

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF USING PRODUCTION RESOURCES ON FARMS

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Abstract: *It is extremely important to ensure the continuity and further deepening of the ongoing reforms to modernize and liberalize the economy of our country. Our most important priorities today are to carry out deep structural changes, ensure rapid and balanced development, modernize and diversify agriculture, one of the leading sectors of the economy, form and deepen the investment business environment, develop high value-added, competitive products based on high technologies. mastering the output, strengthening our position in the field of exports. At the present stage, it is necessary to pay special attention to the growth of the population's domestic demand for food and industrial raw materials. Because such an approach plays an important role in stabilizing and stimulating the consistent development of the economy in the context of the global financial and economic crisis. In the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, farms play an important role in deepening economic reforms in agriculture. Therefore, increasing the efficiency of using production resources on farmer entites play an important role to ensure food security either.*

Keywords: *farming entities, production resources, training and retraining of farm personnel, production efficiency.*

INTRODUCTION

The problems of efficient use of agricultural production resources in the country, their conservation, the formation of the resource market, the improvement of economic relations between agricultural producers and resource suppliers are urgent issues today.

At present, in the agricultural sector, great attention is paid to the use of economic resources and ensuring their fullness by the state, because it is impossible to organize the process of production of material goods of agricultural enterprises that do not have sufficient production resources.

To meet the demand for each agricultural product, it is necessary to produce the type of product that is needed for that need. This requires the use of production resources that can meet this demand for the production of each type of product. It is known that in order to produce a product that is needed to satisfy one type of consumption, it is necessary to use several resources.

MAIN BODY

In the use of resources in agriculture, depending on their specific characteristics, the means of production are divided into resources, labor or labor resources, as well as natural resources.

The resources of the means of production required for the organization of production processes include land resources, machinery, equipment, buildings and structures, agricultural machinery, vehicles, productive livestock and perennial trees. Natural resources land, aquatic climatic conditions, underground and surface resources.

In addition to these factors, one of the factors of production in the effective organization of production in agriculture is the factor of entrepreneurship. This factor includes the entrepreneur's business acumen, entrepreneurial ability, experience, intelligence, etc. in the organization of production.

As a result of the transition of state property to private ownership in agriculture, the organization of production and service processes has increased the responsibility of the owner of private property. This made it necessary for the owner to have entrepreneurial skills. As a result, entrepreneurship was accepted as a resource of production, among all resources for production.

The introduction of the principles of market relations in the system of economic management in agriculture in a market economy requires a new level of use of resources in the organization of production in the industry on the basis of market laws and regulations. In this regard, the introduction and widespread development of a supply system based on the law of supply and demand of the new market relations, instead of a centralized system of supply of productive resources in the agricultural sector.

However, observations show that there are a number of problems in agricultural enterprises, including the provision of farms with production resources and the efficient use of available production resources. In addition, due to limited or no production resources, resource suppliers do not produce enough resources, and some aspects of the centralized system in the supply of resources to farms remain. This, in turn, affects the efficiency of farms. One of the biggest obstacles to providing farms with material and technical resources in recent years has been a lack of funding. A lot of work has been done in our country to solve this problem.

The efficient organization of production on farms depends on the production resources, their efficient use and the availability of the resources required for production. At present, there are problems with the timely provision of farms with the necessary resources for production. This requires increasing the efficiency of farm production through the efficient use of resources.

The study identified factors that can help increase farm productivity.

Improving the production efficiency of farms depends mainly on factors such as the use of land and water resources, the efficient use of material and technical resources, the improvement of service enterprises on the farm and the training and retraining of personnel.

Efficient use of land and water resources on farms, use of land and water resources for a fixed purpose, regular land reclamation and irrigation to preserve, increase and maintain the fertility of land, the introduction of crop rotation, the use of water resources within the established limits, it is advisable to make extensive use of irrigation technologies with low water wastage in irrigation. In addition, in order to ensure the efficient use of material and technical resources of farms, first of all, it is necessary to organize the material and technical base of the farm in accordance with its land area and required energy resources, mineral and local fertilizers. supply of dogs, fixed assets and seeds, organization of production with high-capacity agricultural machinery, ensuring the availability of all required

agricultural machinery, the use of foreign experience in the formation of material and technical resources.

The efficiency of farm production also depends on the performance of the service enterprises that serve them. Therefore, improving the performance of service enterprises is also important for agricultural production. To do this, it is advisable to do the following:

- ✓ strengthening contractual relations between infrastructure enterprises and farms;
- ✓ strengthening the financial responsibility of the parties in improving the contractual obligations and rights of the parties;
- ✓ provide all necessary services for production;
- ✓ development of preferential forms of service prices;
- ✓ formation of a competitive environment in infrastructure facilities;
- ✓ establishment and improvement of farm cooperatives.

In agriculture, in addition to these factors of production, one of the necessary factors is the skilled labor resources, which are used in the management of farms, the organization of production processes and other similar activities (Figure 1).

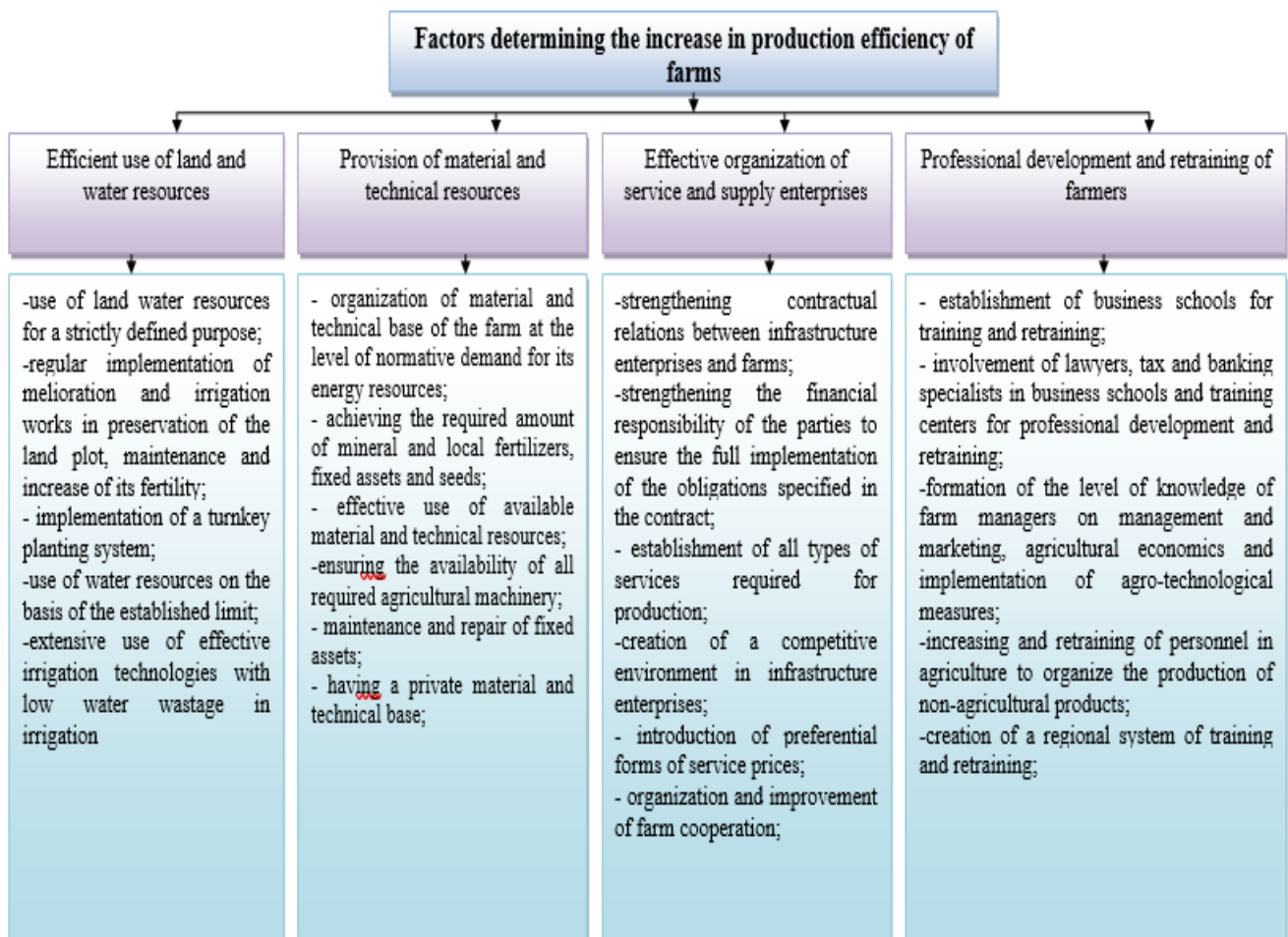


Figure 1. Key factors determining farm development and production efficiency

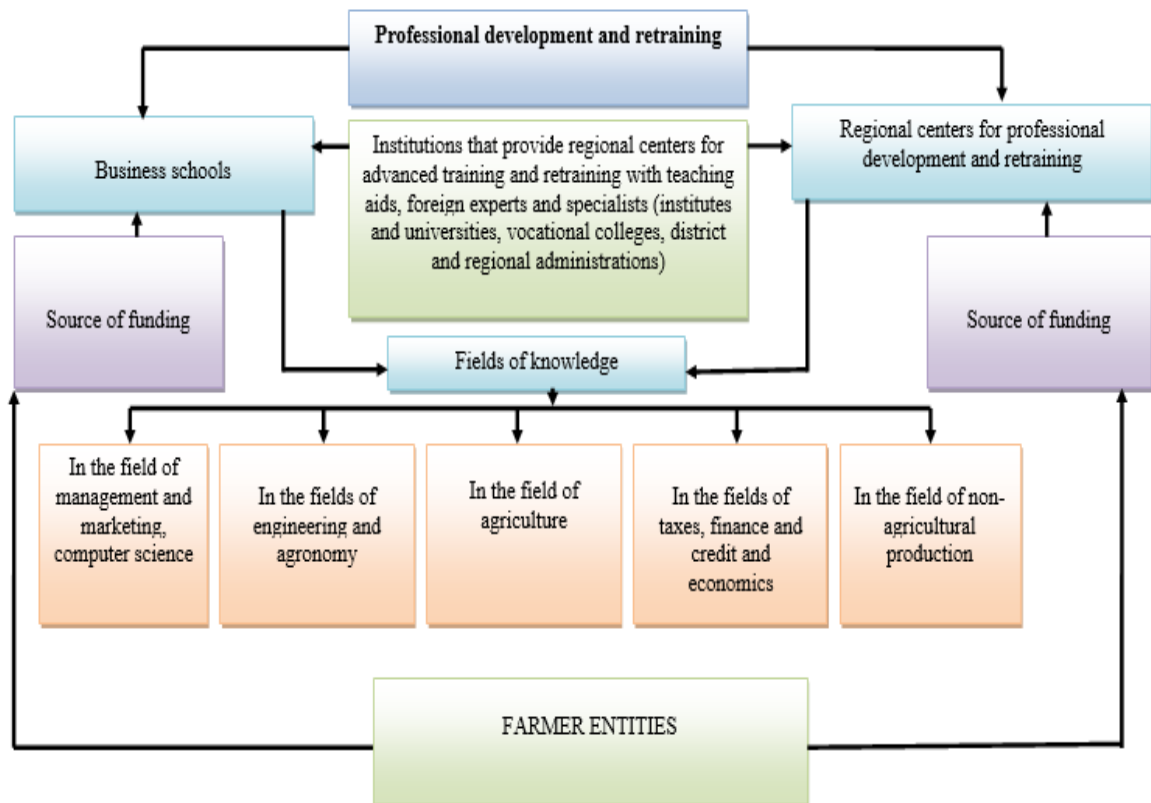


Figure 2. The system of training and retraining of personnel in the field of agriculture.

Observations show that farm managers do not have sufficient knowledge, education and knowledge of the market economy. This is one of the main tasks of the Farmers' Training Centers. To do this, it is necessary to shape the work of training centers in accordance with market principles. Training centers should provide more understanding of the market, as well as knowledge about the activities and relationships of enterprises and organizations involved in agricultural production, and the relationship between them and the farm. (Figure 2).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Improving the system of training and retraining of personnel in agriculture will help to ensure the effective operation and development of enterprises in a market economy through competition. At present, the focus is on capacity building in agriculture. As a result of scientific research, the establishment of a system of training and retraining of farm managers, mainly in the field of management and marketing, computer literacy, engineering and agronomy, agriculture. It would be expedient to organize it in business schools and regional training centers and with the support of professional colleges in the field of economics and market knowledge, tax and banking, as well as knowledge in the field of non-agricultural production.

One of the productive resources in agricultural production is mineral fertilizers. In agriculture, mineral fertilizers help to increase soil fertility and produce a rich and high-quality crop.

There are shortcomings in the use of mineral fertilizers on farms in all regions of the country. These shortcomings are due to the fact that mineral fertilizers are not applied on a per hectare basis. In addition, in some regions and territories there is a shortage of mineral fertilizers.

The normative consumption of mineral fertilizers on farms is based on science, and it is necessary to regulate the consumption of mineral fertilizers according to this norm.

Therefore, it is recommended to take the following measures, taking into account the fact that the state supports the internal capacity of farms in the region and the supply of resource:

- ❖ Irrigation and land reclamation to increase the efficiency and productivity of agricultural land;
- ❖ further improvement of leasing relations and provision of soft loans to ensure that farms have their own agricultural machinery and agricultural machinery;
- ❖ preparation of seeds of productive varieties of crops on farms based on the natural climatic conditions and peculiarities of all regions;
- ❖ Ensuring the availability of mineral fertilizers and chemicals to ensure access to all types of fertilizers;
- ❖ organization of the use of local fertilizers on the farm and the development of a system of local fertilizers;
- ❖ to further improve the work of training and retraining centers to ensure that farm managers have knowledge and skills about the market, agricultural techniques, and agricultural economics; it is necessary to develop measures to control their activities.

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