



METHODOLOGY OF REGULATING AND DEVELOPING PRODUCTION AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN AGRICULTURE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 17 th August 2022 Accepted: 17 th September 2022 Published: 24 th October 2022	In this article, the theoretical research of the nature and content of production and economic relations, scientific knowledge about production and economic relations, determining the decisive factors of their objective assessment and improvement, the methodology of regulating and developing relations in a multi-structural economy, its structure, methodology of approach, considering at the institutional level The need for exit, principles, requirements for methods in the short and long-term perspective to improve the efficiency of this industry and new economic relations are given based on recommendations.

Keywords: Methodology, method, hypothesis, institutional, monographic, induction and deduction, modeling, author's methods, graph, determinism, synergistic, questioning, analysis, statistic, expert evaluations, economic-mathematical

INTRODUCTION

Production-economic relations as an object of research has gone through specific stages of historical development, including the stages of emergence, formation, and development. In order to understand the nature of production-economic relations, it is necessary to study them at all stages of their formation. A necessary requirement for the analysis of production-economic relations over time is the scientific justification of their change under the influence of various factors.

Practice shows that as a result of changing one system of production and economic relations to another, fundamental changes occur that affect the deep, internal foundations of this system. One type of ownership of the means of production is replaced by another, a method of management is fundamentally different from it. This aspect of historicity in the study of production-economic relations is reflected in scientific literature.[6; 69; 49, p. 5].

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the national economy of Uzbekistan. It produces food for the country's population, raw materials for the processing industry and meets other needs of society. About 75 percent of the population's need for consumer goods is provided by agriculture.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2021, it was emphasized that the factor

that gives the fastest results in reducing poverty and increasing the income of rural residents is the need to drastically increase productivity and efficiency in agriculture. In particular, it was made a priority to increase the income from each hectare of land from the current average of 2,000 dollars to at least 5,000 dollars. For this, it was emphasized that we should widely introduce the most advanced technologies, water-saving and biotechnology, achievements in the field of seed production, science and innovation [1].

In this regard, the adoption of the 2020-2030 strategy for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan's agriculture was of great importance.

To implement this strategy, it is necessary to increase production efficiency and improve new economic relations.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

Foreign and domestic economists who have theoretically and practically researched production and economic relations and found these issues in their works expressed different views.

Adam Smith is one of the bright representatives of scientists who made a great contribution to the development of the entire scientific school, production and economic relations. He, unlike his predecessors, did not single out agriculture as a separate important sector, considering it to be the same as other sectors of the economy.



According to A. Smith, the main wealth of any nation is labor, which can provide all the necessary benefits to the worker at the right time. At the same time, the division of labor is an axiom of its efficiency, and it believes that it should be applied at all levels of the production process.

At the end of the 20th century, the transformation of agriculture practically eliminated state ownership of land, and new owners, legal entities and individuals, appeared. The economic, financial and legal conditions of management have changed significantly. A multi-layered network of economy appeared. Production-economic relations in agriculture have undergone changes [2].

However, urgent steps to reform the industry did not bring success in quickly establishing new and adequate production-economic relations. V.V. Miloserdov said that economic relations cannot be changed spontaneously in a short period of time, without taking into account the shifts in organizational and economic relations. It is possible to build new economic relations with the vector and long-term work of the state, while simultaneously communicating with society.

According to professors A.Olmasov and A.Vahobov, production is the process of creating products and services. It can be said that it is essentially a labor process. The labor process is the use of mental and physical abilities of people with a specific goal and in a creative way. Therefore, wasting intelligence and energy is not work, because nothing is created in it, and people are not benefited. In the process of labor, personal-human and material-material factors of production are combined, that is, labor forces material factors. As a result of this

combination, different items and materials are processed, and products and services are created that are able to satisfy the needs [3].

According to Professor Sh.Shodmonov, production of material goods and provision of services is the basis of human life at all stages of socio-economic development in all countries. Because without the processes of production and service, there would be no goods to exchange, distribute and consume. Humanity in any society cannot live without consumption, nor can it live without production. This issue has become a big problem of the countries of the world today. Because of the global economic crisis, population growth and other reasons, the rate of growth of per capita output is slowing down, and this indicator is significantly lower in some countries [4].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Statistical analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, statistical grouping, expert assessment and scientific abstraction methods were used during the analysis.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The main difficulty in the study of production-economic relations is the lack of a clearly defined sequence of the use of certain methods, the uncertainty of the systematicity of this process. Therefore, there is a need to create a sequence of algorithmizing actions within the framework of the scientific concept developed by the author. The structure of the methodology for the study of production-economic relations in agriculture is shown in Figure 1.

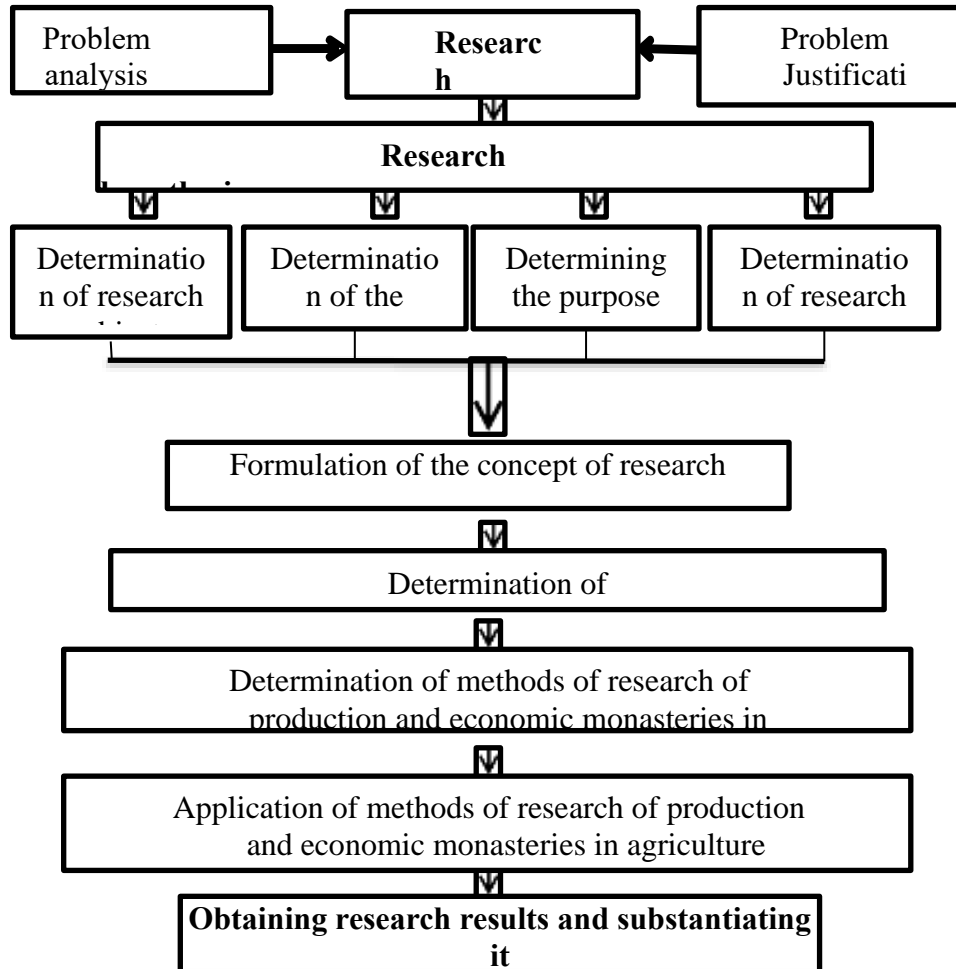


Figure 1. - Methodology of studies of production-economic relations in agriculture

Currently, production-economic relations in agriculture can be manifested in three forms of economic relations according to their essence. Firstly, relations can be manifested between agricultural producers and state structures (institutional relations),

secondly, between agricultural producers themselves and other enterprises of different sectors (inter-farm relations), and thirdly, relations are formed at the enterprise level (domestic relations). (Figure 2).

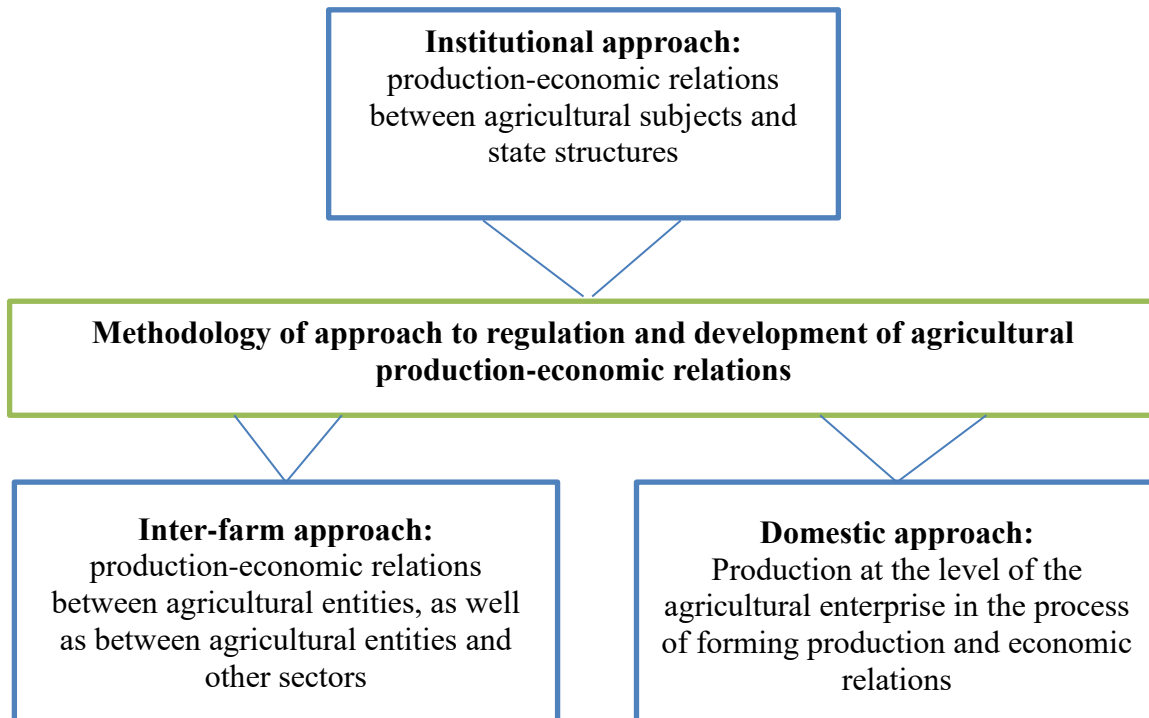


Figure 2. - Methodology of approach to the development and regulation of production-economic relations in agriculture

Most scientists did not take into account the basis of these relations, in particular, the relations between state authorities and agricultural producers, when forming a methodology for studying production and economic relations in agriculture [5,6,7,8].

The author's approach stems from the need to consider production and economic relations at the institutional level, in which the state participates as a subject that forms relations. At the same time, we suggest to consider the study of production-economic relations at the institutional level from the point of view of improving their regulation.

This approach is based on the special principle of formation of production-economic relations at the institutional level in agriculture, as they are based on different legal documents. Therefore, it is scientifically justified to consider the development and improvement of production-economic relations in agriculture from the point of view of their regulation at the institutional level.

The inter-farm approach to the study of production-economic relations in agriculture is explained by the openness of agricultural producers and the entire industry in conducting production in relation to other economic entities. As noted above, even the ancient researchers of production relations

emphasized the necessity of economic relations for commodity exchange. With highly intensive production, this need increases many times.

In modern times, the properly established relations between agricultural producers and other branch enterprises serve not only to effectively carry out agricultural production, but also to provide the branch materially and technically, and guarantee the sale of the obtained products. Therefore, the development of inter-farm relations is of primary importance for the agrarian sector and can be considered as a separate component of production-economic relations in agriculture.

From a methodological point of view, the most studied are internal economic relations in the production system and economic relations in agriculture. These relations are formed at the level of the agricultural enterprise and represent the organizational-economic mechanism of management, including control, accounting, distribution, implementation of property rights, employee incentives. Despite the lowest level of formation of production-economic relations - the system of organizational-economic elements used at the enterprise level directly affects the competitiveness and efficiency of agricultural production, which allows



arguing about the feasibility of studying relations separately as a specific research subject. Scientific knowledge about production and economic relations, determining the decisive factors for their objective evaluation and improvement, creates the need to develop a methodology for regulating and developing relations in a multi-structured economy. One of the requirements for the development of a methodology for the regulation and development of production-economic relations in agriculture is a comprehensive approach that allows consideration of the research subject at different levels: within the institution, farms and farms.

In our case, under the methodology, it is necessary to understand the methods and means of scientific knowledge of production and economic relations, as well as the author's concept in order to achieve the research goal.

The method is a component of the methodology that allows for the step-by-step implementation of the vector of scientific research based on the use of theoretical and empirical approaches, as well as scientifically adapted tools for understanding the problem.

At this point, if we turn to the author's methodology, the analysis of the effective use of economic resources (land, water, labor force, fixed and circulating assets) in the economic relations of the domestic economy - as a result, the state of use of the available resources is evaluated and the appropriate tasks are determined in connection with rational and effective use and the necessary decisions are made. allows to receive;

Determining the economic efficiency of inter-farm relations - this method allows to determine the efficiency of economic relations with other farms (MTP, Chemicals, Fuel-lubricants, seeds and other service providers and suppliers);

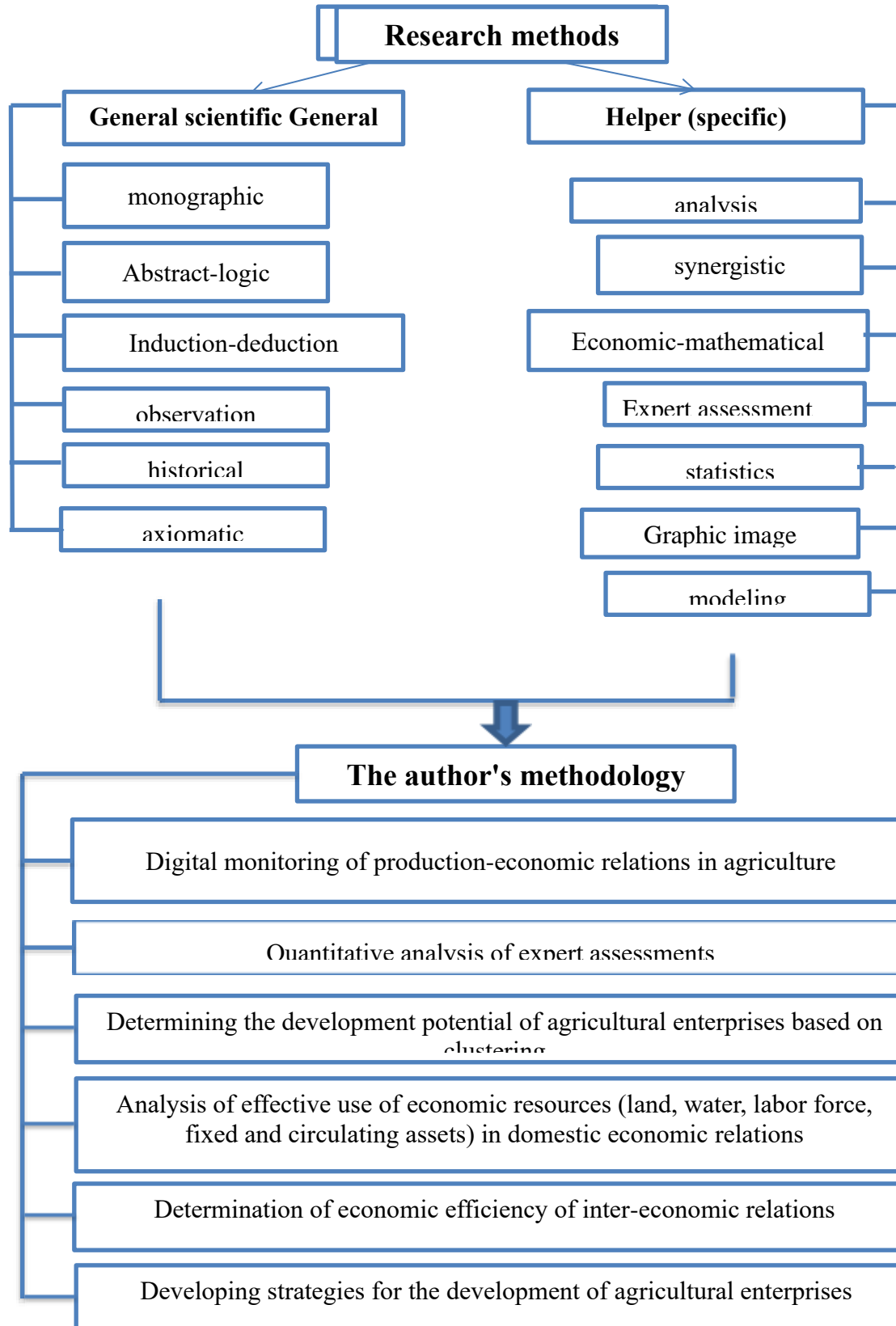


Figure 3. Creation of methods of regulation and development of production-economic relations in agriculture

Development of strategies for the development of agricultural enterprises - the information collected through this method, the status of processes and the results of analyzes allow to define perspectives and serve to increase productivity and productivity, obtain high profits, increase efficiency, and ensure the necessary profitability indicators.

When applying various methods in research, it is necessary to take into account the rules and requirements, compliance with which can guarantee the achievement of the desired result within the scope of the dissertation work. The main requirements for the methods of regulation and development of production-economic relations in agriculture are presented in Figure 4.

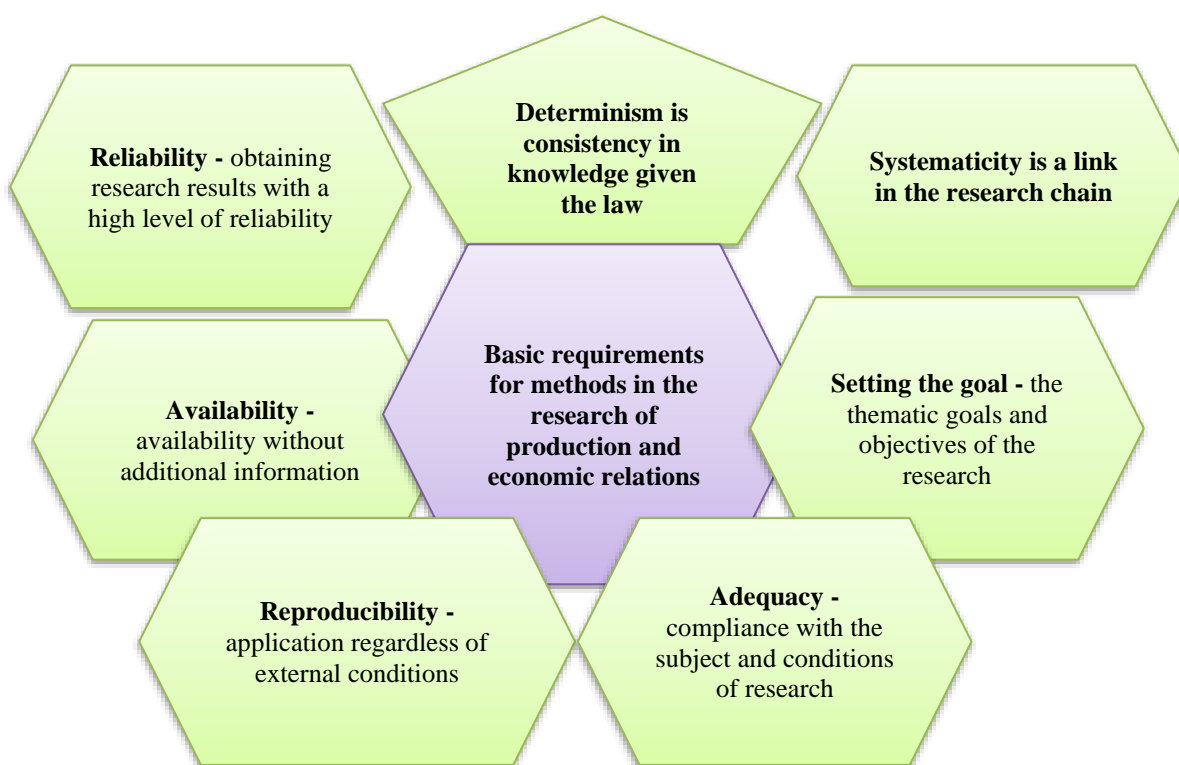


Figure 4. Requirements for methods of regulation and development of production-economic relations in agriculture

The basis of any research is an objective and systematic analysis of the problem as a supplement and guide in the formulation and implementation of the dissertation research methodology. When studying the issue of regulation and development of production-economic relations in agriculture, we distinguish five main stages of systematic analysis (Fig. 5). Each step of the analysis helped to implement the developed methodological rules.

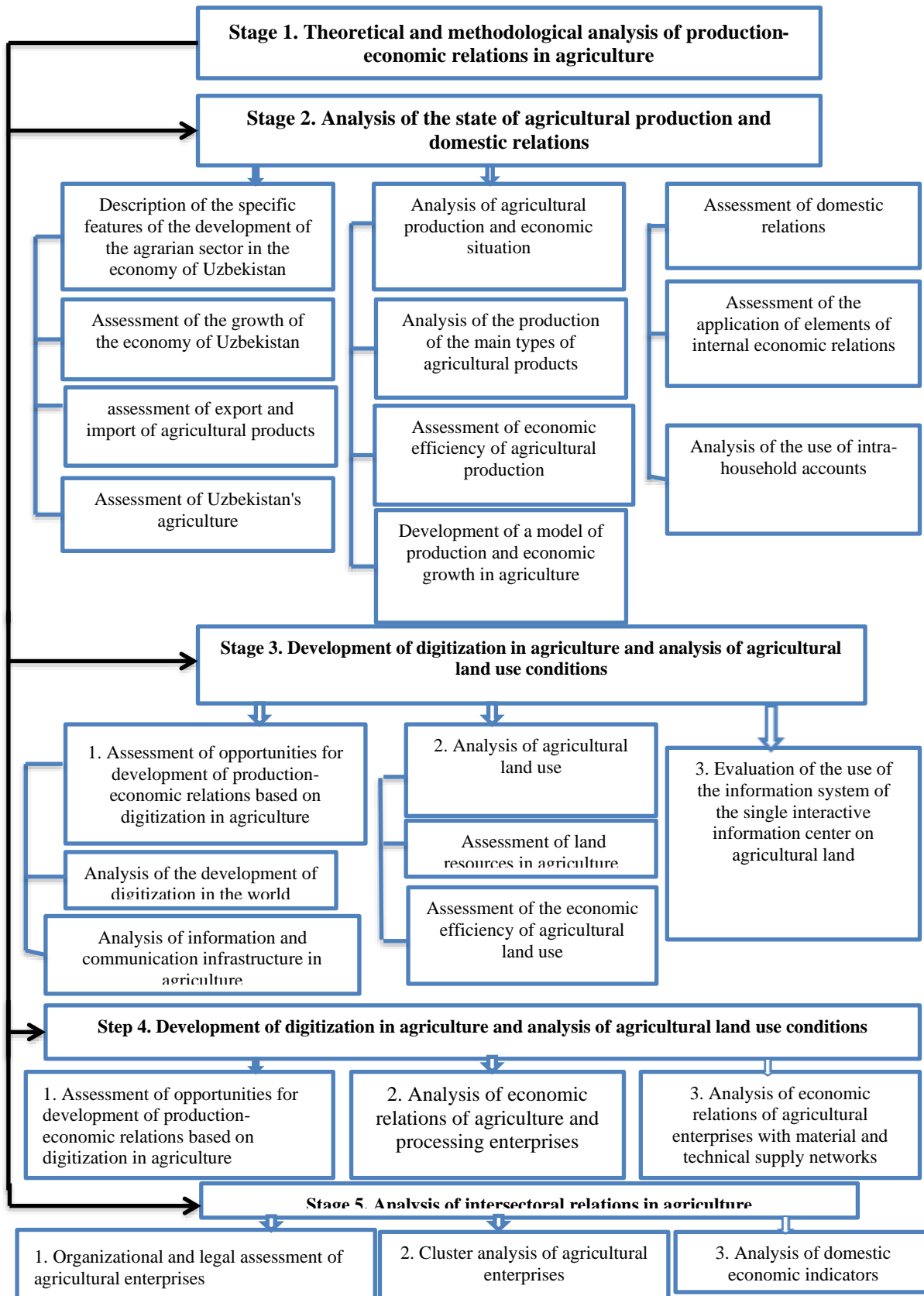


Figure 5.- Complex analysis scheme in the formation of the methodology for the regulation and development of production relations in agriculture



CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

As a conclusion from the studied data, the importance of agricultural economy as the main provider of food security, which is the most important in the world, and of the branches of the industrial sector with high labor capacity, is increasing as urgent issues of scientific research, and recommendations can be made in the economic relations of production in agriculture:

Currently, production-economic relations in agriculture can be manifested in three forms of economic relations according to their nature. Firstly, relations can be manifested between agricultural producers and state structures (institutional relations), secondly, between agricultural producers themselves and other enterprises of different sectors (inter-farm relations), and thirdly, relations are formed at the enterprise level (domestic relations).

The author's approach stems from the need to consider production and economic relations at the institutional level, in which the state participates as a subject that forms relations. At the same time, we suggest to consider the study of production-economic relations at the institutional level from the point of view of improving their regulation.

We recommend a new methodological approach through authorship development. These methods include:

- digital monitoring of production and economic relations;
- implementation of the control function of agricultural production based on the use of IT technologies;
- quantitative analysis of expert assessments;
- determining the development potential of agricultural enterprises based on clustering;
- to determine the possibilities of activating the motivational mechanism within the framework of internal economic relations;

Analysis of effective use of economic resources (land, water, labor force, fixed and circulating assets) in domestic economic relations;

Determination of economic efficiency of inter-economic relations;

Developing strategies for the development of agricultural enterprises.

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