

FACTORS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

**Nadolia S.M., undergraduate, Kharkov Petro Vasylenko
National Technical University of Agriculture**

The efficiency of each branch of agriculture determines its own system of factors. The efficiency of grain cultivation is influenced by a system of factors that can be grouped into four main groups:

- agrobiological;
- technical;
- organizational and economic;
- social.

In the first group (agrotechnical and biological factors) the most important is the use of promising, zoned varieties and hybrids of cereals, the use of scientifically sound and effective tillage system and a system of measures to control diseases and pests. [2].

In the second one (technical) there is a system of machines for tillage and harvesting [7].

In the third one (organizational and economic) there is the organization of labor, material incentives and government regulation [3].

In the fourth group there is work motivation [1].

There is a close connection between all agrobiological, technical, organizational, economic and social factors that directly or indirectly characterize the conditions of production, its effectiveness - yield, gross output, labor productivity, profitability.

Factors affecting the efficiency of agriculture are numerous and varied. Some of them depend on the activities of specific teams of agricultural enterprises; others are related to the technology and organization of production, the use of production resources, the introduction of scientific and technological progress [5].

The economic efficiency of agricultural production is mainly determined by two groups of factors.

External factors that depend on the economic activity of the enterprise: pricing, taxation, lending, inflation, subsidies and

compensation, agricultural legislation, etc. [9].

Internal factors are crop yields, animal productivity, production costs, technology and organization of production, specialization, etc. [4].

Currently, the economic efficiency of agricultural production is largely determined by the factors of the first group. With an established economic mechanism, the second group of factors to a greater extent forms the level of economic efficiency.

The main indicator of economic efficiency of agricultural production is the amount of profit from sales. The latter depends on the amount of revenue from the sale of agricultural products and costs associated with the production and sale of products. In turn, the selling prices of a particular type of agricultural products are formed under the influence of supply and demand and largely depend on the ways and channels of sales.

An important factor influencing the increase in sales revenue is the improvement of product quality. The quantity of products placed on the market depends on their quality, as non-standard and low-quality products are sold at lower prices or are excluded from the total volume of goods sold. Particular importance is attached to the quality of grain, sugar beets, vegetables, milk and other agricultural products. Thus, the reduction of protein content in grain, sugar content in sugar beets, dry matter in tomatoes leads to a significant reduction in selling prices and large losses of the economy as a whole [8].

Factors that affect the amount of profit are closely related to each other and the change of one of them leads to the corresponding changes of others. Thus, the total volume of products sold affects the amount of profit and cash flow. At the same time, the amount of cash revenue depends on the amount of gross output and the level of marketability.

Identifying the full range of these and other factors, their proper accounting and use in production will outline a specific set of measures to ensure the efficiency of the grain industry and its stability.

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Scientific supervisor - Zaika S.O., Ph.D., Associate Professor.