

## Introduction of market forms of production organizations

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**Abstract** This research paper presents the essence of agrarian reform and the role of fruit and vegetable production in the country, particularly in the Fergana region, the specialization and transformation of fruit and vegetable production in the regional agro industrial system, the problems of developing the network services infrastructure, and the specialization of the regional districts. per capita production of vegetables, mel ons, potatoes, fruits and grapes, depending on the needs of the population in the region. brought lots of information on the production increase, the economic analysis.

**Key words:** Specialization, concentration, agriculture, product realization, farming, economic, . increasing, traditional, important, problems, independence

### 1. Introduction

In the first years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, due to the violation of the combination of these two factors, deep recessions in production, in particular in the production of mineral fertilizers, appeared. Let's touch, for example, the problem of bakery products. Everything became clear that upon gaining independence by the Republic of Uzbekistan, one of the problems that had to be solved in the first place, and which is already being solved, is the independence of providing bread. For this, the state by any means balances the need for bakery products, while still significant imports from outside at world prices. However, no attention is paid to the difficulties created at the enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers due to shortages, for example, of mineral raw materials from another republic (Kazakhstan). And those small amounts of fertilizers are not ensured by additional grain harvest, and the shortage of bread in the republic has to be solved at a high price.

### 2. Main part

Countries such as China, Poland, Afghanistan, despite the high cost of transporting fertilizers, consider it necessary to import our fertilizers in order to have more bread at a low cost, and our republic, having spent all the costs, including environmental measures, is forced to give these fertilizers to the side. ... In this sense, we again repeat the old mistakes that were with cotton, and continue to be a raw material base, while all that remains is to apply fertilizers to the same plowed land

and at the same practical costs, to collect additional crops and hand them over to storage and domestic consumption.

In this regard, our governing bodies had to routinely solve the issues of their temporary financing of enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers, so that they could timely purchase raw materials, develop effective fertilizers and apply them to their lands, having received the appropriate return.

The advantage of these fertilizers is that they have a prolonged effect, they can increase the yield on cereals, cotton with an equivalent introduction of fertilizers, and their production is associated with a decrease in the consumption of raw materials and an improvement in environmental conditions. Therefore, the issue of systematic financing of factories for the production of mineral fertilizers, the development of effective types of fertilizers with minimal raw material costs, providing a higher yield and maximum use of these fertilizers within the republic is very relevant.

### 3. Analyses

Obviously, it is necessary to plan the size of the areas sown for large-scale industrial crops, cereals, the need for fertilizers, the expected yield and the state of shortage of these products for the planned period.

For this, it is necessary to provide financing for the relevant enterprises and farms.

Previously, in Uzbekistan, for a number of types of basic industrial products, individual enterprises worked with a reduced cost against the average Union one, and a number of enterprises produced the same products, but with an increased cost. In addition, there was an approved all-union price list with strictly established wholesale prices, the level of profitability was also set by higher authorities, the value of which was different depending on the industries. So, for mineral fertilizers, the percentage of profitability was set from 10 to 25%, and when the wholesale prices for new products were approved by price departments and price committees, the percentage of profitability was approved at a level not exceeding 16%.

As a result, a number of enterprises had an extremely low level of profitability, while others were unprofitable and required subsidies from the state. In addition, wholesale prices for the main types of fertilizers were unreasonably low, and even with rhythmic work and full use of production capacities for mineral fertilizers, it was not possible to reach the wholesale

prices approved by price lists. The products sold were strictly funded and the enterprise did not even have the right to choose a consumer for its own benefit, which caused great material damage.

In a number of developed capitalist countries (USA, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, etc.), the marketing system prevails in the economy, which provides for a combination of both a planned system and market relations. At the same time, there is competition among enterprises producing the same types of products. This circumstance contributes to the use of advanced technologies to increase production by reducing the cost and improving its quality.

Market relations are natural relations between the producer of goods and their consumer. They exist as long as there is demand and consumption. While there is an acute demand for this type of product, the price for it can rise to a certain level, up to the world price. When the market is saturated with a given product, its price begins to fall. In market relations, the price is not something a fixed value, as it was under socialist relations, but it varies depending on the demand for the product, its quantity and quality.

#### **4. Conclusion**

There are also bargain prices in market relations, agreed with the consumer. Thus, for enterprises producing goods in a market economy, some freedom is created in creating profits, selling products, choosing new technologies and their implementation with minimal capital investments, or using existing capacities and reorienting standard equipment to produce a product in demand, to obtain which has a labor force, available raw materials and other resources.

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