



PROBLEMS OF FARM MICRO CREDIT IN THE MODERNIZATION OF THE ECONOMY OF OUR COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT: - Since our country reached zero poverty, large-scale changes are taking place in the agricultural sector, which is one of the leading sectors of our economy. In order to achieve good results in the agricultural economy, it is important that the development of agriculture in the form of agricultural production is a form of agricultural production, and that it has created great opportunities for its development.

KEYWORDS: Today, the state supports the development of large-scale and small-scale farming in farms and provides them with all the necessary conditions and opportunities.

INTRODUCTION

In our country, all costs of irrigation and melioration are fully covered by the state

budget. This is a necessary factor in the purchase of farm goods.

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More than 2 trillion soms are allocated from the state budget every year for the purpose of supplying agricultural fields with water. President Sh. M. Mirziyoev.

Today, reforms in the agricultural sector are being carried out and bank loans are being extended to finance the development of agricultural crops. The Regulation on the credit procedure of commercial banks for construction funds was adopted. According to this regulation, the expenses related to the production of crops and production of all farms, including the production of cotton, were financed by bank loans.

On the other hand, with the aim of creating favorable conditions for the development of farms, effective use of loans from commercial banks, the Regulation "On the procedure for granting loans to farms by commercial banks in the form of collateral" has been put into practice. From now on, the farms were able to buy and sell agricultural equipment, including cotton and other means of production, on credit.

Due to the limited resources of the banks, two types of commercial loans are being allocated to farmers.

In order to solve the problem of guaranteeing loans in farms, Oraylik Bank has implemented the "Procedure of lending by commercial banks with the right to lease farm plots". In this way, the process of documenting the loan must be established, the consent of the authorities and institutions to the mortgage of the lease right to the land plot of the farmers, the mechanism of determining the amount of the lease right, and the involvement of the farmers in the process of obtaining loans from commercial banks.

There are some shortcomings in the crediting of the state funds for the production of agricultural holdings, such as the following:

- the term of the loans allocated for the purpose of covering the expenses, depending on the size of the expenses and the types of expenses, are applied to the technological cards, and it does not give the opportunity to purchase the resources necessary for the production, the necessary services, and the payments for the agrotechnical solutions;
- in the process of payment, the demand for the loan is determined based on the current purchase price, and as a result of the expenses, as a result of the operation at the same price, the expenses are still a big difference among the allocated loans, covering only 45-50 percent of the received loan expenses;
- when determining the purchase price of goods (cotton, cotton, etc.) for public consumption, the rate of increase in the price of material and technical resources and services is not fully taken into account;
- the financial situation of farms is deteriorating due to the fact that cotton, which is bought and sold for the state budget, is not paid for in a short period of time. For example, it takes 4-5 months for wheat and 8-10 months for cotton to cover the payments to farms of the country. As a result of this, the resources and services purchased by farms will not be used in a short period of time, and inflation will have a negative impact on the financial situation.

Current state budgets in Jokhar indicate the need for a complete reform of the agricultural production financing system. According to the current regulations, the expenses of the production of agricultural products are financed from the same time with the

conclusion of the contract for the production of agricultural products. Apart from that, the loan received in the state, which does not cover the state expenses, is being repaid in three annual installments.

The amount of disbursed loans covers 55-60 percent of actual expenses. In terms of quantity, we are able to set the goal of 80 percent of the total amount of the loan that is allocated for the construction of the building.

In the country, it is very important to provide the credit resources of the farms in the jetty amount, in the case of tin cases, through the lending system through the credit union, outside of the bank. The following should be taken into account in order to start lending activities to the credit cooperatives of the farms:

- credit unions should be expanded in rural areas. This, on the one hand, gives the opportunity to bring the activities closer to the farms, on the other hand, it helps to develop business entities outside the farm in rural areas;
- Completing courses on the training and satisfaction of credit union employees in the field of crediting of farms, taking into account the specific changes of the farm;
- credit unions are allowed to carry out transactions in foreign currency. First of all, this made it possible to reduce the interest rates of the loans given due to the focus of the foreign capital on agricultural production, agriculture, and the financing of the donor companies, thus, it prevented the availability of resources in the form of assets in the credit unions.

In addition to the following, commercial banks and non-bank credit institutions, providing microfinance services, are required to perform the following actions:

- increasing the amount of microcredits in the composition of loans granted by commercial banks to individuals, businesses, and professional entities;
- expansion of micro-leasing services to individuals, businesses, and professional entities;
- cooperation of commercial banks with non-bank credit institutions for the purpose of promoting microcredits;
- Overcoming legal-normative trades, where microfinance services were provided to all the people, gatherings of businessmen and women in the districts of the district, in the gatherings of the citizens.

In conclusion, it is possible to strongly influence the development of the national economy of our republic by supporting the investment movement from the financial aspect, and in the strategy of our government's financial policy, attention is being paid to the exercise of supporting and strengthening the investment movement in the form of simplifying the financing-crediting mechanism.

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