

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FUNDAMENTALS OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ORGANIZATION IN OUR COUNTRY

Abdikulova Dilnoza Abdukadirovna
TFI, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article highlights the legal and regulatory framework of the agricultural sector, economic decision-making based on a comprehensive analysis of the development of the agricultural sector, the factors influencing the development of the regions.

Keywords: national statistics, statistical information, national strategy, organizational issues, legal issues, economic issues, socio-economic program, statistical management.

INTRODUCTION

Economic reforms are a set of economic measures aimed at radical changes in the economy, the purpose of which is to create the best living and working conditions for the population, to achieve their spiritual and moral maturity, economic, social and economic development. ensuring political stability. Before the reforms, a theoretical model of the transition to a market economy was created. This model considers the general aspects and national features of the transition to a new economy, and identifies the main directions of reforms. The main directions of economic reforms in the country are:

- Reform of property relations;
- Agrarian reforms;
- Financial and credit and price reform;
- Reforming the management system and creating a market infrastructure;
- Reform of foreign economic relations; social reforms.

Although the modern agrarian economy plays an important role in the economic life of our country, we can not say that its state of development is at the level of today's requirements. There are a number of reasons why Uzbekistan's agriculture faced an economic crisis in the first years of independence, and here are some of them:

- The predominance of state-owned land relations over many years and the dominance of old psychology in people have a negative impact on the implementation of economic reforms;
- Difficulties in applying and implementing scientific and technical achievements in agricultural production;
- The accumulation of excessive labor resources in agricultural production, their dismissal and other employment poses another major problem for the government;
- obsolescence of agricultural machinery and a decrease in the level of mechanization in the industry, the cost of purchasing and attracting new machinery, and the lack of funds for this;
- Lack of loans and credits necessary for the development of agricultural enterprises or excessive difficulty in obtaining them.

The main task of agrarian policy is to eliminate such problems as soon as possible and to achieve the effective implementation of economic reforms. To this end, a number of measures have been

taken in recent years to develop the country's agricultural sector. One of the most important of them is the creation of a legal framework for the country's agrarian policy. The legal basis of the agrarian policy of Uzbekistan consists of:

- Land Code;
- Labor Code;
- Law on Agricultural Cooperatives (Shirkats);
- Law on Farms; - Law on Dehkan Farms;
- Laws, decrees, resolutions, normative acts and other legal acts on the development of agriculture, improvement of production, finance, tax, credit and other relations in it.

The legal basis for the agrarian policy of our country has been created, but it is important to implement it correctly, so that the ongoing economic reforms can have the desired effect.

Agrarian composition is the result of natural, socio-economic and political influences on the organization of agriculture.

The agrarian structure includes the following:

- Composition, quality structure and distribution of factors used;
- Production structure of industries
- The structure and number of farms in the agricultural sector;
- The structure of the sales of agricultural products. The agrarian structure consists of technical, economic and social elements. Technical elements include:
 - Agricultural enterprises;
 - Factors of production: distribution of crop types, area distribution, transportation, crop species proportionality, farming system, crop species proportionality;
 - Forms of storage, production, purchase, sale of animals. Economic elements include:
- All enterprises of the agricultural sector;
- Financing;
- Work incentives;
- Income;
- Profit.

Social elements include:

- Standard of living;
- Working conditions;
- Education, culture;
- Healthcare;
- Information, communication.

The effectiveness of agrarian policy largely depends on how these elements are used. A sharp change in the form of ownership also leads to a sharp change in the structural policy of the enterprise, so it is important to choose the right technical elements when choosing a structural policy of the enterprise.

The choice of forms of management in the country's agrarian policy will lead to the effective implementation of economic reforms in the economic sphere. Based on the experience of developed countries, many countries (mainly 52 developed countries) consider it expedient to

develop farms. As a result of the agrarian policy pursued in our country, a number of forms of management have been tested.

It is known that the additional measures envisaged to support the enterprises of the real sector of the economy, ensure their sustainable operation, increase export potential, expand the production of their products at the expense of domestic sources allows the formation of reliable stocks to ensure food security. This is especially important in the context of rising prices for basic food products in world markets.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 No. PF-5853 on the approval of the Strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 was published.

The main goal of this Strategy is to radically improve public policy to further deepen reforms aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural and food sectors, and includes the following priorities:

- Ensuring food security of the population;
- Creating a favorable agribusiness environment and value chain;
- Reduction of state participation in the management of the sector and increase of investment attractiveness;
- Rational use of natural resources and protection of the environment;
- Development of modern public administration systems;
- Gradual diversification of government spending to support the sector;
- Development of a system of science, education, information and consulting services in agriculture;
- Rural development;
- Development of a transparent system of network statistics.

On July 9, 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Resolution No. 571 on the approval of the Regulation on the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to this decision:

Official name of the Ministry:

a) In the state language: full name - O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi, qisqartirilgani - QXV;

b) In English: full name - Ministry of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, qisqartirilgani - MA;

v) In Russian: full name - Ministerstvo selskogo xozyaystva Respubliki Uzbekistan, qisqartirilgani — Minselxoz

Location of the Ministry (postal address): 100140, Tashkent region, Qibray district, University Street, 2.

Given the important political nature of modern agricultural reform in Uzbekistan, the head of our state said: "Today we understand more deeply that the effectiveness of the renewal of our society as a whole, the level of development of democratic processes in our country it depends on how successful the process is and how deeply it permeates all aspects of rural life."

REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, People's Speech
2. Vodyannikova V. T. *Ekonomika selskogo khozyaystva: Uchebnik dlya vuzov*. 2015.
3. A.SH. Bekmurodov and head. *Economic reforms and agricultural movements in agriculture*. T.: TDIU, 2016, 59.
4. <http://agro.uz/uz/>
5. <http://stat.uz/>
6. <http://www.mfer.uz> 8. http://www.usda_programs