

## OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF AGRIBUSINESS ENTERPRISES

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**Abstract.** In this article, the possibilities of increasing the efficiency of the agricultural management system are studied and the methods of their improvement are considered, at the same time, the influence of human temperament on this system is also studied.

**Key words:** agriculture, enterprise, organization, farm, agro-industry.

Enter. Management of agricultural enterprises is primarily to achieve high final results, to establish a balanced ratio between agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex. In this regard, the importance of state management bodies and employees of the working apparatus of economic "enterprises or organizations" within the agro-industry at all levels of management increases. The regulation of market relations is more complicated than the management of production in the conditions of a planned distribution system. Therefore, it is necessary for the management bodies to respond according to the organizational structure and composition of specialists that match the modern functions and requirements, and the management staff should have the art of solving the problems of coordinating the activities of economic entities due to their diligence and professional skills.

The main part.

The role of state management bodies in regulating the economic mechanism in agriculture grows through direct economic support and material incentives.

Currently, there are a number of shortcomings in agricultural management, in particular:

- non-participation of state functions in the regulation of agricultural production, especially in influencing relations and equivalent exchange between agricultural and industrial sectors;
- regional characteristics and existing agricultural production are not taken into account when introducing reforms;
- social factors in the reorganization of the agrarian sector, in particular measures aimed at providing employment to able-bodied employees, are slowly being implemented.

The data gathered abroad and in our country show that as the process of market formation grows, the importance of economic management factors by economic entities also grows. At the same time, the experience of many countries shows that with the development of market relations, the need to appropriately influence the state's agricultural system and its individual branches remains.

In connection with the transition to the market economy, as a result of the implementation of economic reforms in the agrarian sector, various forms of economic management appeared. A multi-system economy was formed and entered the stage of deepening of liberalization and economic reforms. In accordance with these changes, management methods, methods and It should be emphasized that there is an objective need to use its forms more widely. It is especially important to find a rational combination of economic and socio-spiritual methods of management. The importance of management focused on the development of foresight and risk prevention programs using modern methods of management in the agricultural sector, using "systematic and situational management". In-depth risk analysis, increasing the responsibility of management personnel and, accordingly, in all areas of management of the set of sanctions and measures related to the relationship between the object and the subject, in particular, in the management of production, economy, innovation process of state administration bodies should have a clear and fully informed decision to intervene or not.

It is necessary to organize a marketing system at all stages of the management of the agrarian sector, to accelerate the activities of information and advisory service departments.

With the formation and development of a multi-sector economy, the duties, responsibilities, and levels of senior staff are changing, and the demand for a situational approach is growing. The progress achieved by the enterprise depends on its adaptation to the external economic, scientific-technical, demographic factors and social environment affecting its activity. It is necessary to take a rational approach to the purchase of the most necessary tools and the distribution of resources. For this, the head of the farm needs experienced technologies, agronomist, engineer, zootechnician, etc. The success of the enterprise largely depends on the human factor. A unique

important feature of the management of the agro-industrial complex in the conditions of the market economy is its manifestation as an open social system. The form and method of management functions and the process of their application should correspond to the objective conditions and constantly adapt to production relations.

When adopting this or that management structure, it is necessary to take into account the organizational structure of the enterprise, the volume of production and the degree of expansion and its specific characteristics, the location of industries, the number and size of settlements, the methods of economic management, and the qualifications of personnel. The number of stages of economic management, the minimum number of management personnel should be economically feasible and convenient for operational management.

Without a competent and active management system, not only effective management of agricultural production, but also sale and consumption of its products will not be possible. Agrarian management staff lack management experience and skills to meet market requirements. They are not used to working in market conditions focused on production marketing. That is why it is the need of the hour to prepare a reserve of specialists and managers at all stages of agricultural management and to train them in modern management methods and techniques, to organize the use of promising technologies, methods and effective forms of education on a large scale.

It is worth noting that it is possible to achieve great results by regulating the organization of the information technology management system without involving additional material labor and financial resources. An important condition for the organization of the agricultural system is the planned and consistent continuation of this process.

In the current period, improvement of production management is considered one of the important factors in the development of the economy of Uzbekistan. Its use in management activities is primarily aimed at improving the work of the management apparatus. A number of issues of assessing the economic efficiency of measures to improve management activities are controversial and not fully resolved, and this situation, in turn, hinders the implementation of the progress, forms and methods of production management, the effectiveness of the work of the management apparatus. remains one of the reasons that reduces and often leads to incorrect evaluation of the indicated activities.

It should be noted that it is impossible to evaluate the activities of some employees of the administrative apparatus, services and divisions, based on the results of their work. The results of their activities are implemented by influencing the object of management, that is, they are visible in the results of workers. That is why it is appropriate to evaluate measures to improve the performance of the management

apparatus based on the effect of the ratio of the final results of the production and economic activity of the enterprises.

Live labor costs have a decisive influence on the improvement of management work, the improvement of activity has a positive effect not only on the work results of this enterprise, but also on the activities of related institutions, organizations and enterprises. This effect has a two-sided nature and it is very difficult to determine it in practice.

As a result of these methodological principles, it is possible to conditionally determine the number of employees associated with the improvement of the work of the management apparatus, the practice of their implementation shows that this activity is related to economic efficiency, used costs.

In general, the proposed principles based on them show the correct and direct usefulness of the method of calculating the economic efficiency obtained from the implementation of measures to improve the work of the management apparatus, provide an opportunity to determine costs and take into account other possibilities. The most common indicator of management efficiency is the coefficient showing the effectiveness of measures to improve the work of the management apparatus. It shows the one-year economic effect obtained from the management activities, the ratio to the expenses spent on the organization of management:

where,  $K_s$  is the efficiency coefficient of measures to improve the work of the management apparatus;

$E_{yil}$  - one-year economic effect obtained from the implementation of measures, in soums;

$Z_{yat}$  - one-time expenses related to development and activities, in soums.

A complete and accurate assessment of the economic effectiveness of a management system in agriculture is very difficult, indeed, the economic effectiveness of the considered systems is diverse, for example, the economic effectiveness of the introduction of traditional capital funds and the introduction of new techniques. is much more complicated than calculating the effect, because they are based on a single method, theoretical research, their specific aspects, and a much larger practical experience. In addition, the general problem of evaluating the economic efficiency of management is a component of the economic efficiency of the introduction of capital funds and new equipment. The methods of management in the agricultural sector mean the measures and the use of effective methods in order to ensure timely and high-quality performance of the tasks set before the agricultural enterprises. All methods used in the management of agricultural enterprises are interrelated and complement each other. According to its description, management methods can consist of economic, organizational-administrative and social-spiritual methods.

Management of agricultural industries is a clear historical method of improving the impact on the social labor process and directing it to a specific goal in accordance with objective laws. The emergence and development of tasks of production management is the result of division of labor and labor cooperation in the social production system.

The essence of managing an agricultural enterprise is to direct the work of the entire team of the enterprise and its production departments to produce the maximum amount of high-quality products, using labor and funds effectively.

In order to manage an agricultural enterprise, it is necessary to know many things, to be an educated, cultured and disciplined leader. The role of production management increases as a result of the transition of agriculture to an industrial basis with the growth of the production scale. Employees with many specialties work in the farm, and their work should be directed in such a way as to provide high operational efficiency based on a general plan. In order to manage agriculture, it is necessary to be aware of it, to know the conditions of production perfectly and precisely, to know the techniques of production at the current level, to have certain scientific knowledge. Scientific management of production in agricultural enterprises is based on the following principles: spiritual and economic unity of leadership, democracy, monopoly and interest in production development.

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