

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11661135>

Yusupov Ibragim Mirsaydalievich

Qo'qon davlat pedagogika instituti Tabiiy fanlar fakulteti

Qishloq xo'jaligi fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori

(Ph.D.) Biologiya kafedrasi dotsenti

Yusupov Ibragim Mirsaydalievich

Kokan State Pedagogical Institute, Faculty of Natural Sciences

Doctor of Philosophy in Agricultural Sciences

(Ph.D.) Associate Professor of the Department of Biology

Юсупов Ибрагим Мирсайдалиевич

*Коканский государственный педагогический институт, факультет
естественных наук Доктор философии сельскохозяйственных наук*

(к.б.н.) доцент кафедры биологии

Abstract: *The final results of agro-industrial production depend not only directly on the level of development of agriculture, but also on the sectors that serve it. With the increase in the volume of production in agriculture, the use of material and technical resources, necessary raw materials, auxiliary materials, etc. increases.*

Key words: *Infrastructure, national economy, infrastructure networks, production infrastructure, intensification, formation of complexes.*

Аннотация: *Конечные результаты агропромышленного производства зависят не только непосредственно от уровня развития сельского хозяйства, но и от отраслей, его обслуживающих. С увеличением объемов сельскохозяйственного производства увеличивается использование материально-технических ресурсов, необходимого сырья, вспомогательных материалов и т. д.*

Ключевые слова: *Инфраструктура, народное хозяйство, инфраструктурные сети, производственная инфраструктура, интенсификация, формирование комплексов.*

The dependence of agricultural production on the development of repair and maintenance services, material and technical support organizations, engineering, veterinary, agrochemical services and other services is increasing. At the same time, it is equally important to develop industries and productions that contribute to obtaining the necessary volumes of agricultural products, as well as organizations that ensure effective

use of products and their delivery to consumers. Such a set of networks and services in the economy is usually called infrastructure.

Infrastructure is a complex of industries and sectors designed to provide normal conditions for economic and social reproduction.

It helps the effective functioning of the agro-industrial complex by implementing the technological, production, economic and organizational relations that arise in the production process.

Infrastructure is an integral part of the productive forces of society. It is aimed at obtaining the final product of the agro-industrial complex by ensuring the efficient operation of enterprises and organizations. depends on the level of supply of labor resources and the level of development of service industries and services. Among them, services such as agrochemical, veterinary, consulting, information and others occupy an important place.

Infrastructure serves as one of the important factors for intensifying agricultural production and increasing its efficiency. Timely delivery of raw materials, materials and finished products largely determines the amount of resources in economic circulation. Rapid development of industrialization, chemicalization, reclamation and other key factors of production implies not only quantitative increase of means of production for agriculture, but also organization of service system that ensures the most efficient use of material and monetary resources.

In the context of the development of market relations, the tasks of production of networks and infrastructure have changed significantly. There is no system of providing agriculture with material resources, techniques and equipment. On the basis of existing services and production, various joint-stock companies and companies are being established for the sale of material resources to the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. The most important task of the material production infrastructure is to gradually free agricultural enterprises from the performance of production service functions and focus their efforts on the main production activities. The infrastructure is designed to create the necessary conditions for increasing the production volume and quality of the main types of agricultural products.

Without independent production of final products, industrial and infrastructure services mainly determine the efficient operation of production. The infrastructure helps in the training of personnel for the agro-industrial complex and in the reproduction of labor resources. Networks that are part of the infrastructure do not have an equal impact on the production process and occupy an appropriate place in the system of social reproduction. In this regard, the classification of infrastructure sectors according to their main characteristics is of great practical importance. Classification of infrastructure allows to determine the position of both individual elements and entire networks in the system of social reproduction. National economic infrastructure represents the system of networks and services that serve the effective functioning of the entire national economy. Thus,

large infrastructure complexes are the country's unified energy system, unified transportation system, unified communication system, etc., which are able to meet the needs of the national economy for electricity, to ensure the normal operation of postal, telegraphic and transport communications. intended. Regional infrastructure is related to the development of separate economic regions and the formation of regional production complexes. For example, the infrastructure of the Central Economic Region, the infrastructure of the Moscow Region.

Local production infrastructure consists of elements and production facilities that support the activities of individual enterprises. Examples of local infrastructure include machinery and equipment repair and maintenance, energy, storage and cooling facilities, intra-farm and inter-farm road construction organizations, and others.

According to the industry, infrastructure networks are divided into inter-network and intra-network networks. Inter-network infrastructure is designed to serve many sectors of the national economy, primarily transport, power supply, and communication networks. Infrastructure within a network facilitates the operation of a particular industry. For example, the successful development of vegetable growing as a branch of agriculture without creating the necessary conditions for seed production, scientific supply, product storage, without organizing the repair and maintenance of machines and equipment, cannot be successfully developed.

Veterinary service in animal husbandry occupies an important place in the infrastructure of the industry's internal network. The need for such a service is especially evident in the context of the development of specialization and concentration of production in industry. In animal husbandry, the task of intra-industry infrastructure is to properly supply the industry with equipment, medicines, tools and equipment, which significantly increases the economic efficiency of production.

Production infrastructure includes networks that ensure the normal operation of production tools and help maintain their functionality for a long time. Production infrastructure includes branches that directly serve agricultural production: industrial transport, repair shops, storage and cooling facilities, communication systems, postal and telegraph communications, power transmission lines, technical service stations, scientific-includes production laboratories, computing centers.

At the present time, there are 85 products consumed by the population in this sector more than k percent is produced. They are plant breeding consists of livestock products. 0 Republic of Uzbekistan in 2009 19.7 percent of the gross domestic product was grown in agriculture. That's it of the country's gross domestic product in all industries 33.5 percent, and 7.5 percent were created in construction. The numbers are village x ojali It is a sign of the great importance of the network in the country's economy is giving All those working in agriculture this year 6346.7 bln. gross product of soums created. It is mainly 3535.4 thousand tons of cotton, 8250.3 thousand tons of grain, 4513.3 thousand tons of vegetables, 1340.4 million tons of fruit, 1103.4 thousand tons of meat, 546.3 thousand

tons of milk, 701.6 thousand pieces of cow hide, 2046.3 billion consists of eggs and other agricultural products.

In conclusion, I can say that proposals for the development of infrastructure include the development of tools for the financial recovery of agriculture, effective diversified procedures for servicing loans, the formation of a mortgage lending system, the creation of specialized bank and alternative non-bank credit organizations, financial including safeguards mechanisms. payment of loans of agricultural producers, financial risk insurance, national agricultural market protection mechanisms can be used.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Timofeeva G. V. Razvitie infrastruktury APK kak faktor podema otechestvennogo selskogo hozyastva // Vestnik VolGU. Series 3: Economics. Ecology. 2010. #8. URL: <http://cyberlemnka.ru/article/n/razvitie-infrastruktury-apk-kak-faktor-podema-otechestvennogo-selskogo-hozyastva> (data obrashcheniya: 17.12.2013).

2. Russkova E.G. Methodology of systematic investigation of infrastructural market economics. - GOU VPO "RINX", 2011, 51 p.

3. Morova A. P. Investments in human capital and social infrastructure. / Sotsiologicheskie issledovaniya. 2011, No. 9, p. 72-77.

4. Panina E.I. Problemy stanovleniya i razvitiya rynochnoy infrastrukturi v usloviyakh perekhodnogo perioda/E.I. Panina. M.: "Graal", 2009, - 340 p.