



## IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF FARMS SPECIALIZING IN HORTICULTURE

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### ANNOTATION

The article develops scientific proposals and practical recommendations aimed at preventing losses through the development of quality storage, transportation and sale of fruits to increase the demand for fruits grown in the country.

*Keywords: agriculture, land, land resources, agricultural lands, irrigated lands, reclamation, irrigation, reclamation of lands, arable land, productivity.*

### INTRODUCTION

The horticultural sector plays an important role in providing the population of the country with quality food products. The availability of opportunities to engage in horticulture and agriculture in the mountainous and mountainous areas of the country also creates conditions for the efficient use of land resources.

Adoption of Decree "On measures to deepen economic reforms in the field of fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture" and Resolution "On measures to deepen economic reforms in the field of fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture" laid the organizational foundations. These normative documents ensured the sustainable development of farms compared to companies in fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture. However, the relatively small size and large number of horticultural farms pose specific challenges in addressing issues such as production, transportation, storage and sales, and logistics. To solve these problems, farmers, processors, trade enterprises have established agro-industrial firms.

Commenting on the development of farms, he said: "... our experience over the past period requires a number of very important issues for the further development of farming, in particular, the sustainability of farms and, most importantly, their efficiency." passed.

Today, in the market of horticultural products, the maintenance of a monopoly position of enterprises that produce and process resources, supply resources, has a negative impact on the sustainable development of the industry and leads to the loss of products. The analysis shows that at a time when most of the fruits grown in the country are dying before reaching the market, imported fruits are sold in domestic markets. Therefore, in order to increase the demand for fruits grown in the country, the need to develop scientific proposals and practical recommendations to prevent losses based on the development of quality storage, transportation and sales system determines the relevance of the chosen topic.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Agrarian economists SNUsmanov, RHKhusanov, NSKhushmatov, THFarmonov, AMKadirov, Ch.Murodov, O.Jumaev on the development of farms and fruit and vegetable growing , M.Sobirov, H.S.Khushvaqtova, Sh.Kh.Muminov conducted scientific researches.

The scientific works of these authors are devoted to the general issues of development of the fruit and vegetable industry in different periods, and the development of horticulture, fruit growing, storage and sales in the private sector has been neglected.

The growing need for research on the quality of products, seasonality of production and processing, storage, transportation system, the development of the industry, the improvement of the evaluation mechanism in the organization of fruit growing and sales led to the selection of this problem as a dissertation topic.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

At the stage of liberalization of the economy in our country, large-scale reforms are being carried out in the horticultural and viticultural sectors. At the same time, agro-industrial firms have been established to improve the conditions associated with the processing and sale of fruits and grapes and increase their economic efficiency.

They stressed the need to pay special attention to the deepening of economic reforms in the agricultural sector: "It is necessary to create new, modern processing enterprises equipped with compact technologies in rural areas through the expansion of agricultural production and create a comprehensive raw material base for their large-scale operation. "

The first group includes the diversity of the composition of horticultural products directly related to the field of horticulture; differences in the appearance of products, branding; the process of creating a garden and the time required for cultivation; differences in fruit ripening period; such as the ability to store and process all fruits.

The second group - horticulture can include specific features associated with the activities of farms. That is, the small size of farmland and crop size; fruit growing requires sufficient knowledge, experience and skills from the farmer; away from the market; the possibility of growing fruits in wet, dry, mountainous and foothill areas; fruit growing is based on various agro-technical measures; high demand for manual labor in the field; experiments are mainly passed down from generation to generation; return on investment in the industry in 5-6 years; the very strong influence of climatic conditions, etc. should be taken into account in horticulture.

organizational issues related to the establishment of farms; from the second group - organizational issues in the organization of activities related to the cultivation of fruits and the use of services by the farmer.

Establishment of economic activities specializing in horticulture - solving the problem of land lease, ownership and use of gardens; use of infrastructure facilities; ownership of fixed assets; farm management;

establishment of production; tillage; garden maintenance; protection of crops from insects and diseases; harvesting and selling.

Within the economic aspects of the activities of farms in the field - planning the cultivation and sale of fruit; contractual relations; valuation policy, mechanism of material interest; financial-credit, tax, insurance relations; organization of product processing and sales; issues such as training, retraining and use of scientific achievements of gardeners should be addressed.

It is advisable to provide long-term loans to farmers for the purchase of modern equipment, mini-technologies related to the process of growing, processing, storage and transportation of fruits.

One of the reasons for the low productivity of existing orchards in the region is the deteriorating condition of these orchards, the large share of orchards that do not bear fruit and need to be rehabilitated, which also leads to a decrease in profits. In particular, the share of gardens in need of rehabilitation in the region is 20-22%. In the last four years, more than 200 hectares of orchards in the province have dried up for various reasons.

Due to the complexity of the process of establishing effective links between fruit-growing and processing enterprises, farmers face a problem during the sales season, while processing enterprises use 40-50% of their production capacity. This is mainly reflected in the timely receipt of the product, the correct determination of quality, pricing, and so on. The fact that processing enterprises buy fruit at low prices leads to a loss of income for farmers and a breakdown in relationships.

In our opinion, both goals should be aimed at ensuring expanded reproduction on the farm.

According to the economic indicators and normative calculations of the Nizamiddin Chess Garden farm in Chartak district in 2008, the farm has grown 120 quintals of apples from a 1.8-hectare apple orchard, for a total of 21,600 kilograms. Revenues from sales amounted to 7,260,000 soums, production costs amounted to 3,720,000 soums, and net profit amounted to 3,540,000 soums. The result achieved is much higher than the yield that can be obtained from a farm's 60-point-quality land area.

So, based on the results achieved by the farm and the normative indicators, the yield should have been 78.7 quintals, the norms of labor consumption should have been 7 hectares of orchards on the farm with a workforce of 5 people. Based on the comparison of this indicator with the current performance of the studied farmer, 4.40 hectares were recorded. However, it is recommended that the optimal size be 6 hectares, as a result of which the farm's competitiveness in the procurement of material and technical resources and services in the region is assessed by a factor of 0.85.

If we take into account that the average family in the region consists of 5 people, the calculations show that the optimal size of a farm in horticulture should be around 5-6 hectares. However, this aspect is recommended taking into account the level of existing productive forces, which will change as a result of the development of horticulture, resource supply and service development.

The sale of fruits through the storage system brings higher returns than the farmer's opportunity, while ensuring the stability of the markets. Fruit storage facilities can be owned by farms, industrial enterprises, private or agro-firms. Effective use of regional and interregional storage facilities is required for fruit storage. Involvement of facilities in product storage in areas close to the market will prevent losses and encourage additional investment in the storage system.

- Loss of income from production and services has a negative impact on the development of the social sphere;

- There is a deterioration in the quality of products offered to consumers, the chemical composition, the sanitary condition.

Research shows that the development of fruit storage in the country should be carried out in the following directions (Figure 3):

- can be organized by fruit farms in private or in the form of cooperatives;
- can be organized within the agro-firms with the participation of the founders' funds and fixed assets;
- Wholesale markets for agricultural products can be organized on the basis of sufficient funding and various initiatives.

Given the current situation, the real sources of funding are the funds of the manufacturing and services sectors, government soft loans, commercial banks and other financial institutions, leasing companies and sponsors interested in developing the storage system.

Prior to storage of perishable fruits, sorting should be subject to a specific purpose and rule. In addition to the general rules, it is necessary to take into account the maximum market demand, as appropriate to the purpose of the manufacturer. Therefore, in the selection of fruit it is advisable to take into account the following key indicators that affect the formation of product prices and consumer demand:

- Appearance of fruits, shape, color, degree of ripeness, complexity of mechanical effects on the fruit;
- Observations show that the demand for the product often depends on the same size;
- The chemical composition of the product, its suitability for consumption and specific taste, odor, appearance must be taken into account.

The sale of fruits through storage is a guarantee of price stability. It will also expand the opportunity to invest in production at the expense of profits from the sale of products at higher prices.

The creation of storage conditions in a controlled specially equipped environment is important in preventing product depletion. Wet fruits should be screened after harvest. In this case, the products are divided into groups according to suitability and quality, that is, the products must be separated for direct sale, for storage in warehouses, for processing.

## CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

Horticultural farms in the country have the following problems with land area and small volume of production, transportation, storage, sale of products - horticulture is mainly organized in mountainous and foothill areas, the distance from the market creates the need for transport; leads to the establishment of farms in horticulture on a family basis; investments in garden construction and restoration of old gardens will be returned only after a certain period of time; The influence of natural factors in horticulture is strongly manifested. Therefore, effective use of these features is required in the development of the network.

The importance of the insurance system in horticulture is great. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the system of providing financial resources for insurance of farms.

Seasonal storage of fruit in the warehouse before marketing, product quality control, product sorting, packaging and proper organization of transportation are important factors in increasing the competitiveness of the product. Due to problems with storage and transportation, it is estimated that fruit and vegetable losses are 30-35 percent; as a result of the decline in product quality, the farmer again loses an average of 20-25 percent of real income.

It is expedient to implement the fruit storage system in the following directions - by private or cooperative agricultural enterprises; with the participation of funds and fixed assets of the founders of agricultural firms; organization at the disposal of wholesale markets, on the basis of wholesale market funds. In this case, the real sources of funding can be funds from the production and services, which receive income from storage, targeted government loans, bank funds, leasing companies and sponsors.

It is necessary to develop an organized sales system in the sale of products. Such a system: saves on trade-related costs on farms; there will be an opportunity to effectively sell the products of small farms in a geographically large area; increases the ability to deliver the product to the consumer in a short time and at a low price.

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