e. Organization of service based on the actual demand and the relevant services in the regions;

- advanced training of workers in agricultural production, resource supply and the provision of services, as well as training and providing specialists with the most modern knowledge in marketing, management and other necessary areas;

- the formation of a healthy competitive environment between related organizations for the timely supply of high-quality and cheap material and technical resources and services to agricultural enterprises;

- improving the material and technical base of scientific institutions to improve seed production, breeding and breeding, the development of specialized farms;- the creation of separate and comprehensively covering all areas of cooperatives for the supply, provision of services, production, processing and sales of products, their comprehensive support.The legal direction for the development of agricultural production markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services should cover:

- improvement of the current legislation governing the activities of subjects of production, resource supply and agricultural services.

- Improving the legal aspects of the system of reducing prices for services through financial support to the subjects of material and technical supply and the provision of services.

The social direction for the development of agricultural markets, agricultural resources and agricultural services should include the following:

- increasing the level of employment by expanding non-traditional types of production and services in the markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services;

- the development of additional industries, the widespread use of scientific achievements in the direction of increasing the income of industry workers;

- Creation of favorable conditions for the work of logistic workers and the provision of services in agriculture and the development of measures for their social protection.

Received: 27 Feb 2019 | Revised: 20 Mar 2019 | Accepted: 30 Apr 2020

V. DISCUSSIONION

As a result of the discussion of the administrative solution of the issue of resource supply in the industry, there is indifference in farms, confidence in the possibility of someone solving the problem. This situation also negatively affects the development of the agricultural resource market. Subjects-producers of resources are deprived of the “free market signal”, which is focused on changing the proposed range and quality under the influence of real market demand.

To improve the scientific and practical foundations for the development of markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services, the following measures are necessary:

- improving the pricing methodology for agricultural products and abandoning the practice of setting prices based on production costs;
- the introduction of mechanisms to ensure the proportionality between the growth rates of prices for agricultural and industrial products;
- the creation of benefits for resource supply and the provision of services to farmers who produce products in regions with poor irrigation conditions, poor land reclamation conditions and low score; - expansion of measures of state financial support to facilities in the service sector, provision of resources, agricultural products in areas with difficult natural conditions;
- improving the system of primary pricing and sales of agricultural and processed products;
- increasing the level of employment by expanding non-traditional types of production and services in the markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services.

VI. CONCLUSION

The markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services are independent and at th same time operate in close interconnection. In this regard, to ensure a high level of production efficiency in the agricultural sector is possible only with the development of all markets.

The agricultural market is characterized by the following features: people's needs for food are provided through these markets and there is a constant and steady demand for food products; changes in supply volumes during the year depend on weather changes, and seasonality of production leads to changes in the market price of the product; a large number of entities producing the same product increases competition in the market; rapid spoilage of food products creates difficulties in the storage and transportation of products, limits the shelf life.

As the main criterion for ensuring the development of the agricultural market, it is recommended that the question “Ensuring the sale of products of agricultural market entities with average capabilities at average prices to cover the production costs of a unit of marketable products” is recommended. Within this criterion, the following indicators should be used. In the agricultural market: the volume of supply of goods, which are the main objects of sale, and the dynamics of its change; the volume of generated demand for goods and its dynamic changes; market prices for goods and the dynamics of their seasonal fluctuations; change in average price indices. Based on these indicators, conclusions can be drawn about the development of agricultural markets.

Received: 27 Feb 2019 | Revised: 20 Mar 2019 | Accepted: 30 Apr 2020

Disproportions arising between the ratio of growth in industrial and agricultural prices lead to a deterioration in the material and technical base of agricultural enterprises. A method is recommended for assessing the scale of growth of interindustry prices and determining in this process the amount of lost profit of the agricultural industry.

The state system of development of the agricultural market should solve the following important socio-economic problems:

- stimulating the development of agricultural markets to provide the population with sufficient quantities of high-quality and relatively inexpensive food;

- providing agricultural enterprises with material and technical resources, development of a financial support system;

- economic coordination of export and import of agricultural products, resources and services;

- stimulating the development of infrastructure based on territorial features that ensure the efficient functioning of the agricultural market.

It is advisable to take into account the features of the agricultural sector in the development of agricultural products, agricultural resources and agricultural services. In particular: repayment of short-term loans should include at least the period of cultivation and harvesting; long-term loans for the agricultural production process should be issued for a period of at least 12 months to 3-5 years, and long-term loans - up to 7-10 years, given that the fruit trees begin to fully bear fruit 3-4 years after planting, and to receive livestock products need 1-2 years (when buying younger breeds) or 3-4 years;

- The introduction of medium-term lending for 6-8 years to provide agriculture with material and technical resources and strengthen the material and technical base of service providers;

- it is advisable to introduce a long-term lending mechanism with the provision of pledges of its property to enterprises that supply resources and provide services. The terms of these loans should be at least 5 years - for the acquisition of spare parts, at least 15 years - for the purchase of machinery, equipment, equipment with the introduction of advanced technologies and for the restoration of fixed assets.

It is necessary to use a differentiated system when introducing a 5 percent unified taxation system for service enterprises - while the tax rate should be changed relative to the rate established for the republic in accordance with the level of efficiency, which is formed depending on the natural factors of agricultural regions.

The theoretical regularities associated with the development of agricultural products markets in the republic and of practical importance, which include the following:

- in connection with the development of trade infrastructure in exporting countries and an increase in the culture of international trade, agricultural seasonal markets are less dependent on the seasonality of production;

- ways of presenting to consumer's fruit, vegetable, citrus products imported to the domestic market of the republic, their packaging, sorting and presentation methods, lead to an increase in the culture of trade;

- The market for agricultural products is developing with an increasing tendency to make wide use of the achievements of science and the marketing system. This, in turn, leads to a decrease in the usefulness or nutritional value of products;

- the appearance of the product, and not the taste, attracts the buyer.

Received: 27 Feb 2019 | Revised: 20 Mar 2019 | Accepted: 30 Apr 2020

REFERENCES

1. http://www.fao.org/zhc/detail-events/ru/c/413837/
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 02/07/2017 N UP-4947 "On the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". www.lex.uz.
3. UP-5308 (2018). Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-5308 “On the State Program on Implementing the Action Strategy for Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 during the “Year of Supporting Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies”, dated 22 January 2018. http: //www.ombudsman.uz/ru/press_center
4. Buzdalov, II (2017). Methodological aspects of stability of rural development. Economics of Agricultural and Processing Enterprises, 6, 2-4. https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=29425230
5. Li M., Chen S., Liu, F., Zhao, L., Xue, Q., Wang, H., et al. 2017. A risk management system for meteorological disasters of solar greenhouse vegetables. Precision Agriculture, 18 (6), 997-1010.
6. Sharapova, VM (2016). Formation of marketing strategies in agricultural organizations. Economics of Agricultural and Processing Enterprises, 7, 61-63. https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=26484462
7. Silaeva, LP (2015). Key actions to support the development of crop production. Bulletin of the Kursk State Agricultural Academy, 8, 80-83.
8. Spot.uz (2018) Uzbekistan: President signs decree to boost greenhouse industry. https://www.spot.uz/ru/2018/11/21/teplica
9. UzDaily.com, (2018). Minister of Foreign Trade speaks about export potential of fruits and vegetables of Uzbekistan. https://www.uzdaily.com/articles-id-43325.htm
10. World Bank 2018. Farmers and Agribusinesses in Uzbekistan to Benefit from Additional Support to Horticulture Sector. https : // www . worldbank . org / en / news / press - release / 2018/01/30 / additional - support - to - horticulture - sector - in - uzbekistan
11. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev “On the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (January 23, 2017).
12. Durmanov, AS, Tillaev, AX, Ismayilova, SS, Djamalova XS and Murodov, SM ogli. (2019). Economic-mathematical modeling of optimal level costs in the greenhouse vegetables in uzbekistan, ESPACIOS, 40 (10), 20.
13. Durmanov, AS, Li, MR, Maksumkhanova AM, Khafizov, Kilicheva O., F. B. and Rozikov J. (november, 2019). simulation modeling, analysis and performance assessment. **i** nternational **c** onference on **i**nformation**s** cience and **c**ommunications **t**echnologies ICISCT 2019, PG. 6.
14. Durmanov, AS, Tulaboev A.T, Li, MR, Maksumkhanova AM, Saidmurodzoda, MM and Khafizov O. (november, 2019). Game theory and its application in agriculture (greenhouse complexes). **i** nternational **c** onference on **i** nformation **s** cience and **c**ommunications **t**echnologies ICISCT 2019, PG. 6.
15. Fomin AA and Tikhomirova AI (2018). Macroeconomic factors for the implementation of the export potential of livestock, International agricultural journal, 3, 68-72.
16. Gerritsen, AL, Stuiver, M. and Termeer, CJAM (2012). 'Knowledge governance for sustainable economic development: models for organizing and enabling knowledge networks' Proceedings of the Expert Group

Meeting on Knowledge Networking and Network Governance, September 18, 2012, United Nation Industrial Development Organizations & the Leuven Center for Global Governance, Vienna, Austria.

17. Jordaan, SM, Romo-Rabago, E., McLeary, R., Reidy, L., Nazari, J. and Herremans, IM, (2017). The role of energy technology innovation in reducing greenhouse gas emissions: A case study of Canada , Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews , 78 (C), 1397-1409.
18. Mannina, G., Ekama, G., Caniani D., Cosenza, A., Esposito, G., Gori, R., Garrido-Baserba, M., Rosso, D. and Olsson, G. (2016). Greenhouse gases from wastewater treatment - A review of modeling tools, Science of The Total Environment, 551-552, 254-270.
19. Durmanov, A., Bartosova, V., Drobyazko, S., Melnyk, O., Fillipov, V. 2019. Mechanism to ensure sustainable development of enterprises in the information space. Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues, 7(2), 1377-1386. http://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2019.7.2(40)
20. Speech of the President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev on January 14, 2017 at an expanded meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to a comprehensive analysis of the results of the country socio-economic development in 2016 and the identification of the most important priority areas of the economic program for 2017 (January 19, 2017), Narodnoe slovo.
21. Tkachenko S., Berezovska L., Protas O., Parashchenko L. and Durmanov A. (2019). Social partnership of services sector professionals in the entrepreneurship education, Journal of entrepreneurship education, 22 (4), 6.
22. Umarov, S.R, Durmanov, A.S, Kilicheva, F.B, Murodov S.M and Sattorov O.B. (2019). Greenhouse vegetable market development based on the supply chain strategy in the republic of uzbekistan, International journal of supply chain management (IJSCM) , 8 (5).
23. Uzbekistan News Agency “Podrobno”. (2019). [Online], [Retrieved November 07, 2019] https://podrobno.uz/cat/economic/v-teplichnykh-kompleksakh-uzbekistana-budut-primenyat-gidroponiku/
24. Weyent J.P. (2011). Accelerating the development and diffusion of new energy technologies: beyond the “valley of death”, Energy Economics, 33 (4), 674-682.
25. Durmanov AS, Sangirova UR, Abdurazakova NM, Abraev NK, Xoliyorov UE Implementation of innovative technologies as a mean of resource saving in greenhouses (through the example of the Republic of Uzbekistan), Proceedings of the 34th International Business Information Management Association Conference - Vision 2020: Sustainable Economic Development and Application of Innovation Management from Regional expansion to Global Growth, November 13-14, 2019, Madrid, Spain.
26. Williams JH, De Benedictis A., Ghanadan R., Mahone A., Moore J., Morrow WR III, Price S., and Torn MS (2012). The technology path to deep greenhouse gas emission cuts by 2050: The pivotal role of electricity, Science, 335, 53–59.
27. Drobyazko, S., Potyshniak, O., Radionova, N., Paranytsia, S., Nehoda, Y. (2019). Security of organizational changes via operational integration: ensuring methodology. Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues, 9(1), 1595-1612. http://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2019.9.1(8)