THEORETICAL BASES OF INCREASE OF ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF USE OF RESOURCE-SAVING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

[1]Rashidov Rakhmatillo Alojonovich, [2]Otaxonov Sardorbek

Associate Professor of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD) [1], Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, Department of Economics, Master of Group 14M-20[2]

ANNOTATION

In this article, the formation of a digital database of technologies and techniques in the resource-saving system of the cotton industry, the criteria for their selection, the system of indicators of the use of energy-saving technologies and resource-saving technologies and equipment in the cotton industry. a method for determining the resource saving coefficient by calculation has been developed.

Keywords: digital information, labor resources, innovative resource, cost-effective digital technology.

INTRODUCTION

The profitability of cotton growing in the world has remained unchanged over the past few years. This is negatively affected by global climate change, environmental stressors for cotton - excessive rainfall during planting, rising temperatures during flowering, declining soil fertility, an increase in pests and diseases, and a lack of agrotechnology to address resource shortages. In this regard, it is necessary to take measures to address these problems in the cotton industry, increase the efficiency of the use of resources used in cotton, the introduction of innovative, resource-saving technologies in the industry.

The degree to which the problem has been studied

Foreign economists Hezhong Dong, Michael Kusi Appiah, Til Feike, Alexander Nimo Wiredu and Yusanjan Mamitimin, Lu Feng, Jianlong Dai, Liwen Tian, Huijun Zhang, Ghulam Habib Noori, Anil K Choudhary, Anchal Dass. R.Khusanov, U.Umurzakov, K.Choriev, T.Farmonov, E.Yusupov, N.Khushmatov, A.Abdiev, R.Yuldashev, R.Abdullaev, O. A number of agrarian economists, such as Shermatov and I. Rajabov, have achieved remarkable research results. However, in the context of the ongoing process of modernization of the agricultural sector of the country, including cotton, the issue of introduction of resource-saving systems and economic incentives has not been considered in detail in the scientific work of the above-mentioned scientists. At the same time, the risk of the global financial and economic crisis, the issue of increasing the level of resilience of the industry to the negative consequences of the crisis, requires new approaches to addressing the issue of resource conservation in the first place.

Therefore, the problem was chosen as the topic of the dissertation, taking into account the urgency of solving the problem of saving resources in the process of cotton growing in the context of modernization and technical re-equipment of the cotton industry, increasing its economic efficiency and incentives.

THE MAIN PART

Cotton growing is a production process that consumes a lot of resources, especially water and labor. Therefore, the issue of resource conservation plays an important role in ensuring the competitiveness of products, and it is recommended to approach the issue of resource conservation in the production of raw cotton in the following areas from a scientific and practical point of view:

The first is that cotton should be considered as an absolute way to save resources. This involves the absolute reduction of the amount of material, technical and labor resources involved in the production of raw cotton at the expense of the area under cotton. For example, reducing the amount of water consumption per hectare of arable land, reducing the amount of labor resources per hectare or reducing the amount of fuel and lubricants per hectare of arable land. The main comparative criteria are resource consumption norms or current indicators experienced in advanced cotton farms; the consumption of material and technical resources at the

expense of the cotton crop area should be taken as a matter of reducing the consumption of resources by replacing the more expensive resources with other types of cheaper ones for a certain period of time. For example, expensive mineral fertilizers can be replaced with local fertilizers that are cheaper and more environmentally friendly.

The second is that it is expedient to accept the amount of resource consumption in cotton growing as a direction of relative savings. This involves reducing the amount of costs per unit of output as a result of increasing the yield of cotton, while the amount of resources spent on the area under cotton remains unchanged.

Third, it is expedient to adopt an approach as a comprehensive approach to saving resources in cotton growing. In this case, the reduction of costs in cotton growing involves the joint use of "Absolute direction of resource consumption" and "Relative direction of resource consumption."

It is recommended to determine the resource saving coefficient (P_{TT}) by assessing the weight of innovative digital energy-saving technologies and technical means in the resource-saving system in the cotton industry. Therefore, it is proposed to calculate these indicators in the system of indicators of socio-economic efficiency of savings in cotton.

That is, the share of digital, innovative technologies in cotton growing technologies (TS_{tt}); the share of innovative resource-saving digital technologies in the value of the gross output of the cotton industry (KS_{tt}); weight of innovative resource-saving digital technologies in total production costs in cotton growing (XS_{tt}); based on indicators such as the ratio of innovative resource-saving digital technologies to the amount of annual investment in the cotton sector on the farm (IS_{tt}).

$$\text{ПТТ} = \frac{\text{ТС}_{\text{ТТ}} + \text{КС}_{\text{ТТ}} + \text{ХС}_{\text{ТТ}} + \text{ИС}_{\text{ТТ}}}{4}$$

The increase in this indicator can be attributed to the increase in the use of modern technologies in the resource-saving system in the cotton industry and the continued stability of the industry.

CONCLUSION

There are three main approaches to saving cotton resources:

the first - it is expedient to accept the amount of resource consumption in cotton growing as an absolute direction of saving;

the second - it is expedient to accept the amount of resource consumption in cotton growing as a direction of relative savings;

thirdly, it is expedient to adopt an approach as a comprehensive direction in saving resources in cotton growing. In this case, the reduction of costs involves the joint use of "Absolute direction of saving resources" and "Relative direction of saving resources."

REFERENCES

1. Рашидов Р.А. Sectoral specificities by application of resource saving technology in cotton growing.// Economics (Journal economic theory and business process). Россия, – 2016 , №8. С.35-36.
2. Рашидов Р.А. The main directions of cost reduction and increasing effectiveness in producing cotton productions. //Academy of Agriculture Journal, India. Vol.3, Issue.4, 2018, Page No: 452-456.
3. Рашидов Р.А. The System of Material and Technical ResourcesSupply to the Cotton Industry Directions ofImprovement. // JOJ Horticulture and Arboriculture journal. USA. Volume 1 Issue 3 - April 2018.

4. Рашидов Р.А. Correlation between resource economy factors in cotton growing. // Наука и образование сегодня (Научно-теоретический журнал). Россия, 2016, №6. Ст.68-70.
5. Рашидов Р.А. Issues of resource-saving agro technologies in the cotton industry. // Monograph. ISBN 978-620-2-31245-5 Riga. Latvia. European Union. 2018.
6. Рашидов Р.А. The Main Directions of Cost Reduction and Increasing Effectiveness in CottonProduction. //Agrotechnology journalISSN: 2168-9881. Canada. Vol.6, Issue.2, 2017DOI: 10.4172/2168-9881.1000168. (Journal Impact Factor 1.04).
7. Bustonov Mansurjon Mardonakulovich, & Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich. (2021). Digital Economy: Sustainable and High-Quality Economic Growth. Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research, 1(1), 9–16. Retrieved from https://agir.academiascience.org/index.php/agir/article/view/2
8. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). IMPROVING ECONOMIC DIAGNOSTICS AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM IN ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION. Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL), 1(01), 1-10.
9. Sotvoldiev Nodirbek Jurabaevich, & Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich. (2021). DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOOD MARKET IN THE FERGANA REGION. Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal, 1(01), 1–8. Retrieved from https://it.academiascience.org/index.php/it/article/view/1
10. Bustonov Mansurjon Mardonakulovich, & Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich. (2021). Economic Growth: Quality And The Digital Economy . Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research, 1(1), 1–8. Retrieved from https://agir.academiascience.org/index.php/agir/article/view/1
11. Sotvoldiev Nodirbek Jurabaevich, & Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich. (2021). DIRECTIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION. Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal, 1(01), 9–16. Retrieved from https://it.academiascience.org/index.php/it/article/view/2
12. Sotvoldiev Nodirbek Jurabaevich, & Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich. (2021). MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION - AS AN OBJECT OF ECONOMIC DIAGNOSTICS. Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL), 1(01), 11–20. Retrieved from https://ejedl.academiascience.org/index.php/ejedl/article/view/2
13. Sharipov Botirali Roxatalievich; Alimov Raimjon Xakimovich; Yuldashov Kodirjon Mamadjanovic; Holmirzaev Abdulhamid Xapizovich; Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich. "The Results Of The Assessment Of The Investment Potential Of The Regions Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan". *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7, 3, 2020, 4428-4437.
14. Makhmudov Bakhriddinkhon Jo'rayevich; Ismoilov Ravshanjon Baxritdinovich; MullabayevBaxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich. "The Role Of Regional Governance In The Development Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship". *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7, 7, 2020, 705-711.
15. Tursunalievich, A. Z., & Rakhmonberdievna, T. D. (2020). Problems And Prospects Of Development Of Agrologistics In The Republic Of Uzbekistan. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine, 7(7), 763-768.

16. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Tursunalievich, A. Z., Ahmadjanovna, M. T., & Bozorovich, U. C. (2020). Development Of Public-Private Partnership In The Organization Of Regional Tourist And Recreational Complexes. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine, 7(7), 778-788.
17. Azizbek, K., Tursunalievich, A. Z., Gayrat, I., Bulturbayevich, M., & Azamkhon, N. (2020). USE OF GRAVITY MODELS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATION AND BALNEOLOGY. PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology, 17(6), 13908-13920.
18. Bakhriddinovich, I. R., Bulturbayevich, M. B., Gulomjanovna, M. N., & Karimjanovich, U. R. (2020). USE OF MODERN MARKETING RESEARCH IN THE CONTEXT OF MARKET DEVELOPMENT. International Engineering Journal For Research & Development, 5(Special Issue), 8-8.
19. Abdurashidovich, B. D., Bakhriddinovich, I. R., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC. International Engineering Journal For Research & Development, 5(Special Issue), 8-8.
20. Abduganievich, A. U., Bakhriddinovich, I. R., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). CURRENT SITUATION OF INVESTMENT IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. International Engineering Journal For Research & Development, 5(Special Issue), 7-7.
21. Jurayevich, Mahmudov B., and Mullabayev B. Bulturbayevich. "The Impact of the Digital Economy on Economic Growth." *International Journal on Integrated Education*, vol. 3, no. 6, 2020, pp. 16-18, doi:10.31149/ijie.v3i6.394.
22. Умаркулов К,М (2020). Узбекистан и Центральная Азия: текущая ситуация и возможности. ACADEMIYA. том 10, выпуск 7.10.5958 / 2249-7137.2020.00891.5
23. Umarkulov, Kodirjon Maxamadaminovich, 2018. "A Study on the Dynamics of Foreign Trade and the Issues of Regional Economic Integration in Central Asia," Working Papers 18-5, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy.https://ideas.repec.org/p/ris/kiepwp/2018_005.html
24. Abdulxakimov Zuhrali Tursunalievich, & Ibadullaev Ergash Bakturdievich. (2020). TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF TOURISM AND RECREATION. International Engineering Journal For Research & Development, 5(Special Issue), 8. https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/JCNUW
25. Abdulxakimov Zuhrali Tursunalievich and Saydalieva Umidhon Solijon qizi, "ESTABLISHMENT AND USE OF SMALL ECO-ZONES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES", IEJRD - International Multidisciplinary Journal, vol. 5, no. Special Issue, p. 7, Oct. 2020.http://www.iejrd.com/index.php/%20/article/view/1246
26. Абдулхакимов З. Развитие экономики региона с помощью горного отдыха: на случай Узбекистана // Бюллетень науки и практики. 2018. Т. 4. №5. С. 446-453. Режим доступа: http://www.bulletennauki.com/abdulkhakimov (дата обращения 15.05.2018).
27. Yusupjonovich, D. T. (2020). IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF FARMS SPECIALIZING IN HORTICULTURE. International Engineering Journal For Research & Development, 5(4), 6-6.
28. Mahmudovich, M. N., & Yusupjonovich, D. T. (2019). Development of integrated horticulture based on investments (In the case of Uzbekistan). International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 8(3 Special Issue), 417-423.

29. Yusupjonovich, D. T. (2019). Development of integrated gardening based investment. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR), 8(7), 119-124.
30. Ismatov, R. O., Dadaboev, T. Y., & Karabaev, S. A. (2019). Investment possibilities in agricultural networks. Theoretical & Applied Science, (2), 350-355.
31. Dadaboyev, T. Y., & Mirzaabdullayeva, G. M. (2018). RESULTS IN THE AGRICULTURE OF UZBEKISTAN. Economics and Innovative Technologies, 2018(1), 38.
32. Dadaboyev, T. Y., Qoraboyev, S. A., & Mullabaev, B. B. (2017). CORPORATE MANAGEMENT AS THE FACTOR OF INVESTMENT ATTRACTION. Научное знание современности, (5), 77-80.
33. Дадабаев, Т. Ю., & Мирзабдуллаева, Г. (2016). Направления повышения эффективности системы хранения сельскохозяйственной продукции. Высшая школа, 1(23), 65-68.