

Rational Use And Regulation Of Resources In Agriculture

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Abstract – In the process of economic reforms in agriculture, a number of positive results have been achieved in improving market relations and mechanisms in the use of production potential in the agricultural sector. However, to date, the return on resources remains low due to the fact that the mechanism for improving the efficiency of the use of available resources in the agricultural sector is not fully adapted to the market. Therefore, it requires new approaches to the introduction of market mechanisms in this regard. At the same time, the lack of a long-term strategy for agricultural development hinders the efficient use of land and water resources, attracts investment in the sector, high incomes of producers and increase the competitiveness of products.

In agriculture, as a result of declining crop yields and, conversely, rising costs, production ends with losses on most farms. The rapid increase in the share of a number of resources in the cost increase, in particular, mineral fertilizers, fuels and lubricants, technical costs, leads to an increase in the cost of production. Therefore, the issue of rational use of resources in the cultivation of products is one of the most pressing issues in the system.

Keywords – Regions, Efficiency, Economy, Agricultural Production, Forecasting, Production Potential, Intensification, Resources, Economic Mechanism.

I. INTRODUCTION

The efficient use of resources represents a system of scientific, technical, organizational and economic measures aimed at more efficient and rational use of all these types of resources, as well as their reduction into the final product unit. Resources are a key problem of social development and socio-economic production and an important condition for solving these problems.

Intensification of agricultural production is aimed at increasing the efficiency of the industry, which is the main source of improving the quality of products, as well as saving labor and reducing the material and energy capacity of the product.

The solution to these problems depends to some extent on the efficiency of using all types of production resources and the reduction of their specific costs, the involvement of secondary resources in circulation.

The importance of resource conservation is that in order to achieve balanced development of agriculture in real conditions, it is necessary to save all kinds of raw materials, materials, energy and other resources. This means a reduction in material and energy consumption of production.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research used dialectical, logical thinking, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, complex, comparative analysis, grouping, SWOT analysis, econometric and forecasting methods of scientific knowledge.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The issues of scientific study and solution of economic problems of resource-efficient use and regulation of resources in agriculture have always been in the focus of economists. In particular, the theoretical and practical aspects of this issue were studied by foreign economists Kuznetsov VV, Kovalenko N.Ya, M.A. Kanakov, V.M. Bautin, N.V. Daki, N.E. Studied by Zimin, I.Ya.Petrenko, P.I.Chujinov and others.

In our country, RH Husanov, RR Radjapov, QA Choriev, A. Kadyrov, UP Umurzakov, BI Rakhimov and others have conducted significant research on this issue.

IV. RESULTS

In the process of economic reforms in agriculture of the Republic, a number of positive results have been achieved in improving market relations and mechanisms in the use of production capacity. However, to date, the return on resources remains low due to the fact that the mechanism for improving the efficiency of the use of available resources in the agricultural sector is not fully adapted to the market. Therefore, there is a need for a new approach in this regard in connection with the introduction of market mechanisms.

As one of the leading sectors of the country, agriculture plays a special role not only in providing the population with food, but also in the development of other sectors and industries of the economy. In this regard, as noted in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020, agricultural reforms, the transfer of land to private clusters and cooperatives have allowed to increase cotton yields by an average of 10% per year. and about 500 clusters and cooperatives have been set up in fruit and vegetable growing, grain growing and animal husbandry. As a result, \$ 1 billion worth of fruits and vegetables were exported despite the negative impact of the pandemic.

In 2020, 91,000 hectares of land will be re-used. Water-saving technologies have been introduced on 133,000 hectares, or twice as much as last year.

In recent years, the country's agricultural reform, in particular, improving the system of public administration in the sector, the widespread introduction of market relations, strengthening the legal framework of relations between producers, processors and sellers of agricultural products, attracting investment, introduction of resource-saving technologies and agricultural products. Certain work is being done to provide manufacturers with modern equipment.

Despite these efforts, the lack of a long-term strategy for agricultural development hinders the efficient use of land and water resources, attracts large-scale investment in the sector, high incomes for producers and increased product competitiveness.

Diversification of production, improvement of land and water relations, creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and high value chain, support for the development of cooperative relations, the widespread introduction of market mechanisms, information and communication technologies, as well as effective use of scientific achievements and human resources In order to increase the capacity of the company, the decree "Strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" was approved.

Although some positive results have been achieved as a result of economic reforms in agriculture, the use of available resources in the sector remains low. In this regard, President Sh.M. As Mirziyoyev noted, "Currently, we have great untapped potential in the agricultural sector, primarily related to measures to increase soil fertility, timely implementation of all agro-technical measures, introduction of modern agro-technologies, further development of selection and seed production, labor organization and incentives. We also need to recognize that.

In agriculture, as a result of declining crop yields and, conversely, rising costs, production ends in losses on most farms.

The increase in the cost of a number of resources, in particular, mineral fertilizers, fuels and lubricants, the rapid increase in the share of technical costs leads to an increase in the cost of production. Therefore, the issue of rational use of resources in crop

production remains a topical issue.

In order to solve this problem, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev: “When saving material resources in the production of certain goods or services, it should be borne in mind that the irresponsible use of material resources leads to an increase in material and energy consumption for the production of goods. The price of a commodity rises, as a result of which it cannot compete. In this way, our efforts to bring our products to the world market will be in vain. ”

Rational use of resources is a system of scientific, technical, organizational and economic measures aimed at more efficient and rational use of all types of resources, as well as the reduction of resources per unit of final product. Resources are an important condition for the development of society and the main problem and solutions of socio-economic production.

Intensification of agricultural production is aimed at increasing the efficiency of the industry, while improving the quality of products, as well as saving live labor and its source, reducing the material and energy capacity of the product.

The solution to these problems depends to some extent on the efficiency of using all types of production resources and the reduction of their specific costs, the involvement of secondary resources in circulation.

The importance of resource conservation is that in order to achieve balanced development of agriculture in real conditions, it is necessary to save all kinds of raw materials, materials, energy and other resources. This means a reduction in material and energy consumption of production.

Thus, resource conservation is not only a mandatory condition, but also a more important resource for the intensification of agricultural production. The solution to this problem depends to some extent on the efficient use of all types of production resources and the reduction of their specific costs, as well as the attraction of circulating secondary resources.

Today, the market system of management facilitates the efficient allocation of resources. The existence of any competitive market system is characterized by its focus on the production of goods and services that are in high demand in the context of limited resources. It emphasizes the application of more efficient methods of resources for production and promotes the development and introduction of new more efficient production technologies. This implies the highest economic efficiency.

Lack of resources and limited opportunities to increase reserves pose serious obstacles to economic growth for the entire national economy.

There are the following elements of the system of economic regulation of resource savings:

- resource use standards, product and environmental pollution rates;
- system of payments, sanctions and benefits for compliance with and deviation from the standards;

It should include a control system to comply with the economic conditions of resource conservation.

By increasing the efficiency of production, technical progress allows society to produce more goods than just this amount of resources. Conditions the demand for production resources. Resources meet the needs of the consumer not directly but indirectly through the production of goods and services. This is the stability of demand for any resource: -

- resource productivity in the creation of goods;
- depends on the price or market value of the goods produced using this resource.

They all determine the value of the resource.

There are several reasons that represent the need to shape resource prices. These include paid income. The costs of enterprises in purchasing economic resources, in general, participate as the income of those who offer it to the market.

Conclusions. Distribution of resources. The cost of resources facilitates the distribution of scarce or limited resources between different industries and enterprises. The cost of resources for an enterprise is the additional cost of production, in order to get the most out of it, it has to choose more profitable and more efficient technologies for production.

The political and practical measures of the state and enterprises affect the supply and demand of the market. If resource demand is a product of product demand, then any change in demand for the product will result in a change in resource demand (in many

other contexts).

The productivity of any resource can be changed by improving the technologies used and by improving the quality of the resource. Changing prices for other resources can lead to changes in demand for certain resources. The presence of changes in the price of peer-to-peer, complementary resources also leads to a change in demand for the resource.

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