

SPECIALIZATION OF ENTERPRISES IN AGRICULTURE AND FORMATION OF OPTIMAL COMPOSITION OF INDUSTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Specialization is the gathering of labor and material resources for the production of goods of the most economic importance for the market and the provision of services, the wide and effective use of new equipment: the organization of new, advanced technology and labor. It creates favorable conditions for the introduction of rental relations and family contract methods, allows to significantly increase the amount of produced products and the type of service, increases labor productivity, raises the production efficiency of farms. Full implementation of tasks, i.e. production of advanced, ecologically clean agrotechnics, zoo-veterinary, technical service, organic and mineral fertilizers and plant and livestock protection products, scientific achievements, advanced work experience by introducing and using them effectively.

Keywords: Zonal specialization, Inter-farm specialization, Intra-farm specialization, intra-branch specialization, regional (zonal) specialization, inter-farm specialization; domestic economy specialization; specialization within a network.

INTRODUCTION

In the years of independence, fundamental reforms were carried out in the republic with the introduction of market principles and a complete change of ownership forms in the agricultural sector, as a result of which new forms of economic management appeared, which were important in the development of the agricultural economy. He found his reflection. As a result of the implementation of complex measures carried out within the framework of the strategic development of agriculture to diversify production and ensure food independence, high speeds have been achieved in the field in recent years.

THE MAIN PART

In the course of economic reforms, if property relations are fundamentally changed, all restructurings are not brought to a state of private nature, and social labor distribution is not carried out accordingly, the economic efficiency of production will not increase, and the enormous tasks set before agriculture is not fully implemented. Placement of production is the placement of one or another type of agricultural crops or livestock in them, taking into account the natural, economic and ecological factors of the regions of the country for the purpose of production and service of agricultural products and is to accommodate the service provided to them. The placement of agricultural production shows the social division of labor quantitatively, and each farm, district, region, which is located in the territory of the country, which type of agricultural crops is planted, which type of livestock is kept, and which service is suitable for them. Clarifies that it will show. Correct implementation of specialization is an important condition for increasing production efficiency. It originates from the general economic laws of the market economy, such as the law of division of labor, the growth of labor productivity, and the replacement of types of labor. Specialization serves to dramatically increase labor productivity, profitability and income of the farm. Specialization is the gathering of labor and material resources in one place for the production of goods and services of the most economic importance for the market, a wide range of new techniques and to effective use: by creating favorable

conditions for the introduction of new, advanced technology and labor organization, tenancy relations and family contract methods, it allows to significantly increase the amount of produced products and the type of services, increases labor productivity, increases the production efficiency of farms. The specialization of agricultural production is the full fulfillment of the main tasks facing enterprises, that is, the production of advanced, ecologically clean agrotechnics, zoo-veterinary, technical service, organic and mineral fertilizers, and plants and livestock protection equipment, science achievements, progressives will introduce work experience and make good use of them, ensure that they will increase agricultural and animal husbandry products as quickly and stably as possible at the expense of each hectare of land suitable for agriculture and contingent livestock, while spending less labor and funds. The following principles should be strictly followed when working on the specialization and placement of production: - regularity and stability in specialization and placement; - taking into account the economy and production structures, the form of organizational ownership and the direction of production scientific approach to selection; - maintaining voluntary cooperation and economic independence of enterprises with each other; - following democratic principles in organizing the management of production activities of enterprises, implementing social division of labor and using labor resources; - material for increasing the labor productivity of employees interested. The following factors influence the specialization and placement of production in agricultural enterprises: - consideration of market demand; - efficient and full use of production resources; - transfer of production to consumers bringing each economic district closer together; - meeting the needs of each economic district at the expense of its own products; - taking into account the division of labor in the republic, regions and districts and organizing the labor market. Paying attention to the following factors when placing agricultural production it is necessary to: - take into account the demand of large industrial centers and cities; - the nature of agricultural products, perishability, difficulty of transportation, traffic, etc.; - the nature of raw materials used for the production of milk, yogurt, oil and other products bringing food closer to livestock; - the condition of vehicles and roads; - processing of products, the location and level of development of storage and selling enterprises; - the population of the region, its working part, labor skills, etc., and the availability of vacant jobs. causes the need for geographical distribution of its distribution, and this feature is reflected in its location. The settlement of agriculture is inextricably linked with its specialization. Before the implementation of specialization, the natural and economic conditions of the territory and farm are carefully calculated, and then the rational location of agricultural production is ensured. It arises under the influence of its own economic laws. The division of labor occurs at all stages of social production and reflects the level of production forces. That's why specialization is a process full of changes, which constantly develops and improves. Specialization in agriculture means the adaptation of some economic regions, districts and some farms of the country to produce a lot of one or another type of product. Specialization of agriculture opens up wide opportunities for complex mechanization, carrying out industries on the basis of intensive technology, introducing progressive forms and methods of labor organization, improving the skills of workers and increasing labor productivity, creating conditions for the rational use of labor tools and materials. In the process of deepening the level of specialization, agricultural production will improve, and these changes will lead to an increase in the economic efficiency of 6utun agriculture along with its branches. Consideration of market requirements, full use of production resources, approximation of product production and demand areas, self-sufficiency of regions with food, provision of economic independence of the country, consideration of international division of labor. Specialization in agriculture is carried out at the scale of certain regions of the country, regions, districts, farms and their departments. Therefore, there are the following forms of specialization: 1) Zone specialization, 2) Inter-farm specialization, 3) Intra-farm specialization. 4) Specialization within the network Zonal specialization is the specialization of the country's provinces and agricultural regions and other similar territorial units. Inter-

farm specialization refers to the adaptation of farms and other agricultural enterprises to the production of certain agricultural products. Intra-farm specialization is defined as the specialization of small community groups and farms in the production of certain agricultural products in the internal divisions of the farm. It is said to be adjusted according to In this case, production processes differ between individual farms and their divisions. This type of specialization is now especially common in poultry, dairy and beef cattle breeding. Factors influencing the placement and specialization of agricultural crops. Specialization means focusing the enterprise's activity on the production of one type (or narrowly, several types) of products, and the weight of this product occupies the main place in the composition of the cultivated products. Not only an agricultural enterprise, but also an entire region, region, economic region and zone can specialize in the production of one or another agricultural product. Agricultural specialization is divided into four types - regional (zonal) specialization; inter-farm specialization; - intra-farm specialization; - specialization within the network. Forms Content Object Territorial (zonal) specialization Division of labor between agricultural zones or administrative-territorial units for the purpose of producing commodity agricultural products . Production of goods by agricultural enterprises located in a zone or administrative-territorial division. Inter-farm specialization. Work between agricultural enterprises (farmers, cooperative farms) for the purpose of producing agricultural goods. Distribution of goods production of agricultural enterprises (farmers, joint-stock farms) Domestic specialization Gross agriculture Division of labor among the production units of the enterprise for the purpose of growing ligni products. Production of the gross agricultural product of the agricultural enterprises YAMk - gross agricultural product value of the enterprise, in thousand soums. Various factors influence the specialization of agricultural enterprises. One of them is the natural and climatic conditions and geographical location of the enterprise. In desert zones, in areas with very little natural precipitation, areas that require little water are developed. Therefore, enterprises located in desert zones specialize in sheep breeding and cattle breeding, and enterprises located on mountain slopes specialize in horticulture. Another important factor influencing the specialization of agricultural enterprises is the level of development of infrastructures serving production in the area where the farm is located. The agrarian economic policy of the state can also affect the increase in the level of specialization . In particular, in the years of independence, as a result of the recognition of cotton and grain production by the state as one of the strategic areas, the introduction of state orders for cotton and grain, the main part of agricultural enterprises in the field of farming are engaged in cotton and grain production. specialized. Specialization can be influenced by the agricultural production experience of the population in the area where the enterprise is located, the knowledge and skills that have been formed over the centuries and passed from generation to generation, and the way of life. For example, the residents of Varganza village in Kitab district of Kashkadarya region and Kuva district of Fergana region are well known for mastering the secrets of pomegranate cultivation. The tools used, the method of production, and the characteristics of labor organization differ from each other. Therefore, a part of the production that differs from each other according to the used tools, production technology, organizational nature, and the order of use of products is called a network. Sectors in agriculture are mainly divided into two large groups: crop and livestock.

balance method is the most basic method of planning, by drawing up the balances of land resources, labor resources, energy resources, material resources and financial resources, consistency and proportionality between some sections and indicators of the plan is ensured. On the basis of the variant or calculation-constructive method , there is the development of various options for the ratio of technical and economic coefficients , material and monetary costs, inter-industry and production elements. Through the method of target programming, the main task and purpose of enterprise development is determined, and the means and ways to solve it are developed. This method is crucial in the development of long-term perspective plans.

The economic-mathematical method is widely used in determining the most appropriate (optimal) variants of the plan, optimizing economic, organizational and technical processes. For example, it is very useful in determining the optimal ways of distribution of cultivated areas, herd structure and mechanization works between tractor brands. The production potential is evaluated according to the main factors of the production process of the enterprise in the normative-resource method. Production potential means the amount of labor, material and financial resources available in the enterprise and the degree of interdependence and proportionality between them. The normative-resource method strictly relies on the normative basis of planning. It includes scientifically based norms and standardization criteria. Norm refers to the scientifically permissible limit of certain technical and economic indicators. In agriculture, the consumption of material resources, labor costs and wages, the amount of natural decline and other indicators. there are norms. Normatives represent limited amounts of working time, labor and financial resources. Using the planning principles and methodology, indicators of the domestic economy planning system are developed. It is known that the product is grown during production processes. In the process of production, labor, labor tools and objects are transferred to each other, come into action, and as a result of the impact of labor on the object of labor, including labor tools, it is turned into a finished product. Therefore, the basis for the proper organization of production processes and increasing the production of products, at the same time, the rational use of labor itself, tools and objects, the basis for ensuring the production of more products for each of them is also. In the annual plans of the enterprise, the production is reflected in general, on a large scale, in the main indicators. In order to ensure the proper management of the enterprise's activities and the successful implementation of production programs, along with annual plans, operative or work plans are drawn up. These plans are the main document for the organization of production processes. Work plans in the seasonal fields of plant breeding and animal husbandry consist of plans drawn up for certain production periods. For example, a work plan was drawn up for the specialization in cotton farming for such periods as till planting, planting period, cotton processing period and harvesting period. Work plans are often simplified and called work schedule, i.e. planting schedule, cotton picking schedule, etc. The type and volume of work to be performed in the specified period of time in the work plan, the number of workers, the number of machines and equipment, the amount of raw materials and materials required for their execution. is displayed. The work plan can be made by type of crop, brigade, department and enterprise. The structure of the work plan management at all levels (brigade, department, enterprise) is based on the correct distribution of labor forces, equipment and raw materials, as necessary, their incorporation in the right place. allows to keep in z. In animal husbandry, work plans are drawn up for cattle breeding and fattening, autumn lambing, spring lambing, and shearing period. In areas where the production is relatively uniform, for example, in dairy cattle breeding, meat production complexes, in industrial poultry factories, the proper organization of production processes, the implementation of the tasks of the state plan for the sale of specified products by quarters work plans are made for months and quarters. The simplest and shortest plan in enterprises is a plan. Its feature is that it can serve as both an assignment and a document of work completed. (, five days and ten days). It shows in which field to start the work and in which field to finish. In the conditions of the market economy, the fundamental reformation of the enterprise planning system is becoming a demand of the times. The old planning system, inherited from the former Soviet system, was mainly focused on the unconditional fulfillment of the production indicators for the state fund, and in it, the most important indicator in the conditions of the market economy - profit - was the main goal. Enterprises were forced to fulfill state orders even at a loss, and their losses were compensated by higher organizations. In such conditions, the planning system is mainly directed to the execution of state orders, and important areas such as indicators of economic efficiency of production and income from financial and investment activities, cash flows are not reflected in the plans. In this regard, the wide use of the financial

planning system of the enterprises' activities today serves to increase the correct planning and stability of the incomes and expenses of the enterprises . The main task of financial planning of the activities of agricultural enterprises is to plan the financial needs of each farm, the size and structure of income and expenses. Financial planning is the basis of the mechanism of managing the financial activities of enterprises. Financial planning reflects the indicators of the normative plan for providing the development of enterprises with the necessary financial resources and the directions of effective development of the financial activities of the current financial year and in the future . All systems of financial planning are interconnected and are used in a specific sequence.

The current planning system of financial activity is implemented on the basis of the developed strategy and financial policy on specific aspects of financial activity. The task of this planning system is to develop specific forms of the current financial plan, to determine all sources of financing for the development of the enterprise, to clarify the structure of income and expenses, to ensure the constant solvency of the enterprise, to optimize the composition of its assets and capital during the planned period.

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