IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PRIVATE BUSINESS ENTITIES

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu tezisda qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining raqobatbardoshligini ko'tarish, agrar bozor faoliyotini tashkillashtirish va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bo'yicha shakillantirish yakka tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarining turlari yanada agrar bozorga tegishli ishlarni tashkillashtirishning keng tarqalgan turlari shakillantirilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: qishloq xoʻjaligi mahsulotlari, strategiya, funktsional, programma, yakka tadbirkorlik, agrar bozor, raqobat.

Абстрактный. В данной дипломной работе показана устойчивость сельскохозяйственной продукции к конкуренции, проанализированы конфликты аграрного рынка и конкуренция с отдельными хозяйствующими субъектами за сельскохозяйственную продукцию, показаны виды сельскохозяйственной продукции и распространенные виды продукции, относящиеся к аграрному рынку.

Ключевые слова: сельскохозяйственная продукция, стратегия, обучение, программа, частное предпринимательство, аграрный рынок, конкуренция.

Abstract. This thesis shows the resistance of agricultural products to competition, analyzes the agrarian market conflicts and competition with individual economic entities for agricultural products, and shows the types of agricultural products and the common types of products related to the agrarian market.

Key words: agricultural products, strategy, training, program, private entrepreneurship, agrarian market, competition.

The most important indicator of the competitiveness of agricultural products is the stimulation of innovation and aging of the agrarian market. The exportation of agricultural products, the variability of management functions, and the subsequent changes in the structure of management, the appearance of work, and the technology of its implementation are encouraged.

Anything related to agriculture is related to the industries of production and sale of goods.

Improvement of the agrarian market discretion in the sale of agricultural products and compliance with specific promises to the selected content.

The most common types of adaptation of products related to the agricultural market are divided into:

- functional;
- by name;
- by point;
- geographical (by markets);
- to segments.

The functionally formed device adopts classic goals, strategies, and programs of action, and serves the agrarian market [1].

The sales manager recruits and trains top-level sales staff in the agrarian market chain, while the laundry staff liaises with the hands.

The bodies responsible for the task of "market research" ensure the collection of necessary information as an information system of the agrarian market. , receives information about prices, changes in competitors, and more.

The main purpose of the service function of agricultural products is the production of products and the production of large quantities of goods.

Agriculture carries out its function of distribution of products. Agriculture delivers products to where it wants to buy. minimizes the rules of provision of services, and ultimately the agrarian market management department calculates, controls, and analyzes the trade process, prices, profits, reserves of full allocation to the budget, and eliminates trade deficiencies.

A huge segment of the agrarian market is created, which is most suitable for agricultural entities that produce agricultural products with a functionally formed structure, where each agricultural product z performs its function for each agricultural product that performs its function in ensuring standards and quality [2].

The second type of complex change is that the change in agricultural products can be carried out by specific entrepreneur subjects if there are many colors of products or there is a big difference in agrarian market strategies. In this case, the bloody change of division is associated with sufficient knowledge, promising experiences, new traditions, competition, and ways to increase profits.

"Product" washing person is ready to sell one or more types of products in specified quantity, so he can establish an agrarian market regime for a certain product and distribute goods at the advertising fair, set prices, control and produce at the expense of should monitor the successful execution of the action program.

Home drivers are different from each other in different industries, so it is not possible to join the agrarian market all at once. However the direction to create many types of dependent agricultural products can be harmful. In this case, the products produced lose the meaning of their separation. Only the agrarian market departments will die with the separation of their functions. If this product is not suitable, then there may be other sections on the agricultural market [3].

If the groups of producers are not large or the differences between them are not large, a flexible solution for serving the agrarian market can be divided between groups of producers who sell goods and serve them.

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