

THE RELEVANCE OF INCREASING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES SPECIALIZING IN THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON

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ABSTRACT

Annotation

In this article, based on the peculiar features of increasing labor productivity in agricultural enterprises specializing in the cultivation of cotton, operating in various economic forms, theoretically and practically expressed scientifically sound, practical proposals and recommendations for increasing labor productivity and production efficiency.

KEYWORDS: development of cotton growing, increase labor productivity, achieve economic efficiency, labor cost, introduction of an effective mechanism, cotton-textile clusters, cost and natural indicators, increase in the standard of living of the population.

INTRODUCTION

The level of economic and social development of the country is determined by the standard of living of members of society. Therefore, the economic and social reforms carried out in the agrarian sector of our republic are aimed at ensuring the development of society and the well-being of people. This, in turn, depends on the level of increase in labor productivity in the production process.

In this regard, the President of our Republic Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted in his speech “We must make fundamental changes in labor efficiency by increasing new technologies and value chains through science-based development and innovation in the economy.

The conducted studies of the problems of increasing labor productivity in agricultural enterprises of various forms of management in a market economy made it possible to come to the following conclusions and develop proposals:

- Despite the creation of organizational, economic and legal foundations for the development of cotton growing and increasing the efficiency of production in agricultural enterprises operating in various forms of the economy, a number of problems in the industry are waiting for their solution. The transformation of cooperative farms into private farms did not produce the expected results. Because the established farms did not comply with the basic conditions of farming. As a result, the profitability of most farms ended in a chronic loss. This, in turn, caused a number of problems in cotton growing. In particular, the problem of turning cotton growing into an efficient industry is one of the important issues that need to be addressed in agriculture.
- Since the law of increasing labor productivity operates not only within strict national frameworks, but also at the international level, disputes arise among economists on the question of which relationships (primary or secondary) this law reflects. The results of the study led to the conclusion that the law of labor productivity growth always

reflects the primary relations of production. Because it refers to the stage of production, which is considered primary in comparison with other stages of reproduction.

- As a result of an increase in labor productivity, it ensures an increase in the contribution of commodified labor spent on the production of a product, and a decrease in the contribution of living labor. The growth of labor productivity in a market economy has both positive and negative consequences. Negative consequences are one of the objective prerequisites for the transition to a market economy, which is regarded as a prospect for intensive development and does not acquire problematic significance due to the scale of the positive results achieved. Achieving labor productivity not only ensures production efficiency, but also improves the working conditions of workers, increases their interest in their work, increases their real income, and allows them to relax and have fun in their free time.
- The introduction of various forms of management in a market economy has created a number of problems in determining labor productivity. In particular, today the possibilities for an accurate assessment of labor productivity in farms at the republican, regional and district levels are limited. Because farms do not limit their working hours in order to fully and conveniently use their capabilities in the production process, to complete the work in a short time. Determining the amount of time spent on the production of a unit of output, or the amount of production produced per unit of time (person/hour) in farms, is time-consuming and costly. Therefore, labor costs for the implementation of agrotechnical measures on farms are not taken into account. The lack of a simplified accounting system for accounting for production activities in farms limits not only labor productivity, but also the ability to record the cost of production and accurately evaluate efficiency. Today, some indicators (in man-hours) do not fully reflect their importance in determining labor productivity in farms. Разработка упрощенной формы учета фермерских хозяйств поможет в их эффективной работе и определении производительности труда, а также определении способов использования ресурсов.
- In a market economy, the main goal of product manufacturers is to earn more income, and they choose the most convenient and efficient way to achieve their goals. As a result, the chosen path for achieving efficiency shapes the formation of labor productivity in different ways. In this case, the level of labor productivity affects the level of labor productivity, and not economic efficiency.
- In the conditions of a market economy, it is important to take into account the peculiarities of cost and natural indicators when giving a correct assessment of agricultural enterprises in terms of labor productivity. Because the quality and competitiveness of products manufactured in a market economy leads to the fact that labor productivity indicators and cost indicators acquire different meanings. That is, the high quality of the product and the low cost guarantee that the profit margin will be high. At the same time, labor productivity can be at a higher level in terms of cost indicators compared to physical indicators and vice versa.
- In our opinion, labor productivity in agriculture is the amount of production produced in one year by one person employed in the network. There are various ways to determine the productivity of labor in agriculture on a mass and individual basis, and taking into account the specifics of the methods of determination allows us to give a correct assessment of the activity of forms of economic management in the field.
- In recent years, the transformation of chronically unprofitable farms into cotton-textile clusters and the increase in

purchase prices for cotton provide an opportunity to reduce the amount of losses from cotton production. This, in turn, leads to a positive change in the efficiency of production in the cotton industry. To date, on the basis of mutual cooperation with 28,206 farms, 122 cotton-textile clusters operate on 877,000 hectares of 1,033,000 hectares of cotton fields, and the clusters have begun to cultivation of raw materials on 161,000 hectares of cotton fields. This testifies to the consistency of economic reforms carried out in our republic.

- The analyzes carried out in the cotton industry of our republic show that in order to achieve production efficiency in agriculture and increase labor productivity, it is necessary to introduce a scientifically based system of regional specialization of production in the field. In our opinion, the development of a scientifically substantiated mechanism of regional specialization in agriculture should be aimed at the production of efficient products while ensuring environmental safety. In regions with severe environmental conditions, the main goal should be to improve the situation and these measures should be included in the state program. The basis for dividing the republic's agriculture into regions should be the degree of formation of a number of factors. In accordance with this, the I-region will include regions with the most favorable and efficient conditions for growing traditional crops with low cost and high yields. Region II focuses on traditional and non-traditional crops, with traditional crops identified as a major sector, and non-traditional crops planted to improve land reclamation and water scarcity. In addition, taking into account the demand for agricultural products, the most productive crops can be placed on the market on a voluntary basis. Region III includes areas with moderate and strong salinity and chronic low water.

CONCLUSIONS

The introduction of an effective specialization mechanism will be of particular importance, since it will allow solving the following topical issues:

- As a result of a change in the structure of crops, crop rotation is introduced, which makes it possible to restore soil fertility;
- Efficient use of land is achieved even in conditions of water shortage;
- Overexpenditure of labor in the network will stop and labor productivity will increase by 1.5-2.0 times;
- A solid fodder base will be formed in animal husbandry, the possibility of developing livestock breeding will be improved, and the population and export of products will be provided with livestock products;
- Due to the cultivation and processing of non-traditional types of agricultural crops, the population is provided with cheap food and additional jobs;
- Increasing the income of workers and improving the standard of living of the population;
- Due to specialization, the damage caused to the earth by machinery and excess mineral fertilizers will decrease, and the ecological balance will improve.

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