WIRTSCHAFTLICHE UNTERSTÜTZUNG FÜR DIE VERBESSERUNG DES SYSTEMS DES BIOLOGISCHEN SCHUTZES IN DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT

Erkhanova Malochat Absaitovna
Im Bereich Ernährung und Landwirtschaft strategische Entwicklung und Forschungsdoktorand des International Center

Zusammenfassung: Die steigende Nachfrage der Bevölkerung unseres Landes nach hochwertigen Lebensmitteln und der Industrie nach Rohstoffen, die Aufgaben zur Steigerung des Exportpotentials des Agrarnetzwerks, drängen auf die Suche nach neuen Quellen zur Steigerung der Produktion landwirtschaftlicher Produkte**.**

Schlüsselwörter: Entstehung und Entwicklung, Erhaltung, Interessen von Biolaboranten

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF BIOLOGICAL PROTECTION IN AGRICULTURE

Erkhanova Malokhat Absaitovna
In the field of food and agriculture strategic development and research doctoral student of the International Center

Abstract: The increasing demand of the population of our country for quality food, and the industry for raw materials, the tasks of increasing the export potential of the agrarian network, are pressing the search for new sources of increasing the production of agricultural products.

Keywords: emergence and development, preservation, interests of biolaborators

One of the important sources of is the preservation of the grown crop in quantity and quality. Because insects not only reduce the amount of harvest, but also sharply reduce the quality of the grown producttirib, which leads to a decrease in its market competitiveness. Products grown in the fields contaminated with pests can remain without completely meeting the requirements of the world market, and can also be sold in the domestic market at low prices.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to radically improve the quarantine and protection system of plants in the Republic" dated 15 July 2021 PF-6262 further improvement of the management system of quarantine and protection of plants, ensuring phytosanitary and food security, the delivery of mineral fertilizers and chemicals and the transfer of the service system to the, attention is paid to improving the quality of mineral fertilizers and agrochemical services. As a result, the agency for Plant Quarantine and protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the state Plant Quarantine under the Cabinet of Ministers.

The new organizational structure in the system of plant protection is a consistent step towards improving the system of plant protection, while modern agriculture remains.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to ensure more effective organization of the process of acquisition of rights over land parcels and other immovable property as part of the South Caucasus pipeline expansion project more. The income of farmers and farmers is determined by productivity in a certain sense. Along with several different agrotechnical measures in increasing productivity, the measure of plant protection in biological method is also significant. Especially this method has a priority in the process of producing organic agricultural products. One of the main conditions for the emergence and development of any form of economic activity in a particular socio-economic system is determined by the degree of its effectiveness.

Among the foreign researchers on the problems of increasing the economic efficiency of biological protection of plants, V.A.Cherkasov, Sh.M.Grinberg A.P.Tverdyukov, P.V.Nikonov, N.P.Yushenko, N.R.Goncharov, A.O.Sagitov, S.S.Berfield, P.J.Sharpe, D.G.Bottrell, L.R.Beard, S.A.It has its own expression in the scientific work of Temerak and others.

He is one of the scientists of Agrarian economists in Uzbekistan.X.Khusanov, N.Courtesy, K.A.Chariev, I.Q.Rajabov, A.Toshboev and others considered some general and theoretical aspects of the problem in his scientific works.

In the direction of improvement of the organizational and economic basis of the chemical method in plant protection, the scientists were asked.A.Hasanjanov, Yu.I.Sizova, M.A.Sagatova, X.Asilov, B.O.Mo ' minovs have carried out scientific research.

From scientists on the technological and, in part, economic efficiency of the same biological method in the protection of plants, B.A.Suleyman, B.S.Baltaev, X.X.Kimsanboev, A.R.Anorbaev, S.N. Alimukhammedov, A. Sh. Shamuratov and others conducted scientific research.

At the same time, in the conditions of modernization and diversification of the economy of the agrarian sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is urgent to improve the scientific and methodological aspects of this sector due to insufficient research on the evaluation and increase of the economic efficiency of the biological method in ensuring that all agricultural products grown in the.

MAIN PART:

The main purpose of protecting agricultural crops from pests and diseases is also aimed at preserving the crop that is lost due to pests. During the period of Science and technology development, the development of high-level technologies for plant protection, the need for their wide application in practice, remains relevant even on a global scale. Bunda uses a variety of methods in managing the number of pests and

diseases. In particular, chemical protection measures are extremely effective agrotechnical measures. However, with the advent of Bugun, the fact that such methods of struggle have a negative impact on the health of the environment and mankind, as well as the emergence of many environmental problems, has reduced the socio-economic significance of this method.

As a result of evolutionary changes in the action of chemical agents used against pests and diseases in the use of chemical methods, resistant populations of harmful organisms are formed in nature. At the same time, a violation of the biological chain balance has a negative impact on bioengineering.

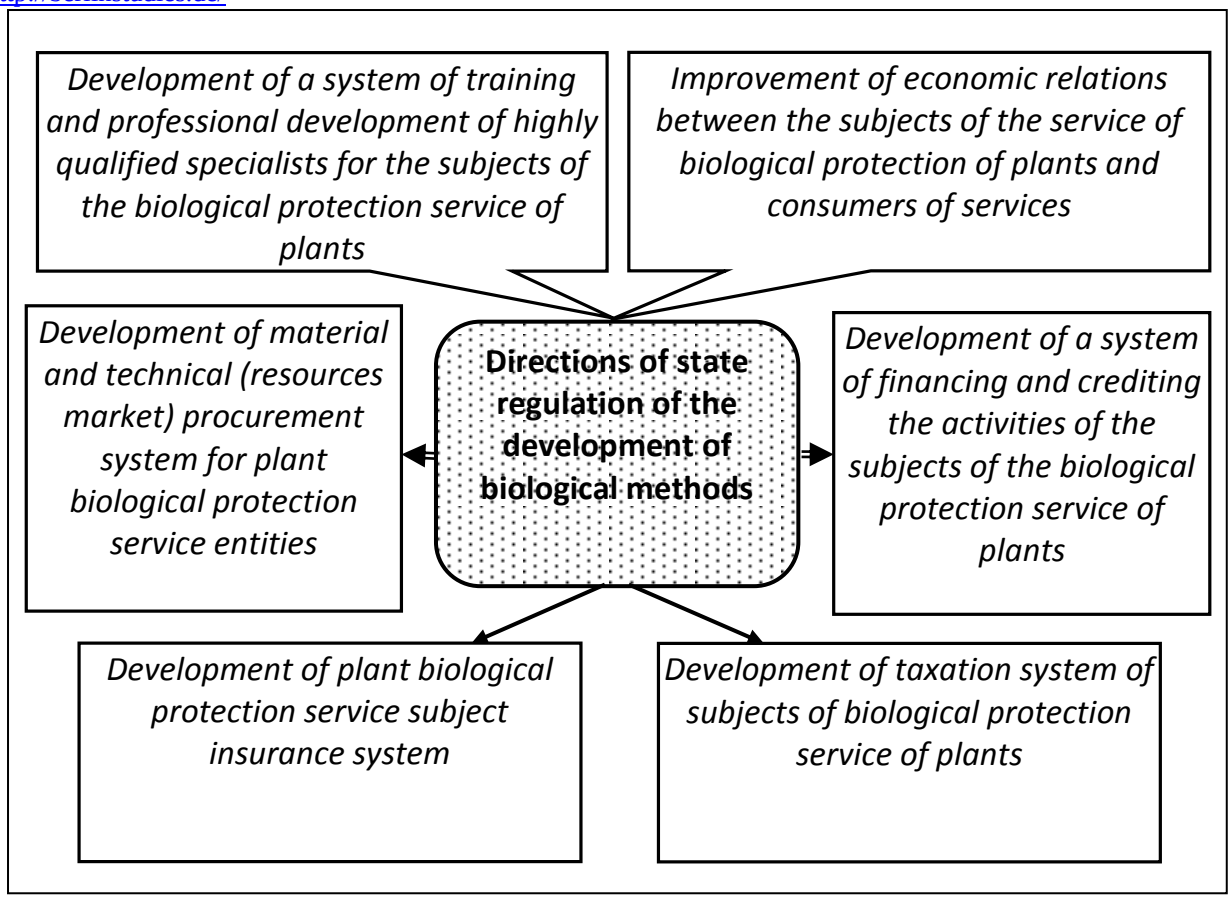
Due to the negative effects on the fauna and flora of the Bunda, there is a disruption of the natural balance, as a result of which there is a sharp increase in the number or decrease in the number of useful species of some harmful weeds, pests and diseases, and their interaction is disturbed. The continuation of such a situation can lead to the fact that in the future there will be great difficulties in the cultivation of agricultural products and the implementation of the fundraiser, the problem of food shortages.

Therefore, today the importance is attached to the use of environmentally friendly methods in the fight against pests and diseases in developed countries. In this regard, the use of a harmonized system of combating pests and diseases shows its high efficiency. In particular, the large-scale use of the method of biological struggle allows to prevent environmental pollution, strengthen the health of people and grow environmentally friendly products. However, there are not so many countries that use biological combat measures in the cultivation of agricultural products around the world and use them widely. Therefore, the issue of developing methods of biological struggle, measures and on this basis the management of the number of pests and diseases is becoming more relevant.

In addition, the growing demand for products in the world market is one of the main indicators of this. Every year the number of biolaborators is increasing, they are provided with additional equipment, and the volume of biomass grown in them is increasing.

At present, the area used in biomass products in our Republic has increased by 2.6 million hectares, the quality of the crop being grown and its volume is also increasing. The results of the research carried out by scientists in the field of biological protection of plants are used in the field of Agriculture of the Republic and give its positive results. The state has created wide opportunities for the development of this sphere, and comprehensive support is being provided.

At the same time, it should be noted that for the sustainable development of the system of biological protection of plants, it is necessary to expand favorable economic, organizational and legal conditions for the wide range of activities of Economic Conduct and various forms of ownership in the field. The promotion of the development of a system of biological protection of plants in agriculture is desirable to be carried out through the coordination capacities of the state (Figure 1).



1-picture. Directions of state regulation of the rivorization of the biological protection system of plants

The development of a system of procurement of material and technical (development of the markets of the necessary material and technical resources) for the subjects of the biological protection service of plants is carried out through the introduction of new technological equipment or equipment from abroad for biolaboratoriums and the introduction of a number of other facilities.

The growing need for the cultivation of environmentally friendly products in agriculture all over the world and due to a number of other reasons, the demand for a wide development of the system of biological protection of plants is also increasing. To achieve this, it is important to introduce a wide range of new methods of biological protection of plants in agriculture, as well as to increase the assortment of useful species of insects and, in general, biomass. However, from the results of the research carried out, it became clear that the economic implications of the development of a system of biological protection of plants in agriculture today are not sufficiently worked out.

The economic supports for the development of a system of biological protection of plants, including the creation of effective financing and lending systems of biolaboratories and biofabrics. In particular, to allocate credit to them for the development of biolaboratoriums of various forms of ownership, to issue tax canicles in the early stages of their activities;

- strengthening the material and technical base of biolaboratoriums, facilitating the introduction of improved lines in the distribution of biological protection agents;

- it is necessary to encourage biolaborators in every way their interest in the production of quality products, increasing its assortment and volume, as well as increasing the income.

In financing and lending of the subjects of the biological protection system of agricultural plants, the source of funds can be the funds of private entities, bank loans, local funds and sponsors.

Bunda loans issued by banks, the duration of their repayment, the percentage of payment play a key role. Although a number of specialized banks have been established in our country to finance and credit the agricultural network, there are very few cases of allocation of loans to enterprises of the system of biological protection of plants, in particular to biolaborators. There are a number of reasons for this, including the following::

- low level of guarantee of Return of commercial loans of banks by biolaborators;

- seasonal processes of production and sale of products in biolaboratoriums (only from may to August of each year);

- high risk of non-return of loans due to the fact that the biomass produced in the biolaboratoriums is associated with the biological process;

- high debts of accounts receivable in biolaboratoriums due to the fact that payments to biomass supplied to farmer farms in most cases are not made on time;

- allocated loans also cause a certain degree of high interest rates (commercial loans by banks are also short-term (1-3 years), interest rates of the master are from 16 percent to 22 percent, the amount of collateral is 120% of the loan amount) and so on.

Therefore, the lending of biolaborators is a great risk to commercial banks, in this regard, it is desirable to guarantee partial and complete repayment and repayment of bank loans from the account of the target savings established by the state under the relevant ministries (Figure 2).

This is also confirmed by the experience of developing countries. In Japan, for example, there are two types of credit. The first is a loan for agricultural development (with a term of 5-15 years) with the granting of subsidies by the government, whose interest is partially covered, and the second is an interest - free loan for agricultural and service enterprises (with a short term of up to 7 years), which is issued for business development in agriculture (with a full state coverage).

Or plantations in agriculture through partial repayment of the loan interest through the provision of subsidies by the state

Incentive direction	**Activities to be carried out**	**Result of events**

Improving the system of financing and lending	- state guarantee of partial and complete repayment and repayment of bank loans for Plant Protection subjects; - provision of subsidies and subsidies from the state budget to biolaboratoriums in hard-to-reach areas; -to create a favorable economic environment for attracting investments in the industry; - development of a system of biological protection of plantstirishga development and implementation of a set of economic activities that stimulate the attraction of domestic and foreign investments; - adoption of a special state program to improve the scientific supply of Sakhani and support the acceleration of innovation processes.	Biolaboratoriums on the material and technical base is strengthened and the volume, type and quality of biomass is increased.
Improvement of taxation system	- - the introduction of a different tax rate in relation to biolaborators, that is, the use of a method of taxation regression when determining the Income Tax-an increase in the amount of income, in proportion to it or, accordingly, a decrease in the amount of tax; - - exemption from customs duties for technical means, parts, equipment imported from foreign countries in order to strengthen and regularly update the material and technical base of biopharmaceuticals and biolaboratoriums, as well as to grant tax benefits for a certain period, for example, one year; - - temporary exemption from income tax or income tax(introduction of tax holidays); - - special incentives for reducing the tax base; - - the development of the production of profitstirishga The oriented part of the tax exemption vs.	The financial stability of Biolab ratories improves and their income increases, the incentive for their rapid development increases.

Improvement of insurance system	- - insurance for damage that is likely to occur and non-fulfillment of the terms of the contract. - - introduction of non-traditional types of insurance in biological protection, including biolaboratorium liability insurance for the quality of biomass. - - to carry out propaganda and propaganda work by insurance employees and mass media in the insurance of information agencies; - - formation of a competitive environment in the industry through the development of activities of non-governmental insurance institutions in the insurance of biolaborators.	The risk of risks in the field is reduced, biolaboratoriums develop steadily.

2-picture. Ways of economic stimulation of the development of a system of biological protection of plants

- Taking into account the high risks in the system of protecting plants in biological way in the Republic, one of the methods of economic promotion of the development of this sphere is the improvement of this insurance system.
- The results of the study showed that some of the newly established bilaboratoriums have been stopping their activities for a long time without any activity. This is caused by the inability to timely charge the fee from the farms for the services rendered, the lack of good organization of work and low qualification of personnel. In such cases, the importance of using insurance services is further increased.
- It is an object of insurance of biolaborators, property and basic means; it is the biomass that is delivered. The main means are insured on a voluntary basis, the costs of their restoration are covered by the insurance company when they leave work in connection with natural-climatic conditions and other disasters.
- In our opinion, it is worthwhile to carry out insurance in the activities of biolaborators on the basis of the following:
- - insurance of economic losses that are likely to be incurred by consumers for various reasons;
- - insurance of non-fulfillment of the terms of contracts concluded with consumers.
- In the insurance of economic damage, which is likely to be caused to biolaborators, the volume of products delivered by the biolaborator to the customer is insured. Because biomass products live, the probability of their death under external influence (for example, an increase in air temperature, a decrease in humidity, etc.) is relatively high. The amount of the amount insured and the percentage of the

insurance fee paid are determined by mutual agreement with the insurance organization.

- When insuring the non-fulfillment of contracts, the amount of the contract concluded by the biolaboratoriums with the customers at the beginning of the year is insured. The amount of the insured amount is carried out in the order indicated above. Such insurance, first of all, provides for the coverage of damage caused to the user as a result of non-delivery of biomass and guarantees of the quality of servicelasa, and secondly, reduces the risk of the customer not fulfilling the terms of the contract or not being able to pay.
- In the insurance of the system of biological protection of plants, it is desirable to carry out activities in the following directions, including:
- - introduction of non-traditional types of insurance in the system of biological protection of plants, including biolaboratorium liability insurance for the quality of biomass products;
- - wider involvement of bilaboratoriums in insurance, carrying out propaganda and propaganda work among them by insurance employees as well as the mass media;
- - in order to form a competitive environment in the insurance market of the agrarian sector of the Republic and to develop the insurance process in biolaboratoriums, it is also desirable to establish non-governmental insurance institutions.
- It is known that the document that legally regulates the organizational and economic relations between biolaboratories, biofabrics and farmer farms, which are their main consumers, is this agreement. It is important that the contract is fair and on the basis of mutual benefit for both parties, as well as timely fulfillment of the obligations established by the parties to it.
- However, in recent years, there have been cases of non-fulfillment of contracts concluded between agricultural producers and biolaboratoriums. Bunda said that poor quality services rendered by biolaborators are the main causes of evazi mexanizm's poor performance, which determines the damage and material responsibility to the farm and links it with the final results.
- In this regard, it is necessary to ensure that there is such a high level of performance between them, so that the biolaboratoriums feel full responsibility and are interested in providing quality services, achieving high results for the farm.
- Hence, the effective functioning of biolaboratoriums and farmer farms in many respects depends on the implementation of contractual relations between them on a clear, substantive basis. But the analysis showed that in most cases, the contract is not completed on time and completely. Contracts are of a general nature, the content is shallow, the characteristics of the biological method are not taken into account, the rights and obligations of the parties are not sufficiently fully covered, in case of breach of the contract, administrative responsibility is not established in Real.
- In most cases, the interests of biolaborators in contracts are poured in a column, rather than in the interests of the customer, the obligations of which only belong to the customer, or vice versa. Therefore, in the conclusion and execution of

contracts: mutual agreement and freedom; accuracy of content; features and conditions to be taken into account in Real terms; equality of interests of the parties; responsibility of the parties shall be reflected in the contract.

- Analysis of contracts concluded between biolaborators and farmer farms showed the following shortcomings:
- - contracts are shallow in content, and in many respects only one side is in the interest of biolaborators or farmers;
- - the contract is concluded in a general way, covering all the work that the district Plant Protection detachment performs, and it is not Real within the framework of the work that the biolaborator does;
- - the procedures for fines or other measures that determine the responsibility of the biolaborator in case of non-delivery or delay in the timely, necessary volume and quality of biomass products are not clearly indicated;
- - no linkage of biolaboratoriums with the final results of the activities of farmer Farms is provided.
- Taking into account the above, in our opinion, the following amendments and additions to the contracts should be introduced:
- - the contract requires that the term, size and schedule of delivery of biomass by the biolaborator be specified in detail and that the price list for each type of biomass (poachon, trichogram, Hexagon, etc.) be attached to the contract;
- - at the same time, provide for the allocation of financial incentives to employees of biolaboratoriums, the system of determining the results of the "customer" in accordance with the final results;
- - in cases where the biolaborators did not fulfill the terms of the contract at the appointed time, the biolaborator is obliged to pay a fine to the "customer"for each late day of delivery;
- - if the "customer" can not provide the biolaborators with the appropriate volume of work, for example, the fields necessary for the disposal of biomass, the damage caused by it (the cost of the work of the amount that can be done on the days when the job is being idle), then pay for it;
- In the event that after the delivery of the product to the" customer", the payment is delayed beyond the specified period, it is necessary to pay a fine to the biolaborator for each delayed day.

Also, although there are a number of complexities for the parties, such a situation is also desirable to be taken into account in the agreements concluded between the parties, when the yield of crops in agricultural enterprises exceeds the planned ones (perennial average indicators). The complexity of this issue is that the issue of determining the contribution of biolaborators in the increase in crop yields is much more complicated.

However, if the yield of agricultural crops is established or is higher than planned, it is recommended that the issue of incentive from the profit received on the account of the harvest, which was saved as a result of biousul, should be reflected in the contracts as one of the promising economic institutions. This will ensure an effective work organization on both sides, in particular, it will serve to increase the

responsibility, material and spiritual incentive of the subjects providing biological protection services in the performance of their duties.
One of the important areas in the development of the bilingual services system is the issue of determining the cost of biomass in biolaboratories in terms of object sizes for the parties.
It is recommended that one unit (1 kg of trichogram or 1000 units of gold bullion and Poxon) be calculated by biolaborators, the initial contractual estimates of the production and sale of biomass by the following formula (Table 1):.

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In the insurance of the system of biological protection of plants, it is desirable to carry out activities in the following directions, including:

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ШБ = Иа + Ё + А + Ж т + М + Т + У х + Ф

In here:

Иа - along with salary, surcharges and deductions;

Ё - consumption of fuel (gas, electricity);

А - depreciation deductions (building, construction, equipment);

Жт - current repair costs;

М - material costs;

Т - transportation costs;

Ух - general production costs;

Дх - period costs;

Ф - normative profit;

In determining the basic salary by definition, the production of biomass is based on the norms of the production of shifts in technological cards.

CONCLUSION:

The economic impact of the development of a plant biological protection system necessitates the creation of effective financing and lending systems for biolaborator and biofabrication, including biofabrication. In particular, in the development of biolaborators of various forms of ownership, it should consist of allocation of credit to them, issuance of tax canicles in the initial periods of their activities, strengthening the material and technical base of biolaborators, facilitating the introduction of simplified lines in the distribution of biological protection agents, promoting biolaborators in all aspects of their interest in the production of quality In financing and lending of the subjects of the biological protection system of agricultural plants, the source of funds can be the funds of private entities, bank loans, local funds and sponsors.

Since there is not a single scientifically based procedure for calculating the cost of forming the structure of the cost of biomass production by enterprises of biological methodological protection system of plants in agriculture, a scientifically based procedure for calculating the cost of production and sale of biomass in biolaboratoriums should be developed. The introduction of this procedure into practice will lead to an artificial increase in the prices of biomass production by the biolaborators and the elimination of computational situations and a decrease in the cost of biomass by 15-20 percent.

The provision of services on biological and chemical methods of protection of agricultural crops from pests and diseases mainly to farmer farms specializing in cotton and grain growing (peasant farms, population farms and greenhouses are neglected) does not allow to fully cover the affected areas. For this reason, it is worthwhile to establish associations with the aim of coordinating services for the protection of plants with full coverage of the areas of all agricultural enterprises in the regions.

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