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ISSUES OF DEVELOPING AGRARIAN RELATIONS AND AGRIBUSINESS IN THE CONDITIONS OF A GREEN ECONOMY

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A R T I C L E I N F O.

Keywords: Green economy, agribusiness, agrarian relations, competitiveness, development strategies, technologies, diversification, environmental innovations, market analysis.

Abstract

This article analyzes the development of agrarian relations and agribusiness in the context of a green economy, strategies for enhancing competitiveness, and factors influencing the successful development of agribusiness. It examines the economic significance of the agrarian sector and its impact on social and environmental changes. Additionally, the article highlights strategies, innovations, and technologies used to increase competitiveness in agribusiness.

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Introduction: The conceptual foundations for developing the agrarian sector within the framework of a "green economy" began to take shape in the late 20th century, with a primary focus on the rational use of natural resources in agriculture. Modern concepts in this field are distinguished by their dedication to developing specific sectors or branches of agriculture, such as landscape farming, precision agriculture, biologized farming, and organic agriculture. The idea of introducing "green technologies" into the agrarian sector is particularly relevant to organic agriculture.

The strategy for transitioning to organic product production in agriculture can be implemented in the following directions:

1. Long-term sustainable development of the food sector in agriculture, increasing production volumes despite the continuous reduction of land and water resources and the deterioration of the agrarian sector's ecological system.
2. Sustainable development of the food sector under conditions of limited resources, ensuring that production growth rates exceed the rates of land and water resource consumption and the deterioration of the agrarian sector's ecological system. The choice of direction depends on the level of development of a country's agricultural system, its socio-economic conditions, and natural circumstances.

Global practices show that the main challenge in introducing organic production in agriculture is creating conditions where the application of "green technologies" in the agro-industrial complex is profitable for businesses. Achieving this goal requires collaboration among the state, private investors, and consumers. The state should play a leading role in developing organic agriculture. To promote the sector's development, targeted programs should include measures such as preferential lending and tax incentives.

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"Greening" agriculture leads to advantages such as increased farmer profitability and productivity, macroeconomic benefits from agriculture, adaptation to climate change, and the development of ecosystem services. Strategic reforms and investments aimed at greening agriculture enable the implementation of the following measures:

- Diversification of the economic system;
- Reducing poverty levels and creating high-productivity "green" jobs by improving yields;
- Ensuring sustainable food security;
- Significantly reducing economic and environmental costs associated with current industrial agriculture practices.

Research Methods: The study utilized statistical observation methods of agribusiness activities. Production data from manufacturers were analyzed and compared over a specific period. The results were evaluated using quantitative analysis methods, and their change dynamics and impact on economic activities were forecasted for the medium term. Based on this, relevant conclusions and recommendations were developed. Additionally, economic-statistical, comparative analysis, logical reasoning, and monographic observation methods were employed during the research process.

Agrarian Relations and Agribusiness: Agrarian relations and agribusiness occupy a significant place in the modern economy. These two concepts are closely interconnected, and their interaction and development impact the agricultural sector, economic stability, and social well-being of society. Agrarian relations form the primary mechanism for managing agricultural and land resource use within the economic system, as well as land ownership and social relations. Agribusiness encompasses production, processing, distribution, and sales processes within the framework of these relations.

The study of agrarian relations includes land ownership, land use rights, agricultural product production, and related socio-economic relations. The formation and development of agrarian relations are not only tied to changes in the agricultural sector but are also closely linked to state policies, economic reforms, and social demands. Agribusiness, in addition to controlling production processes, involves high-level market competition, the adoption of innovations, effective management, and the development of marketing strategies.

The development of agribusiness not only drives economic growth but also creates new job opportunities, improves population welfare, and contributes to environmental sustainability. This article elaborates on the unique characteristics of agrarian relations and agribusiness, their development factors, and their role in society. These fields complement each other, enabling more efficient and sustainable production processes. The future of agrarian relations and agribusiness will depend on new trends in the global economy, technological advancements, and increasing environmental demands. These changes will necessitate strengthening the agrarian sector, introducing innovations, and managing resources effectively.

This topic is significant not only from an economic perspective but also from social and environmental viewpoints. Furthermore, the state's participation and role in developing agrarian relations and agribusiness are crucial. State policies, approaches to the private sector, and market management systems determine the sector's successful development. Fostering a conscious approach to managing agricultural and land resources among the population is also vital. Thus, this article systematically examines agrarian relations and agribusiness, highlighting the main directions for their development and offering practical recommendations for implementation.

Agrarian Relations: Agrarian relations encompass all economic relations related to agricultural production. These relations involve land resource management, land ownership, production and consumption processes, and their governance mechanisms. Agrarian relations facilitate the integration of land and other natural resources into the economic system, enabling efficient resource allocation and

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utilization. Their development is influenced not only by economic factors but also by social, political, and environmental aspects.

The evolution and formation of agrarian relations have historically varied across different periods and countries. Initially, agrarian relations were based on free labor and land ownership, later becoming more complex through the social and economic distribution of land. Historically, agrarian relations have encompassed land ownership rights, land use, and production processes. Their modern form requires managing land ownership and usage rights, as well as the interconnectedness of agricultural sectors.

Agrarian relations primarily cover three key areas:

1. Land Relations: Land relations form the foundation of agrarian relations, establishing land ownership rights, usage, and management procedures. These relations shape interactions between landowners, producers, and workers. Their development depends on state policies, agrarian reforms, and changes in land ownership rights. In Uzbekistan, for instance, land relations are closely tied to the transition from state-controlled land to market-based principles and reforms aimed at modernizing agriculture.
2. Farmer Households and Production: Farmer households are a critical component of agrarian relations, including small and medium-scale farmers as well as large agricultural enterprises. Farmers perform essential functions such as efficient land resource use, organizing production processes, and selling products in the market. Farmer households influence land use efficiency, production technologies, capital supply, and market system development. The economic and legal status of farmers plays a significant role in shaping agrarian relations.
3. Socio-Economic Relations: Agrarian relations also encompass socio-economic interactions between rural populations, farmers, workers, and the state. In Uzbekistan's rural areas, agrarian relations serve as a source of income for the population, while issues such as wages, social security, and rights protection remain relevant for landowners and workers. The development of these relations is directly tied to the state's agrarian policies and agricultural reforms.

Another critical aspect of agrarian relations is market relations. The interactions between producers and consumers in the agricultural product market, along with trade and pricing systems, play a significant role in their development. Market development and free competition ensure the efficient organization of agricultural production and sales processes. Today, the interaction between global and domestic markets further complicates agrarian relations, requiring new approaches as buyer-producer interactions become more intricate.

Factors influencing the development of agrarian relations include technology and infrastructure. The introduction of new technologies, innovative solutions, and scientific research enhances agricultural efficiency. Additionally, essential infrastructure such as transportation networks, water resource management systems, and storage facilities ensures the effective functioning of agrarian relations. The state plays a crucial role in ensuring their efficiency by implementing agrarian reforms, regulating land management systems, supporting farmers, and managing markets effectively. Environmental considerations are also vital, as the ecological aspects of land and natural resource use must be taken into account.

Overall, agrarian relations are dynamic and relevant from economic, social, and environmental perspectives. When managed effectively, they create opportunities to improve living conditions in rural areas and achieve sustainable development.

Agribusiness: Agribusiness is a complex system encompassing production, processing, distribution, and sales processes in the agricultural sector. It includes farmer households, agro-industrial enterprises, trade, logistics, finance, and marketing. The core concepts of agribusiness involve its economic system, market relations, production processes, and governance mechanisms. Understanding and successfully

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developing agribusiness requires a detailed examination of its key elements and its economic and social impacts.

The structure of agribusiness consists of four main areas: production, processing, distribution, and sales. Each area has unique characteristics and is closely interconnected.

1. Production: The first and most critical stage of agribusiness is production. Farmer households, agro-technological companies, and agricultural enterprises produce agricultural products. The production process includes land resource management, crop planting, irrigation, pesticide and fertilizer application, harvesting, and storage. The adoption of new technologies and innovations increases production efficiency and reduces costs.
2. Processing: The processing stage involves post-production processes, preparing agricultural products for sale and adapting them to continuous production processes. Examples include meat processing, converting milk into cheese or yogurt, and turning grains into flour or cereals. The processing sector not only increases product value but also creates new jobs and generates economic benefits.
3. Distribution: The distribution stage ensures the delivery of products from producers to consumers. Distributors, retailers, and logistics companies play a key role in this stage. Expanding product networks and optimizing distribution systems enhance agribusiness efficiency. Timely and high-quality product delivery is critical to meeting consumer demands.
4. Sales and Marketing: The final stage of agribusiness involves sales and marketing. Market research to identify demands, product advertising, pricing strategies, and establishing relationships with retailers are essential. The success of agribusiness depends on understanding the market and meeting its needs. Marketing approaches present products to consumers, generate interest, and target different market segments. One of the primary characteristics of agribusiness is its multi-sectoral nature and the need for extensive collaboration.

Factors Influencing Agribusiness Development: The successful development of agribusiness depends on numerous factors, including social, economic, political, and environmental aspects. Each factor plays a critical role in ensuring the sector's efficiency and sustainability. A thorough analysis of these factors provides a better understanding of agribusiness's future potential. Below, we elaborate on the main factors influencing agribusiness development:

1. Climate Conditions and Natural Resources: Natural resources and climate conditions are among the most significant factors affecting agribusiness development.
2. Technologies and Innovations: Technologies and innovations are crucial for agribusiness development.
3. Financial Resources and Investments: Financial resources and investments are vital for agribusiness development.
4. State Policies and Legal Frameworks: Agribusiness development is directly tied to state policies and legal frameworks.
5. Market Demands and Competition: Understanding and adapting to market demands is critical for agribusiness development.
6. Social and Environmental Factors: Social and environmental factors also play a significant role in agribusiness development.

Research Results: A thorough analysis of the factors necessary for developing agribusiness in the context of a green economy provides a better understanding of the sector's future potential.

Conclusion: The conceptual foundations for developing the agrarian sector within the framework of a

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"green economy" began in the late 20th century, with a focus on the rational use of natural resources in agriculture. Modern concepts in this field are dedicated to developing specific agricultural sectors or branches. Strategic approaches to competition and development in agribusiness are crucial for every agribusiness entity. To overcome competition, strategies such as adopting innovative technologies, product differentiation, price management, and brand building are necessary. Strategic development directions, such as diversification, environmental innovations, and integration with international markets, contribute to the successful development of agribusiness. Additionally, analyzing market conditions and adapting to competition are key to the sustainable development of the agribusiness sector.

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