World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 11 June 2022,
ISSN: 2749-3628

THE SYSTEM OF INDICATORS OF THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF LAND USE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES OF VARIOUS FORMS OF MANAGEMENT

Kunduzova Kumrikhon Ibragimovna
Associate Professor, Department of Accounting and Audit, Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan
E-mail: k.i.kunduzova@ferpi.uz

Article history:

Received: 30th March 2022
Accepted: 28th April2022
Published: 10th June 2022

Abstract:

This article discusses the fact that the way of life of our people is shaped by agriculture and animal husbandry, the favorable conditions that nature has endowed with agriculture; The importance of the relationship of land to the main part of the population living in rural areas and the role of agriculture in the formation of their family budgets was studied and analyzed.

Keywords: agriculture, farming, land, fertility, Land code, efficiency, farmer, company, value and natural indicators, agrarian sector.

INTRODUCTION

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, land is state property and national wealth in accordance with current legislation. The position of the republic as an agrarian state with a long history, the unique traditions of our people, cultural history, rich experience in the field of agricultural culture and huge scientific and technical potential are closely linked with the effective use of agricultural land.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The way of life of our people is formed in connection with agriculture and animal husbandry, the favorable conditions given by nature for agriculture; The fact that the main part of the population of the republic lives in rural areas and agriculture plays a significant role in the formation of their family budgets shows how important the attitude to land.

In recent years, a large amount of agricultural land has been allocated for housing in rural areas, this process will continue in the future due to rapid population growth, as well as the deterioration of land reclamation. reduction due to the construction of other facilities, the possibility of developing new lands and the scarcity of land, the sharp limitation of the expansion of arable land due to water scarcity requires the efficient use of existing land resources in the process of agricultural production.

Given the above circumstances and the special nature of land in agricultural production, ie its irreplaceable means of production and the object of labor, the government of the republic paid special attention to improving land relations as a key direction of economic reform. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Land", adopted during the years of independence [1-3], was replaced by the "Land Code" of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4-7], which fully meets the spirit and requirements of current reforms.

This code stipulates the need for rational use of land as the basis of national wealth and life, activity and welfare of the people of the republic and its protection by the state. Also, the "Land Code":

- to preserve the land as the most important economic resource, the basis of the life of citizens, to increase soil fertility and improve its quality;
- ensuring the rational, efficient and purposeful use of land;
- agricultural lands, first of all, made it the responsibility of all land users to ensure the special protection of irrigated lands and their use for a strictly defined purpose.

Relevant organizations authorized to control land use:

- state and other support for the implementation of measures to increase the productivity of agricultural lands, improve their reclamation and land protection;
- diversity of forms of land ownership and use, ensuring the equality of participants in land relations and ensuring the protection of their legitimate rights and interests.

Therefore, the issue of efficient and rational use of land in agriculture should be approached not only as an economic issue, but also as a socio-economic and political-economic issue that has become a state policy. In the context of the formation and development of a market economy, increasing the economic efficiency of the use of all categories of agricultural land is becoming a theoretical and practical issue. At present, the country annually irrigates an average of 4.2 million hectares of land. Although these areas account for 15.1 percent of the total agricultural land, they account for about 95 percent of the

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 11 June 2022,
ISSN: 2749-3628

country's agricultural output. In this regard, when talking about increasing the economic efficiency of the use of agricultural land, first of all, irrigated arable land should be considered [8-10].

The cost-effectiveness of land use refers to the ratio between income from land use and costs associated with land use when approached economically. Under market conditions, the concept of "economic efficiency" means the cultivation of agricultural products that meet market demand, rather than reducing the amount of material and labor costs in land use. Achieving cost-effective land use involves complex economic processes. These processes consist of agro-technical, technological, organizational, economic systems within the framework of an integrated system of agricultural production. It is in this respect that the economic efficiency of land use depends in many respects on the results of the operation of these systems.

Based on the above considerations, it is appropriate to consider the economic efficiency of land use as the sum of the efficiency of agro-technical, economic-technological, socio-economic and organizational-economic processes in production. Because economic-technological and agro-technical processes reflect the natural, artificial and economic fertility of land, water supply, use of fixed and circulating assets and the use of biological potential of agricultural crops, socio-economic efficiency is the sum of the results of agro-technical, economic-technological processes and ensures the achievement of production goals through economic incentives that stimulate the production process [11-13].

The economic efficiency of land use is largely dependent on differences and changes in natural and climatic conditions. Because the results of land use are influenced by the climate of individual areas, soil composition, quality and level of natural fertility, topography, annual rainfall, the length of sunny days and many other factors.

The factors mentioned above have a great influence on the process of land use and exhibit the characteristic of unstable repetition over time and space. In addition, the ability to manage the natural factors that affect the economic efficiency of land use by human will is severely limited. In this regard, under the influence of these factors, it is necessary to subordinate and adapt the production process, and in this way it is possible to ensure the efficiency of land use.

However, the organizational and economic factors that determine the economic efficiency of land use are among the factors that tend to be managed by a person in a certain direction and have a strong impact on the final economic results. In particular, the provision of agriculture with productive new machinery, productive livestock, machinery and equipment, increasing the level of mechanization of production, equipping it with advanced technologies, providing quality and market-oriented personnel with production skills and qualifications and other factors are among the factors that increase the economic efficiency of the use of land, water, labor resources and basic means of production in agriculture.

Thus, the economic efficiency of land use is reflected in the amount of income per unit of arable land, at the expense of material and labor resources spent in the process of growing agricultural products. More precisely, it is reflected in the ratio between these costs and revenues. However, the economic efficiency of land use can be fully assessed only through a series of economic indicators or a system of indicators [5,12].

As a result of economic reforms aimed at the introduction of market relations in the agricultural sector, a multi-sectoral economy has been established in the sector. In particular, today the main agricultural enterprises are shirkat farms, dehkan farms and farms. This means that as the number of land users increases, so does the stratification between specific features in the land use process. In this regard, the level of economic efficiency of land use should be assessed, taking into account the characteristics of land use of each form of management. This is because company farms and ranches use land on a long-term lease basis. In this case, the lease term is set at 50 years and not less than 30 years [13-16].

The size of the leased land also varies depending on the type of crop, ie the direction of the farm. In other words, while cotton and grain crops will be allocated at least 10 hectares, vegetable farmers will be allocated at least 1 hectare.

In the livestock sector, it is planned to allocate 0.3 to 0.45 hectares of land per head of livestock, as well as at least 2 hectares of non-irrigated (arable) land (varies by region) [1].

It is envisaged that land plots will be allocated to dehkan farms with the right of inheritance for lifelong use and possession. At the same time, within the existing capabilities of each region and territory, the size of land allocated to the farm may vary, and the maximum amount is 0.35 hectares (on irrigated land). In dry lands, the size of farms is 0.5 hectares, while desert and desert farms are allocated up to 1 hectare [3].

RESULTS

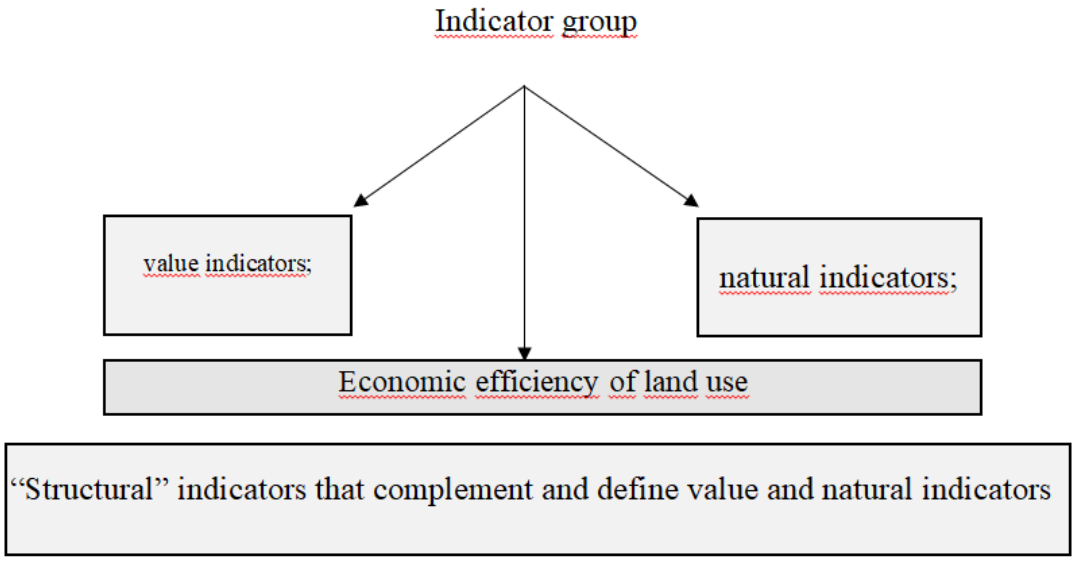
Thus, the large number of land users and the diversity of their forms of management, differences in the

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 11 June 2022,
ISSN: 2749-3628

management mechanism require certain changes in the indicators of land use efficiency.

Thus, the system of indicators reflecting the economic efficiency of land use can be divided into the following groups (Figure 1):

- value indicators of economic efficiency of land use;
- natural indicators of economic efficiency of land use;
- "structural" indicators that complement and define the value and natural indicators of economic efficiency of land use.



Source: Based on the author's research.

Figure 1. Group of indicators of economic efficiency of land use

While the value indicators in the system of economic indicators describing the economic efficiency of land use have certain differences in agricultural enterprises of different forms of management, natural indicators have almost no such differences and in all categories of agricultural enterprises by comparing these indicators under certain conditions. can be evaluated (Table 1).

For example, if it is possible to calculate the value of gross output per hectare of arable land, which is part of the value indicators, within the framework of companies, farms and dehkan farms, it is not possible to calculate the net income per hectare of arable land. Because according to the adopted methods, there is no net income indicator in the farms. Based on the above considerations, when analyzing land use efficiency indicators (value indicators) in agricultural enterprises of different forms of ownership, it is advisable to use the gross product value and gross income per hectare. In this case,

Table 1. The system of economic indicators of land use in the context of different forms of management

Show children	Indicators system	Company economy	Farm	Farming
Value indicators	- value of gross output per hectare of arable land (soums);	Existing	Existing	Existing
	- Gross income from one hectare of arable land (soums);	Existing	Existing	Existing
	- Net income from one hectare of arable land (soums);	Existing	Existing	No.
	- net profit (sum) corresponding to the economic value of the land.	Existing	Existing	No.

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 11 June 2022,
ISSN: 2749-3628

Natural indicators	- The amount of product obtained per hectare of arable land (ts);	Existing	Existing	Existing
	- livestock products per hectare of arable land (ts);	Existing	Existing	Existing
	- feed unit (ts) grown per hectare of arable land;	Existing	Existing	Existing
	- working time per person per hectare of arable land (man-hours).	Existing	No.	No.
Filler and structural indicators	- The share of arable land in the total land area (%);	Existing	Existing	Existing
	- share of irrigated lands in the land area (%);	Existing	Existing	Existing
	- Coefficient of total land use.	Existing	Existing	Existing

Source: Based on the author's research.

The natural indicators of land use do not differ from each other within different agricultural enterprises. However, while the indicator of labor time consumption per hectare of arable land can be determined due to the possibility of accounting for labor costs within the enterprises of company farms, such an opportunity does not exist within farms and dehkan farms. In particular, the reporting of working hours spent on crop maintenance on farms has not been established at all. Also, the nature of the operation of farms and the large-scale use of child labor, along with the labor of able-bodied people within the rural family, do not allow the calculation of labor costs in a single unit.

Thus, the indicators of economic efficiency of land use differ from each other in a number of respects within the framework of agricultural enterprises of different forms of management. In this regard, it is recommended to evaluate land use and make a comparative analysis of it in each specific case, using a separate group of indicators on a priority basis.

REFERENCES

1. Қонун. 2004. "Фермер хўжалиги тўғрисида"ги (янги таҳрири) Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонуни. Тошкент ш., 2004 йил 26 август, 662-II-сон.
2. Хушматов Н, Кундузова К. (2003). Қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан фойдаланишда ижара муносабатларини ривожлантиришнинг услубий асослари. Конференция тезислар тўплами. ЎзБИИТИ, 63 б.
3. Кундузова, К. И. (2020). Основные условия, влияющие на рациональное размещение сельскохозяйственных культур в рыночных отношениях. *Евразийский союз ученых*, (2-5 (71)), 40-42.
4. Kumrixon Ibragimovna Kunduzova, Nodir Tohirovich Qudbiyev, & Nigora Yorqinjon Qizi Asatullayeva (2022). Iqtisodiyotning modernizatsiyalash sharoitida asosiy vositalar hisobini takomilashtirish masalalari. Scientific progress, 3 (3), 837-846.
5. Жумақулов, З. И., & Кундузова, Қ. И. (2020). Қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш ва озиқовқат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш. In *Минтақа иқтисодиётини инвестициялашнинг молиявий-ҳуқуқий ва инновацион жиҳатлари* (pp. 604-608).
6. Jumakulov, Z., & Kunduzova, Q. I. (2021). Financial Independence in the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Results and Conclusions. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, *19*, 236-241.
7. Jumakulov, Z., & Kunduzova, Q. I. (2021). Financial Independence in the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Results and Conclusions. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, *19*, 236-241.
8. Шадиева, Г. (2021). Инновацион иқтисодиёт шароитида тадбиркорликни ривожлантиришнинг айрим назарий жиҳатлари. *Иқтисодиёт ва таълим*, (4), 210-215.
9. Kunduzova, K. I. (2021). The Content of Taxes and Their Importance in Society. *International Journal on Orange Technologies*, *3*(9), 117-119.
10. Mo'minjonovich, U. M. (2022). Effectiveness of Defoliants. *Eurasian Research Bulletin*, *8*, 9-12.

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 11 June 2022,
ISSN: 2749-3628

11. Ubaydullaev, M. M., & Komilov, J. N. (2022). Effect of defoliants for medium fiber cotton. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, *2*(05), 1-5.
12. Курпаяниди, К. И., & Кундузова, К. И. (2013). Совершенствования системы налогообложения субъектов предпринимательства в условиях институциональной трансформации. *Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук*, (6).
13. Shodieva, G. M. (2008). Problems of organizational and economic factors and service development in the improvement of family welfare (Doctoral dissertation, Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Economics. Samarkand).
14. Shadiyeva, G. (2021). Opportunities to Develop Small Business and Family Entrepreneurship in Rural Areas. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, *7*, 101-106.
15. Кундузова, К. И., & Ахунова, Ш. Н. (2019). Пути развития дехканских хозяйств и повышения их эффективности. *Известия Ошского технологического университета*, (3), 273-277.
16. Shadieva, G. M., & Kuvandikov, S. O. (2021). "Mahallabay" approach to assessing the role of family entrepreneurship in regional development. *Экономика: анализы и прогнозы*, (3), 122-126.