



The Nature, Methods and Functions of the Agricultural Management System in the Context of Economic Liberalization

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the development of scientifically based and practical proposals and recommendations on increasing the efficiency of the agricultural management system in the conditions of economic liberalization is widely covered.

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Liberalization of the economy requires a radical change in approaches to solving many economic problems and, first of all, issues related to increasing the efficiency of agricultural management. At different stages of the development of management theory, a number of scientists gave different definitions to it, and they were more "watered" by the ideology and ideas of the system that followed at that time. In this way, a group of scientists defined management as "a way to effectively use material-

technical, labor, financial and other types of resources. defined as a systematic, conscious, purposeful, planned influence on the social labor process in accordance with the objective economic laws of production development.

As a result of increased attention to production management in the context of economic liberalization, many different theoretical approaches have emerged in this area. Different definitions are given to the concept of management, and the true nature of management is interpreted in them in different ways. The approaches to defining the concept of production management in domestic and foreign literature can be divided into three types:

1. Content approach: management is defined as a system of relations that occurs in the process of social production.
2. Structural-functional approach: management is defined as a system of functions and a set of elements (management bodies, personnel, management techniques, etc.). In this approach, management is defined as a purposeful influence on a team of people in the production process to plan, organize, control and coordinate their activities.
3. The cybernetic or systemic approach studies the general laws inherent in all types of management, including production management. In this case, management is defined as a set of targeted measures aimed at ensuring the effective functioning of the managed system.

All the definitions given to management have their own meaning and allow to study management problems from different perspectives.

In our opinion, the concept of management in the context of the development of today's market relations and the liberalization of the economy should be further enriched in terms of market requirements, laws and regulations, and concepts specific to it. Taking into account these aspects, the concept of management in market conditions can be defined as follows: "Management-getting the maximum benefit due to the rational use of the available resource potential, taking into account the market laws and regulations (demand and supply, price, competition, etc.) planning, organization, control and coordination of the production process.

In our opinion, in the conditions of the development of today's market relations, this definition of management is more consistent with its purpose and essence. Therefore, profit maximization in market conditions should remain one of the main goals of any production and management system.

Even in economic conditions, they complement each other and harmoniously serve to increase the efficiency of the agricultural management system. Economic methods of management are methods of influence by separate and complex use of economic levers and incentives to form an economic mechanism that encourages workers and communities to move in accordance with the tasks and interests of the national economy. These styles can be divided into two groups:

- methods used by republican, regional and district authorities;
- the methods used by the enterprise (organizations).

The first group includes assessment and tax systems, financial and credit mechanisms and other levers, i.e. economic factors of the enterprise's external environment.

To the second group:

- the system of material incentives for workers;

- system of responsibility for work quality and efficiency;
- economic norms of the enterprise's operation, developed on the basis of analysis of marketing research, product quality, production level and included in the business plan, etc.

Administrative styles of management include:

- system of legal documents of the country;
- the system of normative and methodological documents of the enterprise;
- fast control system.

Socio-spiritual methods of management are directed to the management of socio-economic processes in the community in order to achieve the goal set in the conditions of compliance with the requirements of legislation and regulatory documents.

One of the most important tasks of socio-spiritual methods is to ensure a comfortable spiritual environment in the team, that is:

- to prevent leaders from putting pressure on their subordinates;
- reciprocity and general responsibility;
- reasonable criticism;
- to freely express one's opinion in the discussion of issues;
- mutual support.

In essence, the effectiveness of agricultural management is largely determined by the result achieved in return for an optimal ratio of methods. In the transition from a planned economy to a market economy, the role of economic methods increases. In addition, in the process of democratization of society and economy, the role of the human factor increases, therefore, more attention is paid to social and spiritual methods.

In the conditions of economic liberalization, the composition of management methods will also change, in which the methods specific to market relations will gain more importance. In particular, when improving economic methods, it is necessary to pay special attention to the issue of production planning and forecasting.

Consequently, the absence of a legally strengthened indicative planning and forecasting system and the state agrarian policy strategy was one of the main reasons for some failures in the implementation of agricultural reforms.

Therefore, in the conditions of economic liberalization, the importance of tactical and strategic planning and forecasting increases, in which it is necessary to implement the following:

- improvement of methodological aspects of business planning and forecasting;
- using them as an effective lever in the implementation of management functions (in control and coordination) based on the wide implementation of strategic and tactical planning practice;
- wide application of advanced methods of forecasting (expert assessment, extrapolation, mathematical modeling, etc.) and others.

When improving the economic methods of management, attention should be paid to the following:

- ensuring the freedom of activity of economic entities, limiting the unjustified interference of state management bodies in their activities, supporting the freedom of activity by the state, etc.
- development and gradual implementation of a target state program for the regulation of prices, which serves to ensure inter-industry proportional exchange of goods, transition to the practice of purposeful, guaranteed price determination in order to support product manufacturers and eliminate instability in the product market;
- expansion of non-bank lending practice, financial support of credit unions and cooperatives, increase of long- and medium-term, preferential types of loans, wide implementation of mortgage loan practice;
- to further improve the leasing system, expand the type of leased vehicles, increase the number of alternative leasing entities, remove leasing from the state monopoly, switch to sub-leasing, give the lessee the right to choose the forms of lease payment settlement, i.e. the lease payment in part or in full for the product introduction of the method of settlement with;
- expanding the amount of financing from the budget, allocating grants and subsidies, especially for agricultural production, significantly increasing its types and size; -attracting grants from state and non-governmental organizations, as well as international funds to the activities of the entities, especially re-examining the position and attitude of the state regarding grants allocated under the state guarantee, wider involvement of grant funds for the production of agricultural products;
- improving the taxation system, indirectly supporting the agricultural industry by providing a number of benefits to industrial enterprises producing products for agriculture, improving the methodology of applying a single land tax in agriculture, taking full account of rent factors, reducing the number of mandatory payments, etc.
- improving the insurance system, giving policyholders the right to choose insurance conditions, state support for the insurance system, especially agricultural insurance, that is, 50% of the insurance premium for insuring agricultural crops at the expense of the state budget, promotion of types of insurance services, their advantages and expansion of the scope of propaganda work, etc.;
- improving the mechanism of payment of wages, material incentives, and rewards to workers at the level of enterprises and organizations, in this case, abandoning the principle of equality, determining the amount of the above payments in accordance with the volume and quality of work, etc.

It is necessary to improve the administrative methods of management taking into account the market conditions and requirements, including: adaptation of the statutes regulating enterprise activity, its organization and management, as well as other aspects to the new form of ownership and business management, taking into account these changes and the level of technical and technological development, updating and developing new standards for the volume of work and services, resource consumption and other types, taking a responsible approach to making orders, orders and decisions, especially using democratic principles in decision-making, effective operational management effective use of meetings and meetings, oral instructions, etc. as a form.

Conclusion: In the conditions of economic liberalization and development of market relations, the importance of socio-psychological methods is increasing, because the human factor, that is, his initiative, mentality is one of the main factors determining the efficiency of production. To date, the role

of social incentives and punishments, support of creative activity and initiative, and other such levers that directly affect the human psyche and serve to increase labor productivity and, ultimately, production efficiency, is not reduced, but on the contrary, it increases and takes on a new form and content. earns. When talking about management functions, it is permissible to refer to the marketing system management function, which is included in the category of functions by the type and field of management activity.

Therefore, in today's market conditions, the importance of this function is high, and it largely determines the management system and production efficiency. Therefore, today, producers must know how to properly organize the process of selling the product along with production, that is, the quality of this process management is one of the main factors that determine the efficiency of the system and ensure economic growth.

In general, in the conditions of economic liberalization and development of market relations, the essence, methods and functions of network management should be further enriched on the basis of market requirements, laws and regulations, that is, they should serve to form a management system compatible with market relations.

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