

RESEARCH OF REGIONAL TRENDS, FACTORS AND CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract: *The purpose of this work is the study of its GMO national trends, factors and conditions of formation of competitiveness of agricultural organizations to develop differentiated strategies for the development of economic organizations based on territorial characteristics of their location. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were outlined and solved in the articles: the evolution of the concept of "agricultural organization competitiveness" was studied and approaches to the formation of the territorial competitiveness of economic entities in the region were disclosed, methods for assessing the competitiveness of economic entities in the regional economy were analyzed and systematized, and the competitive positions of territorial agricultural entities were identified as socio-economic subsystems of the regional economy nova, analyzed the level of competition in the regional agricultural market, and ranked the economic complexes of the districts of Kashkadaryo regional by their level of competitiveness, identified territorial features and analyzed their influence on the formation of the competitiveness of agricultural organizations in the municipal region, examined the influence of regional factors and the operating conditions of agricultural organizations on their competitiveness, developed methodical approach to assessing the territorial competitiveness of the agricultural organizations of the municipal district, methodical approach to forecasting the development of the territorial competitiveness of agricultural organizations and the factors determining its level, an algorithm has been developed for the formation of differentiated strategies for the development of agricultural organizations in certain territories of the economic region.*

Key Words: *finance, investment, agricultural way competitive products, agrarian policy, diversification, condition.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

In the agricultural sector of the region's economy, the task of increasing the competitiveness of agricultural organizations is currently one of the most relevant. Due to the globalization of agriculture and the growing openness of regional agri-food markets, there is a relative equalization of the competition conditions for agricultural products.

In the process of development of economic activity, competition not only between commodity producers, but also territories with similar characteristics for sales markets, investments, innovations and new technologies has intensified. The prospects for their development, regardless of the level achieved, are determined by the presence and continuous improvement of their specific competitive advantages for profitable participation in the inter-territorial division of labor and improving the living standards of the region's population.

Increased competition between regions in various agricultural markets raised the question of studying the main regional trends, factors, and conditions for the development of the competitiveness of agricultural organizations in a territorial context. These circumstances determine the relevance of the topic of dissertation research.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

The general problems of the development of the regional economy and the competitiveness of its individual socio-economic subsystems have been repeatedly studied by domestic and foreign scientists.

Additional n and x should be released and be work of authors as J. Dan ning, BN Zimin, T. M. Karetnikov N.N. Kolosovsky, T. Kono, P. Krugman, A. Marshall, H. With. Mironenko, M.

Porter, D. Ricardo I.I. Romer, A. Smith, And. Tyunen, P. A. Fatkhutdinov, C. Freeman, The. II. Khlusov, N.Y. Schumpeter, M. Enright and each and e.

Various aspects of the formation, functions or tion razv Itijah's rural someone economy as a subsystem of the economic complex re Gion reflection us in the works of A. And. Atguhova, In. II. Arashukova, In. P. Boeva, H. A. Borhunova, In. II. Vasilenko, A. In. Gladilina, A. II. Zinchenko In. R. Ignatov, In. I. Miloserdova, In. A. Svobodin, A. F. Serkova, And. R. Ushacheva. At the present stage, the analysis of the competitiveness of agricultural organizations in the region, which reflects the process of formation of market relations in this sector of the economy, is of particular relevance. Studies on the evaluation of the competitiveness of economic subjects of agriculture of Uzbekistan and its regions made such ucheny as D. L. Azoev E.H. Belkin, and. B. Gurkhas, L. H. Kachalina and. Kirzner, Yu. Malov, E. Markusen, Pelipas Ehko, P. A. Fathu t din, e. Feser, A. II. Chelenkov, Yu. An. Yudanov. It should be noted that up to the present in the belt has not been properly again Vitia theoretical approaches regarding the problems of assessment and accounting territo'an features in determining the competitiveness and Mr. rarnyh organizations that have a direct impact on the Stabil noe their time vitie. Remain insufficiently issled ovannymi factors collateral Vyshen territorial competitiveness of agricultural organizations management registration and it and its development trend, while the practical zna chimost these issues is quite high given circumstance determined the choice of theme and direction of the research.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the scientific works of the classics of economic science, the results of fundamental and applied research of modern domestic and foreign experts in the field of regional economics and the assessment of the competitiveness of organizations. During the study, legislative and regulatory acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, reviews of periodicals on the problem under consideration.

The research methodology is based on a systematic approach. As research tools, methods of dialectics and synergetics, economic and mathematical modeling, subject-logical, functional and situational analysis, multivariate economic-statistical analysis, general and special purpose software were used.

4. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS:

For the modern development ekonomiches FIR subjects agricultural Noi industry as a socio-economic subsystem of an economic complex of registration and it is characterized by the presence of e existence of competition con Kurentsov regional rgake's rural kohozyaystvennoy products require a branch of the organization to ensure a certain level of Conques Uren petitiveness.

The process of forming konkurentos The ability of agricul stve HH 's organizations connected with the problems of differentiation to nkurent GOVERNMENTAL advantages in space, the choice of RA organizations to produce system -OPERATION taking into account the factors and conditions hozyays evaluating to, the territory of which part Proposition these organizations.

Under the territorial competitiveness of agricultural organizations, we mean the ability of related location Economy and iCal subjects Agriculture odds mi Rova be competitor nye advan w ETS rural areas and second in market conditions.

The concepts of “competitiveness of an agricultural organization” and “competitiveness of a rural territory” are interdependent , because the richer the territory is natural resources and the greater the competitive potential of agricultural organizations located within it, the correspondingly more competitive agricultural organizations are a territory, the more competitive it is itself in the system is, interregional interaction Corollary this territory with other territories, ESTATE The operator occurring in the general economic process.

Agriculture of Uzbekistan is a branch of the Uzbek economy. It occupies 44 percent of the country's workforce and covers 17.6 percent of the country's GDP . Arable land makes up 4.4 million hectares of land or about 10 percent of the total area of Uzbekistan. Desert pastures cover almost 50 percent of the country's total territory, but sheep are raised in these lands.

Table 1. Target directions of diversification of agricultural costs in the parameters of the State budget, state trust funds, as well as off-budget funds of ministries and departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Cost Directions	As a percentage of the total amount of funds allocated to the agricultural sector in 2018	Targeted Diversification of Cost Structure
Ensuring food security of the population		
Interventional reserve created to ensure food security	0%	New line of spending
Creating a favorable agribusiness climate and value chains		
Raw Cotton Producers Interest Rate Subsidies	9.2%	Phased reduction
Grain producer interest rate subsidy	1.9%	Phased reduction
Seed Production and Quality Control Program	0.1%	Incremental increase
Livestock Development Program	0.1%	Incremental increase
Fisheries Development Program	0.1%	Incremental increase
Agricultural Mechanization Program	5.4%	Phased reduction
Horticulture Development Program	0%	Incremental increase
Agrology Services Development Program	0%	New line of spending
Development of agricultural cooperatives and other forms of association	0%	New line of spending
Reducing the role of the state in managing the sphere and increasing investment attractiveness		
Agricultural Modernization and Diversification Program	0%	New line of spending
Public Private Partnership Development Program	0%	New line of spending
Rational use of natural resources and environmental protection		
Support for agricultural production on low fertility land	1.4%	Incremental increase
Good agricultural and environmental practices	0%	New line of spending
Forest management and protection	one %	Incremental increase
Capital costs of irrigation systems	10.5%	Incremental increase
Capital investments for the restoration of irrigation systems	7.8%	Incremental increase
Irrigation systems management and operation	17.5%	Incremental increase
Energy costs for irrigation	23%	Phased reduction
The development of modern public administration systems		
Inspection services (agriculture, veterinary medicine, phytosanitary control, food safety)	0.2%	Incremental increase
Plant Protection Service	0.3%	Incremental increase
Veterinary and Animal Health Services	3.9%	Incremental increase
Food safety service	0%	New line of spending
Disaster risk management	one %	Incremental increase
The development of science, education, information and advisory services in agriculture		
Agricultural research and development	0.5%	Incremental increase

Agricultural education	5.9%	Incremental increase
Agricultural extension and advisory services	0%	New line of spending
Rural development		
Rural Development Program	0%	New line of spending
Development of a transparent system of industry statistics		
Market Information and Statistics System	0%	New line of spending
Other expenses	10.2%	Phased reduction

In recent years, some work has been carried out in the direction of reforming the country's agriculture, in particular, improving the public administration system, widespread introduction of market relations, strengthening the legal basis for relations between entities producing, processing and selling agricultural products, attracting investments to the industry, and introducing resource-saving technologies, as well as providing agricultural producers with modern machinery.

At the same time, the absence of a long-term strategy for the development of agriculture impedes the efficient use of land and water resources, the wide attraction of investments in the industry, the generation of high incomes by producers and increasing the competitiveness of products.

In order to diversify production, improve land and water relations, create a favorable agribusiness climate and a high added value chain, support the development of cooperative relations, widely introduce market mechanisms and information and communication technologies in the industry, as well as effectively use the achievements of science and increase human resources:

The Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 - 2030 (hereinafter - the Strategy), developed with the participation of international organizations and experts in accordance with;

The "Road Map" on the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 - 2030 (hereinafter - the "Road Map") according to;

development and implementation of the state policy on food security, which provides for food safety and improving the diet, the production of food products in the required quantity;

creating a favorable agribusiness climate and value chain, providing for the widespread introduction of market principles in the purchase and sale of agricultural products, the development of a quality control infrastructure, the promotion of exports, and the production of high value-added agri-food products competitive in the target international markets;

the introduction of mechanisms to reduce the role of the state and increase the investment attractiveness of the industry, providing for an increase in the flow of private investment capital to modernize, diversify and support the stable growth of the agri-food sector;

improving the system for ensuring the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection, providing for the rational use of land and water resources, forest resources;

the development of modern management systems, providing for the restructuring and further development of the structure of public administration in agriculture;

increasing efficiency and phased redistribution of government spending by developing sectoral programs aimed at increasing labor productivity in farms, improving product quality, creating high added value;

development of science, education, a system of information and consulting services, providing for the use of effective forms of disseminating knowledge and information integrated with production and research, educational and consulting services in agriculture;

implementation of rural development programs, providing for the promotion of a balanced and stable rural development;

creation of a transparent system of industry statistics, providing for the implementation of reliable methods for collecting, analyzing and disseminating statistical data through the widespread use of modern information technologies.

Currently, most of the support for common services is reflected in the structure of the State budget as "other", which indicates the absence of strategic planning of public spending in the sector. The budget

system lacks a link between international financial and credit sector support programs (more than \$ 3.5 billion) with large state investment programs or strategic planning processes.

For the development of agriculture, it is necessary to improve the financing system and revise the amount of allocated budget funds for state programs and services in the following areas:

environmental protection, increasing soil fertility and the introduction of water-saving technologies;
 food safety, animal disease control, veterinary and phytosanitary services;

support for various forms of associations (cooperatives, clusters, production associations);

improvement of monitoring systems for agricultural markets and the collection of statistical data,
 development of market and transport and logistics infrastructure;

development of a system for disseminating applied research and development, education and science in the field of agriculture.

The main goal of this direction is to increase the efficiency of the use of allocated funds for agriculture through the gradual redistribution of state financial resources allocated to basic public services and the implementation of structural change programs in accordance with the new priority areas of agricultural policy.

To achieve these goals, the following tasks are defined:

revising the distribution of expenditures on financing agriculture, providing for an increase in the allocated funds for research and development activities, a network for the distribution of agricultural knowledge, as well as information and consulting services;

conducting a detailed audit of the activities of all extrabudgetary funds related to the agri-food sector, and developing recommendations for the phased transfer of the services provided to the private sector;

the introduction of a program to expand the use of international technical assistance funds in order to ensure the effective implementation of the medium-term budget program;

in-depth analysis of the tax system in the agricultural sector and the development of specific measures to reduce the tax burden on agricultural producers.

Table 2. Key targets and indicators, achieved by the results of the implementation of the agricultural development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 - 2030

No.	Names of indicators	Basis (2018)	Target for 2021	Target for 2025	Target for 2030
one.	Annual increase in value added in agriculture	117.3 trillion soums (\$ 14 billion)	3%	5 %	5 %
2.	The increase in the number of jobs in the agri-food sector: Agriculture food industry textile industry	3 671 300 91 420 140,200	2% 3% 3%	one % four % four %	one % 5 % 3%
3.	Increase in agricultural exports	\$ 2.3 billion	\$ 3.5 billion	\$ 10 billion	\$ 20 billion
four.	Proportion of food shortages	6.3%	5 %	3%	0
5.	Labor productivity in agriculture (per employee per year, in US dollars)	\$ 3,960	\$ 4,300	\$ 5,200	\$ 6,500
6.	Reducing agricultural greenhouse gases	15,740 gigrams (2016)	10 %	thirty %	fifty %

Expected results.

It is planned to achieve the following indicators in the development of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 by implementing the tasks identified in the Strategy:

the creation of a transparent system for the allocation and removal of land, the prevention of corruption and other forms of subjective attitude, the creation of a system guaranteeing the rights of land users; achieving a sharp reduction in cases of illegal allocation and irrational use of land; development of 1.1 million hectares of agricultural land, increasing the efficiency of use of 535.6 thousand hectares of rainfed, pasture and other lands; full inventory of agricultural land; the formation of the real market value of the rights to use land, this right can be used as a pledge, the growth of the cost of capital available among entrepreneurs and the population, the creation of an opportunity to expand the base for land taxation; increase in the total area of land irrigated using water-saving technologies in the regions of the republic and improvement of assistance mechanisms that facilitate the implementation of these systems; settlements between consumers and suppliers of water based on the volume of actual costs of water delivery and market mechanisms; specialization of regions, growing one type of product in one place, introducing Agro innovative ideas, increasing yields and creating conditions for improving product quality; phasing out state participation in the production of raw cotton and cereals; establishing a system for concluding contracts between producers and receivers of raw cotton and cereals on the basis of the volume of production; free placement by producers of highly productive crops based on the type of land; support for small farmers and the creation of conditions for the rational use of land; ensuring the production, storage, deep processing and sustainable growth of export of high-quality competitive fruits and vegetables; implementation of the effective integration of science, education and production; ensuring a close relationship between higher and secondary education in training; improving the material and technical base of research institutions, the modernization of laboratory equipment, staff development; transfer of agricultural higher educational institutions to self-financing; creation of the possibility of trading on the exchange of cereal grains without restrictions, public procurement will be reduced; introduction of interventional mechanisms in the cereal market; increasing the yield and competitiveness of agricultural products; implementation of standards of good agricultural and environmental practice (GAEP) among agricultural producers, as well as good manufacturing practice (GMP) in agricultural entrepreneurship and other quality standards; development of the provision of market services in agriculture based on transparency and competition; 1.7 times increase in average labor productivity in agriculture; creation of additional capacities for processing agricultural products at 3.4 million tons; an increase in processed products up to 30% (an increase in exports up to \$ 20 billion by 2030).

Table 3. Key indicators and indicators, achieved by the results of the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 - 2030 in the context of strategic priorities

No.	Names of indicators	Basis (2018)	Target for 2021	Target for 2025	Target for 2030
I. Ensuring food security of the population					
1.1	An increase in the average yield of cereal crops	43 c / ha	60 c / ha	70 kg / ha	75 c / ha
1.2	Increase in average milk yield of cow's milk	2,320 kg per cow	2,700 kg per cow	3 100 kg from one cow	3,500 kg per cow
1.3	The share of forage crops in the overall structure of the sown area	7%	10 %	12 %	fifteen %

II. Creating a favorable agribusiness climate and value chains					
2.1	The share of exports of products produced as part of a partnership of agricultural enterprises and associations	2%	fifteen %	23%	thirty %
2.2	Introduction and promotion of the brand of agricultural products of Uzbekistan	Low coverage brand	5 additional product coverage	Coverage of 20 complementary products	Coverage of 40 complementary products
2.3	Improving the position of Uzbekistan in the World Bank ranking on the Global Logistics Performance Index	99th place	96th place (rise by 3 points)	89th place (rise by 10 points)	79th place (rise by 20 points)
2.4	Increased share of processed products in total exports	25%	thirty %	35%	40%
2.5	The share of employees in the food and light industry (as a percentage of the total number of jobs in agriculture)	6%	10 %	fifteen %	twenty %
III. Reducing the role of the state in managing the sphere and increasing investment attractiveness					
3.1	Raising the rating in the World Bank index "Enabling the Business of Agriculture"	No rating	Rating	5 points rating increase	Rating increase by 10 points
3.2.	Increase in attracted investments in the agri-food business	\$ 650 million	20% increase	40% increase	80% increase
IV. Rational use of natural resources and environmental protection					
4.1	The total area of agricultural land for the production of goods for public procurement	2.5 million ha	0.9 million ha	no	no
4.2	Increase in the number of farmers applying good agricultural and environmental practices, as well as an international management quality system	2%	5 %	10 %	twenty %
4.3	The total area of agricultural land with the introduction of water-saving technologies	1.7%	10 %	twenty %	32%
4.4	Reducing the proportion of land with high salinity	45%	43%	41%	37%
4.5	Expansion of forest cover	3.2 million ha	twenty %	25%	thirty %
4.6	Expansion of the area under nut crops (pistachio, walnut, almond)	11 634 ha	10 %	fifteen %	eighteen %

V. Development of modern public administration systems					
5.1	Privatization of state-owned enterprises in the agri-food sector	Audit of state enterprises of the agri - food sector	The plan was approved and privatization of the state share in the enterprises of the agri - food sector started	At least 50% of the privatization plan implemented	Full implementation of the privatization plan
VI. Diversification of government spending in support of the sector					
6.1.	Increased State Budget Expenditures on Non-Irrigation-Related Agro-Food Services	20% of total agricultural spending	30% of total agricultural spending	35% of total agricultural spending	40% of total agricultural spending
6.2.	The phased increase in expenditures of the State budget for research in the field of agriculture (as a percentage of gross agricultural product)	0.02%	0.05%	0.5%	one %
VII. Development of science, education, systems of information and advisory services in agriculture					
7.1.	Increase in the number of graduates of educational institutions engaged in agribusiness	2 180	10 %	thirty %	fifty %
7.2.	Increasing the number of farmers with access to advisory and extension services	51.1 thousand	10 %	35%	fifty %
7.3.	Increase in the number of farmers satisfied with extension centers and advisory services	41.1 thousand	twenty %	40%	80%
Viii. Rural development					
8.1.	An increase in the total number of small enterprises (microfirms) in rural areas	129,221	10 %	twenty %	thirty %
8.2.	Increased number of women-run enterprises in rural areas	5,648	10 %	twenty %	thirty %
8.3.	An increase in the number of youth-run enterprises in rural areas	11 543	10 %	twenty %	thirty %
IX. Development of a transparent system of industry statistics					
9.1.	Improving the availability of farm productivity data	Inconsistent / Incomplete	Conducting targeted farm assessments, publication of gross profit information	Publication of annual farm productivity indicators	Publication of annual farm productivity indicators

5. CONCLUSION:

In the course of the research the author has formulated the following conclusions.

The study of the territorial konkurentoson laity's agricultural organizations rig and it should be carried out continuously and systematically in order to timely identify the moments of descent competitiveness and take appropriate preemptive u s solutions.

The economic and geographical component plays a leading role in studies of the territorial competitiveness of agricultural organizations. The dependence of the competitiveness of territories on competitive organizations within it is significant.

The presence indicator of territorial competitiveness in the annual forecasts and programs will more accurately reflect the real economic situation ion but by taking into account territorial features (factor conditions) and differences in the process of economic transformation.

In order to improve territorial competitiveness of the agricultural organizations recommended : use the classification of the factors determining the territorial hydrochloric competitiveness of agricultural Affiliations organizations when expressed Butka strategic regional economic development; apply the proposed methodology for assessing territorial competitiveness with agricultural organizations; to develop differentiated strategies to increase the territorial competitiveness of agricultural organizations of the municipal district based on the identified trends in its development and taking into account relevant regional factors .

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