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ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF REPRODUCTION OF TECHNICAL POTENTIAL IN AGRICULTURE

Abstract. The article examines the natural, economic, social, and organizational conditions are of particular importance in agriculture, in addition, it provides for the organizational and economic mechanism, the system of material and technical support and production and technological services, the presence of competing suppliers of material and technical resources, compliance with directions and level of training personnel requirements of agricultural production, organizational ties with academic institutions, the structure of state endowment management in agriculture.

Keywords: agriculture, reproduction, technical potential, organizational and economic mechanism.

Introduction. When used as a methodological basis for the study of the dialectical method of cognition and the systems approach, the technical potential should be considered as a system of elements. Any system functions in an environment that is constituted by conditions external to it, which are beyond the control of the elements that make up the system. External factors are not neutral with respect to the system, they have a certain effect on it. This is a systematic approach to the study of the problem. The system approach allows to predict the development of the system when the external environment or part of the system itself changes. This leads to a dialectical approach, providing for the study of the system not in a static state, but in its continuous development.

There are several groups of external conditions in which the process of reproduction of technical potential takes place: natural, economic, organizational, social.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In a broad sense, the "mechanism" is the internal structure of an object, which brings it into action. [1].

I.A. Minakov, L.A. Sabetova, N.I. Kulikov, F.K. Shakirov believes that the economic mechanism is a combination of methods and levers of economic impact on commodity producers in order to enhance the motivation of their production and investment activities [2]. V.A. Kundius also emphasizes that the economic mechanism of the development of the agro-industrial complex as a set of organizational structures, a set of specific forms and methods of management, should be aimed at ensuring the reproduction process [3].

Results. A specific feature of the state regulation system as part of the organizational and economic mechanism is the ability to influence all other elements

and form a diverse set of restrictive and stimulating tools that belong to other elements of the system.

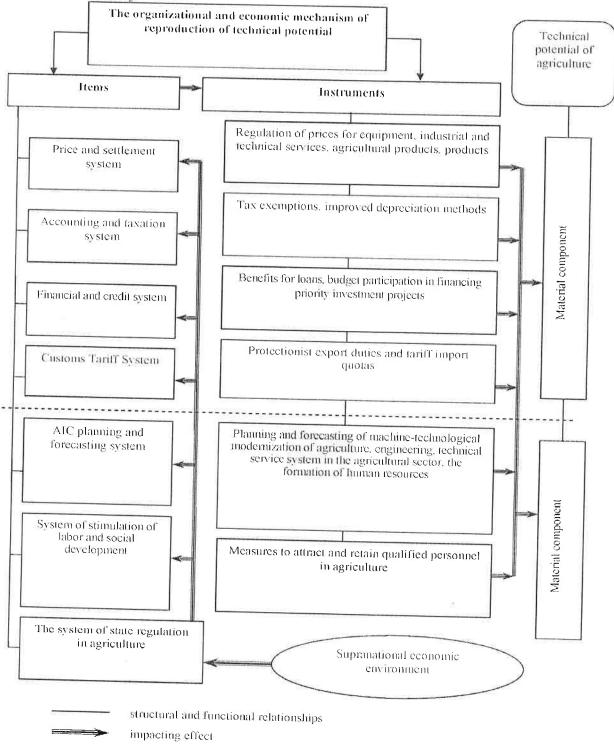


Figure 1. Elements and tools of the organizational-economic mechanism for the reproduction of technical potential in agriculture

Source: developed by the author

Another important feature is manifested in an open economy, because with the integration into the world economic space, many external norms and rules begin to affect the system of domestic state support for agriculture. In this regard, we have developed a classification of measures for the reproduction of technical potential in agriculture according to the functional type and levels of management (Table 4).

Systematization of measures for the reproduction of technical potential in agriculture by type and level of management

agriculture by type and level of management		
Activities aimed at the reproduction of technical potential in agriculture		
Level	Organizational events	Economic activities
Republican	 Development of forecasts and target comprehensive programs of technical reequipment of agricultural production. Improvement of the accounting system, depreciation policy, methods of valuation of fixed capital. Development of technical and economic norms and standards for the AIC. Improving the system of training and retraining of engineering personnel. Creating a unified information technology system 	- Implementation of federal programs to support the design, testing and production of new equipment. - State support of investment activity in the agro-industrial complex. - Improving the tax and customs policy of the means of production and agricultural products. - Alignment of price disparity.
Regional	- Evaluation of technical potential. selection of priority areas for technical re-equipment of the regional agro-industrial complex Improvement of the technical service system in the region - Development of technical and economic standards, taking into account regional conditions - Development of recommendations on the choice of equipment, organizational forms of use, parity economic relations during technical service - Information and consulting support of	- Support from the regional budget of investments in the formation of technical potential Support from the regional budget of regional enterprises of technical service Allocation of budget funds for the development and implementation of programs of regional agricultural engineering Implementation of regional programs to attract and retain staff. Financial support for research and development.
Economic	engineering system - Evaluation of technical potential, development of a strategy for technical re-equipment - Improving the depreciation and accounting policies of the company. - Development of a program for financing technical capacity upgrades. - Scientifically based choice of equipment and technologies, forms of use and maintenance of equipment. - Ensuring the availability of technical and economic information resources.	- Implementation of the investment program from various sources: own funds, loans, leasing, foreign investors, state federal and regional support Material incentives for staff The use of on-farm socio-economic and leverage to attract and retain staff.

Economic levers at the state level should be aimed at stimulating domestic production of machinery, and its acquisition by agricultural producers, that is, in essence, provide mechanisms for regulating the market for machinery and other

means of production for agriculture, as well as financing research and development, works in this area [3,4,5].

Since the technical potential includes the personnel component, the development and implementation of measures for the preparation and involvement of engineering and technical personnel in the production should be an integral element of the organizational and economic mechanism at all levels.

Considering the regional level, it should be noted that its mechanism is provided by state administrative bodies of the regional agro industrial complex, services of material and technical support and technical service, dealer companies and companies, plants of regional agricultural engineering and other structures. Each of the components of this unit performs certain organizational and economic functions aimed at the reproduction of technical potential [6,7,8,9].

Conclusions. Like the economic mechanism as a whole, the mechanism of reproduction of technical potential with the entry of Uzbekistan into the WTO will experience additional impulses, new challenges of the external environment. It should be, on the one hand, more flexible, susceptible to innovations, and on the other, more stable in a little predictable external economic environment. The mechanism of reproduction of technical potential should be harmoniously built into the agro-food policy of the WTO, allow skillful maneuvering in the open market environment, resist possible economic sanctions, use the available opportunities in favor of the domestic producer.

The effectiveness of the economic mechanism is ensured through the integrated implementation of all activities. To the problem of efficiency, we turn to the methodological section of our study, since the scientific and practical interest is the study and development of methods that allow to give quantitative and qualitative characteristics of technical potential, assess the rate of reproduction, the effectiveness of the use of technical potential.

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