ECONOMIC MECHANISM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL POTENTIAL IN AGRICULTURE

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One of the most important features of agricultural machinery is to save labor, time and other resources, as well as to maximize productivity. Well-equipped farms are able to use more productivity-enhancing methods, apply more fertilizers, and shorten planting and harvesting times. As productivity increases, labor productivity also increases, and product costs decrease. Thus, the production volume increases, the product becomes cheaper, which means that the profitability of the enterprise is ensured.

That is why technical potential plays a big role in agriculture. However, the quantitative composition and technical condition of the material and technical base does not allow not only full mechanization of all processes of plant production, but also the implementation of mechanized work within the specified agrotechnical terms, and some work may not be completed at all, and this leads to further deterioration of the technological level of agricultural production. will come Currently, the labor force in the village is sufficient to carry out work only in a mechanized way.

It is clear that all organizational and economic changes in the agro-industrial complex will not lead to positive results without the development of the technical potential of agricultural production. The development of technical potential requires the implementation of a set of activities.

For this purpose, the author proposes an economic mechanism for the development of technical potential. The economic mechanism of technical potential development is an interconnected set of organizational-technical, organizational-economic and financial-economic forms, methods and measures of influencing the development and activity of agricultural technical potential for the purpose of achieving stability in agricultural production, increasing the pace of development and efficiency.

The economic mechanism for the development of agricultural technical potential is aimed at ensuring the following:

- development and mastering of modern types of agricultural machinery;
- development of machine-building plants and their loading;
- assimilation of intensive technologies of cultivation of agricultural crops;
- improvement of repair and technical service;
- development of mutually beneficial conditions for the supply of agricultural machinery between manufacturing plants and agricultural enterprises and monitoring their compliance;
- coordination of budget financing, price formation and taxation through state regulation;
- attracting financial structures (banking sector, insurance sector, etc.) to the agricultural sector;
- development of leasing in agriculture;
- development of crediting system of agricultural enterprises;
- increase the level of equipment provision of agricultural enterprises;

- formation of the optimal composition of machine-tractor parks of agricultural enterprises;
- increasing the technical capacity of agricultural enterprises.

The economic mechanism consists of a complex structure, which includes all types of supply and organizational forms of its development, state regulation, including the provision and regulation of equipment prices, incentives, financing, lending and other elements (Fig. 1).

As the main blocks of the economic mechanism of development of technical potential, its development and regulation by the state serve as levers.

Ensuring the process of technical capacity development has two directions: financial and material. Financial provision of the competence includes personal sources of financing - profit, income of agricultural producers; and includes debt funds - credit, lease. This should lead to the involvement of banks and other financial structures in agriculture. It is also necessary to attract investors who recently started their activities in the field of agriculture.

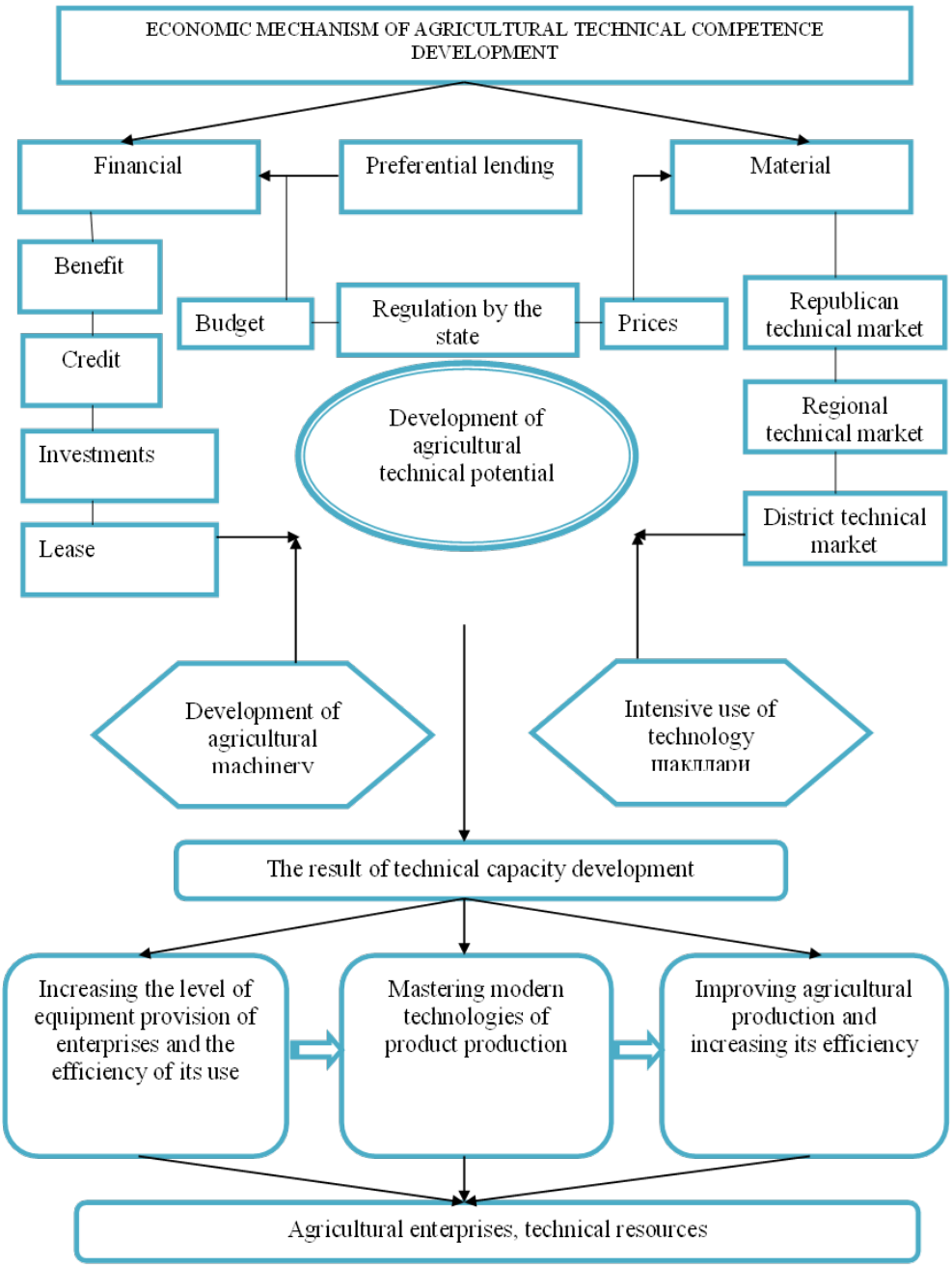

Figure 1. Economic mechanism of development of technical potential in agriculture.

Material supply is provided by the markets of means of production at the republic level, including the secondary market of agricultural machinery. The acceleration of the rate of agricultural development requires a sharp increase in the production and supply of tractors, combines, cars and other machines to agriculture. The role of agricultural machinery in the mechanism of development of technical potential is important, and its development is considered necessary. Despite the growth in the supply of agricultural machinery in recent years, meeting the basic needs of enterprises for machines will be possible only in conditions of a sharp improvement in the use of existing machines.This allows to expand agricultural mechanization, and therefore to increase productivity and increase the gross amount of agricultural products.

This is also helped by intensive forms of machinery exploitation, optimization of the machine-tractor fleet, large group forms of machinery use, machine-technological stations, inter-farm cooperation, services of individual entrepreneurs and legal entities specializing in mechanized work.

The mechanism of technical capacity development includes the following aspects of state regulation:

- prices, that is, controlling the prices of production tools, ensuring guaranteed prices for ASM products;
- budget, i.e. financing of targeted programs, system of subsidies, compensations and subsidies, development of insurance system, budget loans;
- investments in agricultural production, their stimulation, development of leasing, replenishment of the leasing fund;
- preferential lending, allocation of long-term loans.

The operation of this mechanism should fully ensure the organizational orientation and coordination of all structural blocks and links. As a result, firstly, agricultural enterprises should be provided with equipment and the level of efficiency of using this equipment should increase; secondly, introduction and mastering of modern technologies of agricultural product production should be implemented; thirdly, all this leads to the improvement of agricultural production and its efficiency.

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