

## IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada Xorazm viloyatining qishloq xo'jaligi sektorining samaradorligini oshirish jihatlari yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** qishloq xo'jaligi, iqtisodiy omillar, infratuzilma omillari, iqlim omillari, texnologik omillar.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье описаны аспекты повышения эффективности аграрного сектора Хорезмской области.

**Ключевые слова:** сельское хозяйство, экономические факторы, инфраструктурные факторы, климатические факторы, технологические факторы.

**Annotation.** This article describes aspects of increasing the efficiency of the agricultural sector of Khorezm region.

**Key words:** agriculture, economic factors, infrastructure factors, climatic factors, technological factors.

Agriculture is one of the important branches of strategic importance in ensuring the country's economic development. Agriculture has already made a great contribution to ensuring the economic well-being of developed countries, and it will play a vital role in the economic development of developing and less developed countries [L. Praburaj 2018].

It is known from the history of England that there was an agricultural revolution before the industrial revolution. This production is seen as the organizing principle of the personal agrarian history of the agricultural revolution that took place in Britain 1560-1850 as important as the industrial revolution [Clark, Gregory. 2002].

The same situation can be observed in the experience of the USA and Japan, that is, the development of agriculture in these countries contributed greatly to their industrialization process [Kapur, Radhika. 2020].

It is known that the less developed countries implementing the industrialization policy today should not only pay attention to the development of industry, but also look at the issue of ensuring the development of agriculture. Because it is necessary to take into account that the development of the industrial sector, which is considered as a perspective direction for them in increasing the real income per capita, is directly related to agriculture. That is, industry and agriculture are sectors that complement each other and it is required to ensure their balanced development. Based on this, it can be noted that agriculture remains one of the important sectors in improving the well-being of the population, including ensuring employment, increasing real per capita income, and providing necessary benefits. In short, agriculture is the basis of the economy, acting as the sole source of food supply and the base of raw materials necessary for industrialization.

Today, the importance and role of agriculture in the economy can be explained by the following circumstances. These are:

1. Contribution to formation of national income;
2. Source of food supply and means of ensuring food safety;
3. Supplier of raw materials in industrialization;
4. One of the important sources in ensuring a positive balance of payments;
5. Development of human capital;
6. Formation of necessary infrastructure;
7. Eliminating the problem of capital shortage;
8. Creation of effective demand;
9. A source of attracting foreign currency in the country;
10. Means of formation of initial capital;
11. A source of ensuring employment of the population in rural areas;
12. To improve the welfare of the villagers;
13. Expansion of the market of industrial products;
14. Source of economic growth.

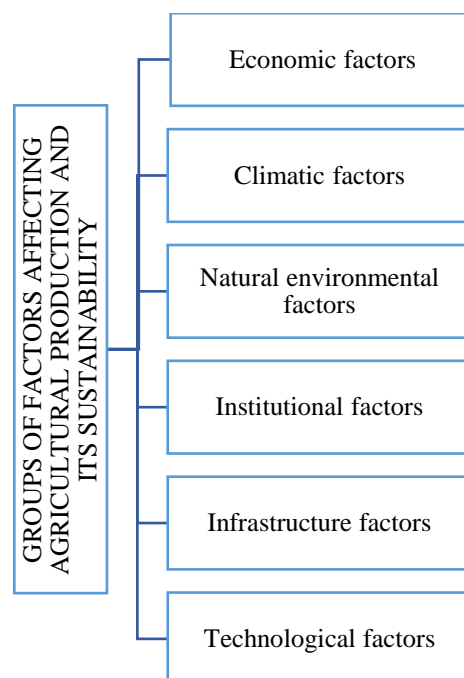
Agriculture is one of the important sectors in the economy of Uzbekistan, 25.1% of the gross added value, 22.8% of the economically active population, and 24.9% of the total employment are accounted for by the sector. it is considered as one of the important resources in increasing the well-being of life<sup>1</sup>.

In the country, special attention is being paid to the issues of reorganization of the agricultural development sector on the basis of market laws, increasing the efficiency of land and water resources use, and the use of intensive technologies.

Because, during the previous system, the country inherited a monoculture agriculture, the main purpose of which was to grow cotton. In addition, most of the fruits and vegetables were exported from other republics. As a result of the measures taken to achieve grain independence in the initial period, approximately seventy percent of the cultivated area was cotton and grain, and 40 percent of the labor force was employed in agriculture. caused two main problems. First of all, it is necessary to preserve cotton cultivation, which is considered financially profitable, and secondly, it is necessary to ensure food safety [Couetil Timonthee 2020]. At the same time, agriculture in the country had to be reorganized on the basis of a new system, that is, the laws of the market economy. The initial stage of reforms began with the development of an effective private sector and the implementation of land reform. As a result, special attention was paid to the issues of privatization of state property, formation of private property, increasing the sense of land ownership and creation of its legal basis in agriculture.

In order to determine the factors affecting the production of agricultural products in the Khorezm region and form their classification, we will look at the important factors affecting agriculture, having first formed a general classification. Summarizing the results of research conducted in this direction, the following groups of factors can be cited (**Figure 1**).

<sup>1</sup> <https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/national-accounts-2>



**Figure 1. Groups of factors affecting production and its stability in agriculture**

The above is a classification of the factors influencing the production of products in agriculture, and it covers a number of factors.

Because agriculture is unprofitable compared to other industries, investors are reluctant to invest in this industry. In addition, problems arise for those engaged in this field. For this reason, agriculture throughout the world is supported by the state on the basis of various economic incentives. One of the methods widely used in world practice is subsidization. In this case, farms receive subsidies from the state for growing crops. At the same time, the state provides financial incentives to farmers for growing certain types of crops.

If we look at the example of our country, a number of measures have been implemented, such as the provision of preferential loans for the production of products such as cotton and wheat, and the supply of mineral fertilizers necessary for the production of these products at fixed prices. However, the inability of farmers, producers of important agricultural products, fruits and vegetables, sugarcane products to use such opportunities can be considered as one of the important problems in ensuring the development of the sector. In our opinion, it would be appropriate to offer economic assistance to farmers, taking into account their role in the production of agricultural products.

Product price factors can be understood as follows. Changes in the weather and climate, various speculations made by investors, changes in the prices of non-food products and raw materials used in the production of products affect the volume and price of agricultural products. In such cases, farmers who are producers of products or members of society who are consumers suffer. Some countries use minimum price policies to prevent farm losses and economic fluctuations in agriculture. However, in order to implement this policy, it is required to purchase the surplus product at the specified price.

In other cases, maximum price policy is used to protect consumers. Even in this case, if the product that is in short supply in the market is not offered at the specified price, it is not only impossible to achieve the desired result, but the situation can become even worse than before. If we look at the example of our country, the maximum price policy for beef products was implemented in the region and it did not give the expected effect. In our opinion, it is better for the government to do this only if it is able to offer the quantity of the product in short supply at a fixed price after fully assessing the market situation before implementing this policy.

Among climate factors, wind is of particular importance. Because the wind provides air movement due to the formation of different temperatures and pressures and helps to pollinate the flowers of plants, as a result, the development of fruits and seeds is ensured. When a light wind blows, gas exchange occurs in plants, but strong winds can cause damage to crops by increasing water consumption. In addition, if we look at the example of the Khorezm region, which is considered the object of research, the presence of strong winds causes the spread of salt along the Aral Sea and increases the level of land degradation. As a result, the increase in soil salinity reduces crop productivity.

The composition of the soil and the amount of humus in it are important factors in the growth of plants. In addition, it is necessary to have a well-formed drainage system for the development of plants and effective soil composition in Khorezm region. Because plants absorb nutrients and water from the soil through their roots, the irregular composition of the soil creates a problem with their getting enough nutrients. Therefore, the reduction of solid chemicals in the soil is one of the urgent problems of today.

Non-availability of necessary infrastructure for the production of agricultural products is one of the main sources of decrease in productivity and efficiency. Because the timely implementation of the necessary agrotechnical measures in agriculture reduces productivity and causes the death of crops. In addition, the lack of necessary infrastructure for harvesting, transportation and storage of cultivated products leads to a high degree of insecurity. If we look at the example of Khorezm region, which is the object of the study, it is precisely the obsolescence of irrigation facilities that causes the efficiency of water resources to remain low. Also, the large number of interruptions in the supply of electricity prevents agrotechnical activities from being carried out on time. It was found that electricity supply depends only on traditional sources, and there are problems in the implementation of alternative green energy options.

According to the results of the analysis, i.e. identifying and classifying the factors affecting the production of agricultural products, changing the influence of institutional, technological, infrastructure and socio-economic factors in the region in a positive direction, including land ownership and improving the organizational and legal basis of problems related to the organization of rent will help to increase efficiency. In addition, an important factor in the production of agricultural products in the region is to increase the efficiency of water resources use, for this it is necessary to improve the system, build the necessary facilities, and introduce modern technologies.

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