

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE USE OF IRRIGATED LANDS

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Annotation:

The increase in the efficiency of the use of irrigated land is most pronounced in the increase in gross agricultural output, the increase in labor productivity and the reduction in production costs. The effectiveness of capital investments is achieved by increasing the net income and profits of the enterprise, as well as the economical spending of funds for the creation of new facilities, the purchase of equipment, the reconstruction of existing production assets. On the results of investment efficiency and economic factors.

Keywords: irrigate, effective, economic, factors, productivity.

From the first days of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the strategy of agricultural development was clearly defined, which was based on the diversification of agriculture, income from focusing on cotton as a monoculture, self-sufficiency in food products, the achievement of grain and, in general, food independence.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1958 dated April 19, 2013 "On measures for the rational use of water resources and improvement of the reclamation condition of irrigated lands for the period 2013-2017", huge works are being carried out in the irrigated lands of the country.

As a result of construction and reconstruction works, as well as repair and restoration of reclamation facilities, at the expense of the fund for improving the reclamation condition of irrigated lands, the reclamation condition has improved and the sustainability of 264.0 thousand hectares of irrigated lands has been ensured, which creates a solid base for increasing crop yields and improving the efficiency of irrigated lands.

An important task is the issues of further improving the efficiency of the use of irrigated land.

These, in turn, require the development and implementation of a system of measures of a technical, economic, organizational, legal and educational nature.

The highest criterion of efficiency is the full satisfaction of public and personal needs with the most rational use of available resources. Production efficiency is distinguished both purely economic and socio-economic. Socio-economic efficiency is the degree of satisfaction of the needs of the population due to the product being created. It is also aimed at improving the standard of living of the population, improving working conditions, increasing a person's free time, etc.

Intensive agricultural production involves additional investments of material and monetary resources in the form of the use of new machines and technologies, the development of chemicalization and land reclamation, the introduction of promising varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops, highly productive animal breeds. This will ultimately contribute to a more efficient use of land resources.

In modern conditions, the solution to the problem of deterioration of the main technical and economic indicators of irrigated agriculture should be carried out within the framework of a targeted policy to dramatically increase the efficiency of water resources on reclamation lands.

The increase in the efficiency of the use of irrigated lands is most evident in an increase in gross agricultural output, an increase in labor productivity and a reduction in the cost of production. The efficiency of capital investments is achieved by increasing the net income and profit of the enterprise, as well as economical spending on the creation of new facilities, the purchase of equipment, the reconstruction of existing

production facilities. The results of the efficiency of investments and capital investments are influenced by organizational, production and economic factors.

The increase in the efficiency of capital investments is manifested in:

Labor productivity growth;

Increase in gross output;

Reducing the cost of production.

Ways to increase the economic efficiency of capital investments.

Large amounts of capital investments in previous years were directed to the creation of reclamation facilities. However, the lack of a comprehensive nature of investments in land reclamation facilities has led to inefficient use of irrigation funds, main canals and irrigation systems. The yield of agricultural crops on reclaimed lands in many regions of the country is only 10-12% higher than on rain-fed lands, and the cost of a unit of production is 1.5-1.7 times higher compared to non-irrigated lands.

Capital investments for the purchase of agricultural machinery are also used little effectively. The funds spent on machinery and equipment in the agricultural sector did not contribute to the growth of the level of mechanization in such labor-intensive industries as vegetable growing, feed production, dairy cattle breeding. In most farms, the equipment purchased for harvesting potatoes, fodder crops, and product refinement is idle, while many types of agricultural products are harvested manually.

At the same time, the quality of the supplied equipment remains unsatisfied. Farms spend 2-4 times more money on tractor repairs than on the creation of new machines, and spare parts are used 1.5-1.7 times more than on the assembly of a new tractor at the factory.

The structural restructuring of agriculture imposes requirements on investment policy in the field of creating farms, housing construction and, in this regard, the development of non-productive infrastructure in rural areas.

In the agro-industrial complex, it is necessary to create such a system of incentives and benefits that would ensure the attractiveness of investments, both directly in agriculture and in irrigated agriculture.

To activate investment activity, such levers as:

incentive taxation;

gratuitous subsidies for the creation of large infrastructure facilities and nature protection;

financial incentives;

interest-free loans provided by the investor;

preferential regimes for the payment of debts and loans in banks;

issuance of bonds to create financial resources in the most important areas of investment.

One of the most important measures of state regulation of the development of the economy of Uzbekistan should be the creation of conditions for the emergence of large agricultural industries and processing industry enterprises. New enterprises should have the potential to provide them with the opportunity to compete with foreign firms in different markets. In the conditions of the ongoing crisis, the principle of concentration and specialization of production will become the main factor in achieving and maintaining high competitiveness in the global economic system.

The main issue in carrying out agrarian reforms is the laws.

The land legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan approves the diversity and equality of state, cooperative, collective-equity forms of ownership, as well as support for all forms of management.

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