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"ENHANCING ORGANIZATIONAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS THROUGH DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION"

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Annotation: The establishment of market relations in agriculture requires the development of the system of material and technical resources on the basis of market principles. Weak financial situation of digital enterprises, weakening of economic relations with the manufacturer of equipment, transport costs, transit, high customs duties, devaluation of money, imbalances between prices for digital and industrial
products and a number of other factors.
Keywords: Digital terchnologies, resource, material resrs, price, efficiency, cost-effectiveness.

Аннотация. Становление рыночных отношений в сельском хозяйстве требует развития системы материально-технической базы. на основе рыночных принципов. Слабое финансовое положение цифровых предприятий, ослабление экономических связей с производителем оборудования, транспортные расходы, транзит, высокие таможенные пошлины, девальвация денег, несбалансированность цен на цифровую и промышленную продукцию и ряд других факторов.
Ключевые слова : Цифровые технологии, ресурс, материальные ресурсы, цена, эффективность, экономичность.

Annotatsiya. Qishloq xo'jaligida bozor munosabatlarining o'rnatilishi moddiy-texnika resurslari tizimini bozor tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirishni taqozo etadi. Raqamli korxonalarning moliyaviy ahvolining zaifligi, asbob-uskunalar ishlab chiqaruvchisi bilan iqtisodiy munosabatlarning zaiflashishi, transport xarajatlari, tranzit, yuqori bojxona to'lovlari, pulning qadrsizlanishi, raqamli va sanoat mahsulotlari narxlari o'rtasidagi nomutanosiblik va boshqa bir qator omillar.
Kalit so'zlar: Raqamli texnologiyalar, resurs, moddiy resurslar, narx, samaradorlik, iqtisodiy samaradorlik.

I INTRODUCTION

In the process of implementing economic reforms in agriculture, significant progress has been made in improving the mechanisms for utilizing production potential within market relations and the digital sphere. However, as the mechanism for enhancing the efficiency of resource utilization in the digital sector has not yet been fully aligned with market principles, resource profitability remains low. Therefore, with the introduction of market mechanisms, a new and innovative approach is required in this regard.

At the same time, the absence of a long-term digital development strategy hinders the efficient use of land and water resources. Nevertheless, large-scale investments are being

attracted to the sector, leading to an increase in producers' income levels and the competitiveness of their products.

In many agricultural enterprises, production often results in losses due to a decline in crop yields and, conversely, an increase in production costs. The rapid rise in the share of certain resources—particularly mineral fertilizers, fuel and lubricants, and technical expenses—contributes to the overall growth in production costs. Therefore, the rational use of resources in the production process has become an urgent and essential issue.

Research Methodology

The research employed methods of scientific cognition such as dialectical and logical reasoning, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, as well as complex, comparative, and grouping methods. In addition, SWOT analysis, econometric modeling, and forecasting techniques were utilized.

General Information about Literature Sources

The economic issues of efficient resource utilization and regulation in agriculture have always been at the center of attention for economists. In particular, both the theoretical and practical aspects of this topic have been extensively studied by researchers in various countries.

Among foreign economists, notable contributions were made by V.V. Kuznetsov, N.Ya. Kovalenko, M.A. Kanakova, V.M. Bautin, N.V. Dukki, N.E. Zimin, I.Ya. Petrenko, P.I. Chuzhinov, and others, who analyzed the mechanisms of rational resource use and their impact on agricultural productivity and cost efficiency. Their works emphasized the importance of resource management systems in ensuring sustainable agricultural growth.

In the context of Uzbekistan, significant research has been carried out by R.Kh. Khusanov, R.R. Radjapov, K.A. Choriev, A. Qodirov, U.P. Umurzokov, B.I. Rahimov, and several other scholars. Their studies have focused on adapting resource utilization models to local conditions, improving economic efficiency, and integrating digital technologies into agricultural management. These researchers have laid a solid foundation for understanding the interrelation between digital transformation and the efficient use of agricultural resources in the national economy.

II. Analysis and Results

The path of economic development in our country has been chosen on the basis of market relations. Global experience shows that the most effective way to ensure social progress and improve the standard of living and well-being of the population is through the transition to a market economy. After gaining independence, profound changes took place in all sectors of the national economy, including agriculture.

Industrial development has led to the emergence of a diversified economy, and production has largely shifted to the non-state sector. In the early years of the reforms, various forms of ownership and economic management were tested, and the most promising—farm enterprises—were selected as the foundation for further development.

In addition, the Presidential Decree No. 5853 of November 23, 2019, "On Approval of the Strategy for Digital Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020–2030," provided an

assessment of the economic reforms being implemented and identified the main directions for the further advancement of the economy, particularly within the digital sector.

At present, agriculture — as one of the leading branches of the economy — is entering a stage of large-scale economic liberalization. Economic liberalization in the agricultural sector encompasses the economic independence of digital producers operating under different forms of ownership and management, the freedom of land and water use relations, and the autonomy in the utilization of resources and the sale of agricultural products.

As a result of consistent reforms implemented during the years of independence, the decline in agricultural production volumes was successfully prevented. The improvement of digital infrastructures has further supported stability and growth in the sector. One of the key priorities has been to meet the population's demand for domestically produced food products. The grain self-sufficiency program was successfully implemented, which not only satisfied domestic demand for grain products but also increased export volumes. Moreover, imports of certain types of digital products have decreased due to the growth of local production capacity.

It is well known that digital products, like agricultural outputs, are produced through the efficient utilization of various resources — primarily land, material and technical resources, labor, and financial resources. However, it should be noted that today the provision of material and technical resources for Uzbekistan's agricultural sector — including mineral fertilizers, fuel and lubricants, machinery, and other essential inputs — remains below the required level, and their efficient use is still not fully ensured.

To overcome this situation, several measures are necessary. First, it is important to improve the system of supplying material and technical resources to digital and agricultural enterprises operating under different forms of ownership, based on market principles.Second, it is essential to develop an effective interest rate mechanism that encourages business entities to use available resources more efficiently and economically.

At the same time, frequent cases of improper use of mineral fertilizers and fuel materials indicate that some producers still lack a sense of ownership and responsibility toward the resources they manage and the products they produce. This situation demonstrates that the motivation to achieve better final results has not yet been fully developed. In fact, ownership of resources and their rational use are the key determinants of production efficiency and overall sectoral performance.

The term resource originates from the French word "ressource", meaning source. In economics, resources refer to all technological factors and reserves used in the process of social production. In most literature, resources are classified according to the following criteria: origin, relation to production, nature of use, and method of reproduction.

Natural and economic resources are categorized by their origin into production and non-production resources, by their role into active and potential resources, and by their reproducibility into renewable and non-renewable resources [2.1.1, 87–88]. In recent scientific publications, resources are often grouped simply as renewable and non-renewable.

The material and technical base is one of the key factors in increasing the efficiency of digital production. This is because the costs associated with obtaining and utilizing resources play an important role in the production process. It is therefore appropriate to distinguish between resources directly involved in production and those that participate indirectly.

Resources directly involved in production are those that take part immediately in the process of creating digital products. These include machinery and tractor parks, buildings, structures, tractors, combines, digital equipment, transport vehicles, production and household machinery, mineral and organic fertilizers, perennial plants, feed, seeds, fuel, electric energy, and others.

Material resources that indirectly participate in production include those used as auxiliary means in the process of manufacturing products. For example, recreational facilities for workers, warehouses, public catering establishments, residential buildings, as well as medical, educational, and cultural resources necessary for the social development of the population.

Material resources that are indirectly involved in production have little effect on the price and profitability of digital products.In digital production, it is crucial to utilize material and technical resources efficiently while accurately identifying their characteristics.

This is because the use of material and technical resources in agriculture differs in several ways from other sectors. However, taking into account the requirements of modern economic liberalization and the conditions of a diversified economy, these features have been systematized as shown in Figure 1.

This includes the following:

- The seasonality of the use of material and technical resources;
- The direct and indirect impact of biological processes in agriculture on the efficiency of using material and technical resources;
- Variability in the volume and types of material resources depending on regions and the composition of digital industries;
- The efficient use of material and technical resources depends on natural and climatic conditions;
- The return of the resources spent in the form of goods once a year;
- The efficiency of using material and technical resources is closely interconnected with the efficiency of other sectors within the agro-industrial complex;
- It mainly causes problems in the efficient use of resources under the conditions of small enterprises, and so on.

Figure 1. Features of the Material and Technical Base of Agriculture

The Characteristics of the Material and Technical Base of Agriculture
The return of the resources spent in the form of goods once a year;
The efficient use of material and technical resources depends on natural and climatic conditions;
Changes in the volume and types of material resources depending on regions and crop composition;
The seasonality of the use of material and technical resources;
The direct and indirect impact of biological processes in agriculture on the efficiency of using material and technical resources;
The efficiency of using material and technical resources is closely interconnected with the efficiency of other sectors within the agro-industrial complex;
It is mainly applied in the context of small enterprises, which causes problems in the efficient use resources, and so on.

It is of great importance to take these characteristics into account when ensuring the proper and timely provision of agriculture with material and technical resources, improving the efficiency of their use, and developing measures for effective resource supply.

For example, taking into account the seasonality of material and technical resources makes it possible to ensure the timely provision of production processes with necessary resources during the season. Knowing the quantity of resources across the regions of the republic requires their proper and specialized distribution.

Today, our country possesses a powerful production capacity that includes a large fleet of tractors and automobiles, digital technologies, factories producing mineral fertilizers and fuel-lubricant materials, energy resources, and a diversified service infrastructure. Developing such production relations based on market principles and closely linking them with the foundations of self-management is one of the key tasks of the present day.

The implemented economic reforms, as in other sectors, have led to significant changes in the system of material and technical infrastructure. Currently, local dealership centers of digital engineering plants, spare parts warehouses, and distribution points for mineral fertilizers and other material and technical resources are operating. However, it should be noted that most of them still maintain a monopolistic position.

To create a truly competitive environment in the material and technical market, there must be a sufficient number of enterprises producing high-quality material resources.

Under the conditions of economic liberalization, the objective necessity of developing the material and technical resources market in the digital sector is determined by the following factors:

Firstly, the liberalization of prices and the existing imbalance between the prices of digital and industrial products have a negative impact on the financial performance of farming enterprises. In addition, importing certain types of material resources leads to an increase in

production costs. The emergence of real demand and supply in the material resources market becomes an important factor in reducing their shortage.

Secondly, enterprises that supply the main material and technical resources still retain their monopolistic position. Therefore, the creation of similar and equally strong industries and their support by the state will lead to the formation of a competitive environment, which in turn will contribute to the establishment of real market relations.

Thirdly, today the number of independent entities such as enterprises, farms, and dehkan households striving to meet their needs for material and technical resources in a timely and high-quality manner is increasing.

However, the financial situation of most of them does not allow the use of any expensive material resources. Therefore, there has arisen a need to introduce leasing, renting, and collateral mechanisms in the use of material and technical resources.

The formation of the material and technical resources market has been viewed differently by scholars. In particular, O.P. Umurzokov stated: “In forming the market for material and technical resources, it is necessary to take into account the specific factors of agriculture itself, such as the cultivated areas, the composition of digital crops, the type and level of specialization of digital enterprises. It is acceptable to determine this based on the natural and climatic conditions of different regions of the country.” [1, b. 119].

In R. Kh. Khusanov’s research, the following proposals were made to develop this type of resource market, including:

- liberalizing the resource supply system for digital producers, that is, rejecting the centralized distribution procedure;
- creating a healthy competitive environment among organizations and enterprises that supply resources to agriculture;
- training digital product manufacturers not merely to save resources, but to operate based on the principles of efficient and rational use of resources, and so on. [2, 13].

III. IN CONCLUSION

In the context of economic liberalization, the programs developed to enhance the market of material and technical resources in agriculture have not yet demonstrated sufficient efficiency in certain areas. Therefore, it is essential to design comprehensive development strategies that integrate all the aforementioned directions and ensure their continuous improvement.

The sustainable development of any national economy primarily depends on the efficient organization of financial flows between the state, its regions, economic sectors, enterprises, and population. These monetary flows reflect real economic processes and form the basis of interrelations between citizens and business entities.

At the same time, the introduction of modern digital technologies — such as virtual and augmented reality, artificial intelligence, machine learning, cryptography, big data analytics, and cloud computing — into the agricultural sector is becoming a key factor in increasing efficiency. The integration of these technologies into the management and utilization of material and technical resources will help establish a competitive production system and ensure economic stability.

The conducted research shows that the effective implementation of digital technologies plays a crucial role in improving the financial relations and overall performance of organizations, particularly in the agricultural sector. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has achieved significant progress in transforming its economy toward a market-oriented system. Consistent reforms have ensured stability in agricultural production and prevented a decline in output, while the integration of digital technologies has opened new opportunities for efficiency, transparency, and sustainable development.

However, certain challenges remain. The lack of a comprehensive long-term digital development strategy, insufficient digital infrastructure in rural areas, and limited digital literacy among producers hinder the full potential of digital transformation. In addition, the mechanisms for rational and efficient use of material, financial, and natural resources are still not fully aligned with market principles, which affects the profitability and competitiveness of enterprises.

To address these challenges, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Develop and implement a national digital strategy** specifically aimed at modernizing the agricultural and financial sectors, with clear priorities, timelines, and performance indicators.
2. **Expand investments in digital infrastructure** in rural regions to ensure stable access to internet networks, cloud technologies, and smart data systems for producers.
3. **Promote digital literacy and capacity building** among farmers, agribusiness managers, and financial institutions through training programs and practical workshops.
4. **Establish a unified digital ecosystem** that integrates producers, consumers, financial organizations, and government bodies, enabling real-time information exchange and transparency in transactions.
5. **Introduce incentive-based financial mechanisms** (such as interest rate discounts or tax benefits) to encourage organizations to use resources efficiently and adopt innovative technologies.
6. **Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems** to assess the economic effectiveness of digital tools and ensure the rational use of land, water, and financial resources.

In conclusion, the sustainable development of agriculture and other sectors of the national economy largely depends on the successful integration of digital technologies. The transition to a fully digital and market-oriented system will not only increase production efficiency and profitability but also enhance the competitiveness of Uzbekistan’s economy in the global market.

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