THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN THE FORMATION OF FOOD RESERVES

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Annotation. The state of development of the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan and the potential of investment in enterprises of the food industry are considered. In particular, the essence of the concept of enterprises of the food industry is revealed and the need for comprehensive consideration from the point of view of enterprises of the food industry, which carry out investment potential and investment activities, which is one of the main economic categories, is based. The definition of investment potential is given and the definitions of different scientists are summed up.

Keywords: food industry enterprises, investment potential, investment resources, financial potential, production potential, labor potential, innovative potential, marketing potential, probable potential, management potential.

Introduction. The agrarian sector is one of the most important sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan, which serves to ensure the stability of Uzbekistan's export potential in foreign trade processes, while being a source of raw materials for the food, processing industry and service sectors of the country's population. In our Country, Farms, peasant (personal assistant) farms and enterprises carrying out agricultural activities operate in the agricultural sector.

Agriculture is considered one of the promising sources of strengthening the export potential of the Republic, while satisfying the demand of the population for food, and the processing industry for raw materials. Republican food exports (2020) accounted for 6.7 percent of total exports. It is estimated that there is a 7-fold yield of grapes, 6-fold the yield of cherries, and 5-fold the yield of nuts compared to raw cotton grown on an acre of land. It should be noted that today the agricultural base is diversifying by increasing high-value fruit and vegetable crops. While these crops are more profitable, they are also a well-paid seasonal source of employment.

Research methodology. According to the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 22, 2021, PQ-58 "on measures to further improve the research, strategic planning and management of reforms in the field of food, further deepening reforms in the field of food in our country, reducing bureaucratic barriers, broad introduction of innovative ideas, developments and advanced information and communication technologies, as well as, a number of tasks have been set to ensure transparency at all stages of food production.

Currently, issues related to the assessment of the investment potential of enterprises of the food industry are considered one of the important tasks on the agenda. In this regard, the study of existing approaches and methods for assessing the investment potential of an enterprise is considered of scientific and practical importance.

Publications in domestic and foreign scientific literature indicate the extraordinary complexity of studying this issue, there are different opinions of scientists on the choice of the final measure of investment potential. Thus, V.Y. According to Katasonov,-" in the most general form, the investment potential can be presented in the form of two main components. The first is formed by the main investment potential of the national economy. It includes opportunities to take advantage of the macroeconomic factors of the economy-natural-geographical, labor resources, production and technological capabilities. The second component is an additional potential that changes in the process of reproduction, which includes all intangible assets acquired by legal entities and individuals"[1].

Some authors [2], [3] propose the use of labor resources, natural resources, and cost indicators as evaluation criteria.

The need to assess the investment potential of enterprises of the food industry is that on the one hand, it allows you to determine the total value of all investment resources of the enterprise and at the same time study the structure and dynamics of the components of investment potential, and on the other hand, it makes it possible to compare the cost of But, at the same time, most economists evaluate the components of investment potential by a system of indicators, since investment potential cannot be assessed by a single indicator, since the variety of properties and characteristics of different types of resources determines the level of economic development.

Analysis and results. Today, the rapid economic development of the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan is explained by the High role of this sector in the country's economy, including in the gross domestic product. On our side, the methods of vertical and horizontal analysis were used in the analysis of economic indicators in this network. Based on the approach presented during the studies, we consider it worthwhile to analyze the indicators based on the coefficient of economic interest. From the Table 1 data below, it can be said that in the studied 2014-2023, the growth of the network of village, forest and fish cells was observed, and the

coefficient of interest was equal to 1.17.

In turn this means that during this period it can be seen that the average GDP interest ratio in the country was also 1.19. Further, it can be seen that the interest factor in the industrial sector in this studied period was 1.22.

This also means that today the village, forest and fish cell network is considered to have a rapid growth rate and an indicator of rapid development and interest in all other large sectors. Taking into account the fact that the increase in the number of permanent residents in the given period has an average coefficient of interest of 1.02, it is the economic indicators of the rural community network that are constantly increasing, and at the same time the employment of the population in this network is a good indicator of course.

Table 1.

The main socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan
INDICATIONS [4]

Years	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2023	Mean coefficient of change of interest
GDP (billion. Soum).	186829,5	255421,9	426641,0	605514,9	896617,9	1066569,0	1,19
Rural forest and fish farming (billion. Soum).	81794,3	115599,2	187425,6	250250,6	345191,7	404648,6	1,17
Volume of industrial products (billion. Soum).	84011,6	111869,4	235340,7	368740,2	553265,0	655821,9	1,22
Transport and communication (billion. Soum).	4195,1	5579,4	8648,6	10303,1	14478,7	17890,1	1,15
Services sector (billion. Soum).	68032,1	97050,0	150889,8	219978,5	366891,0	470286,5	1,21
The volume of construction works (billion. Soum).	20060,4	29413,9	51129,3	88130,3	130790,9	149864,1	1,22
Number of bands in rural forest and fish farming (thousand people)	3528,9	3646,7	3537,2	3499,2	3438,7	4262,64	1,02

At the same time, it should be said that while the average interest factor of the volume of food grown by farms was 1.06, it can be seen that the average interest factor of the volume of food grown by farmers was 1.02, and the average interest factor of the volume of food grown by other organizations carrying out agricultural activities was 1.11 (Table 2). This means that the largest part of the total volume of food products grown in our country today is grown by peasant farms. At the same time, the level of development of farms is slightly lower, and the highest development rate corresponds to the contribution of organizations carrying out agricultural activities, and it can be seen that this figure is equal to the annual average of 11%.

Table 2

Information on the volume of food grown by forms of ownership
(coefficient of variation) **[4]**

	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2023	Mean coefficient of variation
Coefficient of variation of the volume of food products grown in total	1,00	1,01	1,06	1,06	1,12	1,08	1,06
Including:							
Farms	1,00	1,05	1,02	1,06	1,11	1,07	1,06

Peasant farms	1,00	1,09	1,01	0,97	1,00	1,03	1,02
Organizations that carry out agricultural activities	1,00	0,93	1,14	1,14	1,25	1,13	1,11

Conclusion. Measures are required to be implemented within the following priority areas for the development of food industry tobacco in Uzbekistan:

-to modernize the food industry and increase the safety of food, including establishing restrictions on the use of outdated technologies, promoting the introduction of advanced technologies in the processing of food products, ensuring food safety and improving the legal framework for regulating the activities of this industry at the request of the period go;

- improve efficiency through automation of production processes and the introduction of digital technologies;

-the introduction of new and environmentally friendly technologies, for example, the application of new methods in the storage and processing of food;

- ensure the compliance of products with international quality and safety standards;
- constant monitoring of product quality and organization of audit;
- development of food waste processing and reuse technologies;
- use of environmentally friendly technologies and materials in production;
- to release new, innovative and high added value products to the market;
-maintaining health and producing dietary products;
- effective use of domestic raw materials and expansion of their type;
- application of Biotechnology in the production of raw materials;
- optimize product delivery system and improve efficiency;
- improvement of raw material supply chain management;
- training of skilled labor and regular improvement of their qualifications;
- use of special programs and assistance for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises;
- research new markets for food exports and develop strategies to access them;
- creation and development of national food brands;

Today, the rapid economic development of the food sector is explained by the fact that the role of this industry in the country's economy is increasing, including its share in the gross domestic product. In our opinion, the above-mentioned directions will help to develop the food industry in a stable and innovative way, and at the same time. in the analysis of economic indicators in this network, the use of the horizontal analysis method, carried out on our side, makes it possible to have a high result and a clear picture.

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