



INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL NETWORK AND THEIR ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

This article describes indicators of sustainable development of the agricultural sector and issues of their evaluation.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture, industry, sustainable development, volume of agricultural products, growth rate.

INTRODUCTION

The economic crises and political conflicts of recent years confirmed the need to develop and implement the concept of sustainable development in contrast to the modern unsustainable economic model. Interest in the topic of management of sustainable development of regions, sectors and individual organizations has not decreased for twenty years. Because human resources are limited, their current use should not harm the lifestyle of future generations. There are problems of sustainable development and social responsibility in agricultural sectors. During the period of reforms in this field of activity, stable relations between enterprises of related industries disappeared. This has led to inefficient use of arable land, a unique resource of the country, and an increase in the number of middlemen in the value chain. It was also manifested in the decrease of labor productivity in the field of agricultural production, the increase in the price of domestic products of the agricultural and processing industry. The concept of sustainable development of networks is compared with the paradigm of industrial competitiveness. The two mentioned directions of development of economic objects are different.

It reveals the main role of the system of indicators in the general model of sustainable development of the agricultural network complex and the structural dependence of indicators on determining the criteria of sustainable development. There is a classification of criteria for sustainable development of the agricultural network complex. In order to select optimal indicators of the state of the agricultural network, research and assessment objects are determined in the model of sustainable development. The formation of goals and indicators of the sustainable development of the agricultural network is carried out by applying the decomposition method, which allows to distinguish the ideological, strategic and practical levels of the hierarchy of tasks.

The quality of life of the population involved in the agricultural sector remains extremely low. Evaluating the consumption characteristics of food products requires careful consideration. Many problems related to the health of the elderly population and children's diseases are related to the low quality of food products and raw materials. This is due to the change in

technology in the struggle for the expansion of trade markets, which requires an increase in the shelf life of products.

The concept of sustainable development is based on the definition proposed in the report of the UN International Commission on Environment and Development "Our Common Future" [1]. Here, the term "sustainable development" is defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without endangering them." It is manifested by the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

This formula is used as the main basis in many countries of the world. Scientists and research groups are trying to create a universal system of criteria or indicators that allow describing the state of sustainable development of a country, region or company within the projects of large economic institutions. The question of the universality of such indicators and the possibility of their application to different countries or economic sectors, including the agricultural sector, remains open. Differences in the level of economic development of these countries, regions and enterprises, the diversity of cultures and religions, are connected with the differences in the mentality of the population, which form the uniqueness of the attitude to this idea.

The topic of sustainable development of the agricultural network was expressed in the scientific and practical literature in the early 80s of the last century. At the same time, many authors consider the agricultural complex only within the framework of crop and animal husbandry. Taking into account the harmony of biophysical, techno-economic and socio-political aspects from the perspective of the concept of sustainable development of the agricultural network and seeing the agricultural network as a set of interconnected networks Ribbing is important. This is the 1st agricultural production within the national economy; Group 2 industries producing means of production for agriculture, its material and technical support and production services; Group 3 is typical of industries and sectors providing processing and transportation of agricultural products to the final consumer, food industry, light industry, transport, storage and sales enterprises [2].

Indicators of sustainable development are aimed at a comparative analysis of the parameters of the studied object (country, region, industry and enterprise economy) with desired or planned parameters under various criteria. The selection of such criteria and the determination of real parameters at the state level are determined by special state programs for sustainable development, and at the corporate level by the business development strategy. Deviations of sustainable development indicators from planned points indicate weaknesses in economic, environmental or social development or weak links between activities aimed at achieving sustainable development.

The problem of selecting indicators for assessing the compliance of the agricultural network with the established criteria of sustainable development requires the use of a systematic approach, taking into account the goals and tasks that need to be solved by the state, region, company and citizen. As a method of system analysis used to formulate goals, problems, strategies, and solutions, decomposition allows for separation of levels of the hierarchy of tasks, such as ideological, strategic, and practical.

It is necessary to distinguish between the characteristics of the variables used as indicators of sustainable development and the further systematization of indicators that can be used to assess the compliance of the agricultural sector with the established criteria of sustainable development.

The presented types of indicators correspond to the macro-, meso- and micro levels of sustainable development. It also takes into account the structure of the agricultural network, which allows to take into account some characteristics of the studied objects. It also allows you to clearly observe positive or negative trends in the hierarchical structure of processes. Formation of sustainable development indices and determination of their control values can be done in several ways.

The first method is the "Top-down" method. It includes presenting the concept of sustainable development in the form of global goals (usually defined at the federal level). Achieving this will be ensured by strategies at the regional level. Task lists and standard indicators are determined at the regional and local level.

The second method is the "bottom-up" method. A set of indicators is created on the basis of available data, statistical data, research and survey results, which, according to the results of generalization, give an idea of the state of the object of study, the processes taking place in the system. The level of learning and performance of certain tasks is taken into account. The first method is preferable because it prevents the disparity of economic activity at the national and regional levels and directs regions to transition from inertial development strategies to multivariate innovative strategies. This seems especially important given the seasonal nature. However, achieving a number of indicators may be impossible at the local - business level. The advantage of the second method is the use of available statistical data, although in some cases the assessment of the implementation of the concept of sustainable development is incomplete, comparing the indicators by regions and sectors of the agricultural network. not

Based on these, indicators of sustainable development of the agricultural sector are classified as follows (Table 1).

Table 1. Classification of indicators of sustainable development of the agricultural sector [3]

Indicator type	Indicator limits	Field of application
Territorial	Indigenous	- land level: studies based on land areas used in agriculture - local level: studies based on local geographical divisions (city, district and cluster) - level of entrepreneurship: research at the level of an economic entity
	Regional	- research at the level of official regional division (state and region).
	National	- research at the state level
Normative	Ecological aspects	- agricultural production - agricultural production industries - processing industry and distribution
	Economic aspects	- agricultural production - agricultural production industries - processing industry and distribution
	Social aspects	- agricultural production



		- agricultural production industries - processing industry and distribution
Temporarily	Short term	- regional indicator studies - study of normative indicators
	Medium term	- regional indicator studies - study of normative indicators
	A long time	- regional indicator studies - study of normative indicators

According to Table 1, sustainable development of the agricultural sector is one of the most urgent tasks of regional development. Unfortunately, currently there is no unified methodological and methodological basis for research on sustainable development, as well as regional assessment systems based on local characteristics of the economy and management. The experience of many economically developed countries shows the need to introduce national programs on sustainable development at the level of regions and economic sectors.

Sustainable development indicators show the state of the agricultural sector as an integrated system, reflect the results of the implementation of national and regional programs and, if neglected, can jeopardize the effectiveness of sustainable development programs. allows to identify areas. Only then, indicators of the sustainable development of the agricultural sector become a management tool that provides the necessary information to the consumer (the state, local government bodies, entrepreneurs, etc.) and allows them to make decisions based on a set of factors. The customer for the development of the system of indicators of sustainable development should be the state, because the main problem is the attitude of the state to the living and future generations.

The conclusion is that decision-making authorities based on statistical data, public figures who actively use data from social surveys and social networks as a source of information, and business entities that make decisions based on financial and economic indicators of business activity are have different opinions about it. Their activity affects the sustainable development of the agricultural sector. The formalization of these indicators and the methodology of their use should contribute to the adoption of uniform standards for the assessment of sustainable development, which are equally accepted by all participants of the system.

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