

UDC 38

## Formation of a qualitative form of education in the field of Agroecology

**Dexer U. Mallikan**

PhD in Technology,  
Associate professor,  
Miami University,  
45056, 501 E High st., Oxford, United States of America;  
e-mail: mallikan@teruj.edu

### Abstract

However, a field belongs to the industrial and social infrastructure, which forms the environment of products, it also adjoins the arrangement of roads, banking services, warehousing, security containers, information provision through a variety of communication sources. Thus, the infrastructure is formed by elements that are not directly involved in the manufacturing process of the product. The social structure is also particularly significant, as there is a planning, organization and distribution of labor resources by industry.

Hence, in addition to agriculture in agriculture there are industries that either supply it with the means of production and provide services, or are harvesting, processing, making finished products and non-food products from raw materials and carry out transportation to the consumer.

The formation of its production and the expedient combination of its capacity with imports are largely determined by external trade relations.

In order to realize the vastness of the potential of the instruments of import substitution policy and to systematize it in a certain way, it is necessary to classify them. To date, the classification of measures to regulate foreign trade is popular. In General, the entire Toolkit is divided into tariff and non-tariff measures. All kinds of actions with customs duties and tariff instruments are related to tariff ones. Any other steps of the state directed to the regulation of foreign trade, but independent of customs tariffs, are related to non-tariff ones.

Each classification describes quite broadly the potential for import and export regulation, but import substitution policies also include the promotion and encouragement of domestic production expansion. Below is a classification created to streamline the tools of import substitution policy, the use of which is permissible in the current conditions in the Russian Federation.

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### Keywords

Education, development, space, agricultural sector, formation.

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## Introduction

The reproduction-functional configuration of the agroindustrial complex depicts the ratio of the main technological periods. production of the final product of agriculture and the place of each in creating its value. The most important course of improving the reproducing and functioning base of agriculture is the optimization of proportional development among some and all together periods of the whole process of reproduction of the final product of agriculture. The experience of more developed countries shows that the most significant output of finished agricultural products per person is given, where the basis of the system is a significant part of the industries processing agricultural products. For example, in the United States and a number of developed countries, a much higher number of workers work in the field of processing and sale of agricultural raw materials in comparison with the rural sector.

Territorial-regional configuration of agriculture. contains a group of corresponding regions within the granted territorial zone, i.e. within the boundaries of the subject of the Federation. Agroindustrial complex with reference to the territories of districts and regions are single elements of the whole agroindustrial complex of the Republic. Their main goal is to bring to the optimum production activity for the production of agricultural and industrial goods from the raw materials of their production to meet the needs of the people and for sale or exchange in different regional agribusiness. A distinctive feature of regional agroindustrial complex is that the specialization of agricultural production in a particular region does not affect the specification of their complex.

Product and raw configuration of agriculture. it includes a food system and a complex of non-food products. The food system covers sub-sectors: grain, vegetable, wine and vodka, meat and milk, oil and fat.

The system of non-food products consists of sub-complexes: fodder; textile; leather; fur. In all complexes and sub-sectors are placed organizations for the production of various specialized means of activity, raw materials and its industrial conversion, preservation and sale of finished products. The key objective function of product-resource complexes and subcomplexes.- the utmost satisfaction of the needs of the people in the types of goods that meet their needs.

Having considered economy of agrarian economy in a compartment with other, neighboring industries, we see that except long-term interest in effective work of branch the state has a market interest because at emergence of one workplace in this branch, right there in adjacent industries and trade there are some more. The number of people who work in the agricultural sector is 30%. from economically active able-bodied population.

The value of output in the sectors of agriculture is calculated approximately. This inaccuracy is explained by the fact that the industries providing the agricultural sector, serve other industries not related to the agro-industrial sector. It is the same in the commercial sector, not only products produced by agriculture are represented here. In addition, the products of the industry include household products. Here it is impossible to determine the exact volume and price of products obtained for personal use, too, reliably, so methods of indirect assessment are used, based on the established level of consumption. It is precisely calculated only the output received by the sectors of agriculture and recorded exclusively by the sectors of the complex .

The link to the agricultural sector is formed in the regional territories of the state complex of food, combining the food industry and agricultural markets. The food complex of the country includes a group of goods minicomplexes, namely meat and milk, fruit and vegetable, liquor and others. Food mini-complexes are mainly created on the basis of cooperation and Association of similar constituent blocks of the rural sector (a key area of the agricultural sector) and the food industry, linking the processing of agricultural raw materials with the production of final products.

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## Main part

To describe the different features of the blocks of the agricultural sector is used, the percentage of employed workers is calculated, the value of assets, determined by value of gross and final output, and net of any complex. or mini-complexes, in General the sum of all indicators on agriculture of a country or region. The most important indicators of socio-economic performance of agricultural blocks are:

1) the amount of production from its raw materials of non-food products and food composition of its per capita in comparison with scientifically proven standards and the real value in more developed countries;

2) the degree and rate of increase in productivity;

3) capital return;

4) the profitability of agricultural production.

For the future development of the agricultural sector, it is necessary to maximize the production of final products and strive to bring its quantity to a level that can meet the demand. The final product consists of products for individual consumption, used in production within the agro-industrial complex, and in industries of other complexes that are not related to the agro-industrial complex, from products that form reserve stocks, from products declared for export. The consumer receives agricultural products from the organized area: trade, catering, agricultural market. But not all products enter the sphere of circulation, a certain amount of them settles in private households for individual consumption.

Summarizing the above, we note that the agro-industrial complex manifests itself in the coordinated work of all its constituent structures, namely agriculture, resource industry, service and repair sectors, directly production and processing, trading platforms in the form of markets, centers, catering.

The most important topic in economic theory is the question of the appropriateness of the state's invasion of the economy. Adherents of free trade-free trade-believe that the market device ("invisible hand of the market") itself coordinates the actions of economic actors and thus contributes to the best distribution of limited resources in the economy. Nevertheless, it is not allowed to remove from the analysis such restrictions of freedom in the market as market crashes - these are typical features that interfere with the best division of resources. Hence, the opposite view, adhering to state intervention in economic Affairs in the market - protectionism. Protectionism is a form of foreign economic activity based on the protection of goods of local producers from competition with goods from abroad (imports). An exceptional form of protectionism is import substitution policy.

Import substitution policy looks like a type of economic long-term program designed to help domestic manufacturers replacing imported products and technologies with analogues of local production.

This policy is based on unwinding the national industry and reducing the country's dependence on imports. Undoubtedly, this definition indicates that the reduction of part of imports is both a decrease in the total volume of imports and an increase in the production of manufactured products in the state. In all situations, the result of the implementation of import substitution measures will be structural deformations at the level of the economy of the whole state: in foreign trade relations or in the composition of production. In a truncated form, import substitution is the weaning of the existing domestic market from a foreign manufacturer by imposing a ban on imports with any instrument. In this interpretation, the protectionist essence of import substitution is more deeply traced: the local industry itself, protected from foreign competition, acquires the motivation to revive (in the form of unsatisfied local demand).

In our opinion, the interpretation of the definition of "import substitution" should not be similar to the existing interpretations of the focus on technological development and industrialization prospects.

Import substitution is the direction of economic policy within the state, designed to competently replace products from abroad with national analogues on the market by stimulating the modernization of its production facilities in Russia and forming a balanced export-import bloc.

Nevertheless, it is worth noting that import substitution originated in the form of economic policy and only then took the form of a theoretical concept.

The ancestor of the policy of import substitution is often considered to be a German economist of the first half of the XIX century. F. Liszt, he formulated a theoretical justification for the policy of import substitution, but this is not completely accurate. Liszt's beliefs developed in the United States. At that time the New world already practical issues the basics of the policy of import substitution goals, in particular, the first Minister of Finance of Ssao A. Hamilton, pointed out that for the formation of nascent industries need to combine protection and use of incentive measures by the state. Import substitution appeared after world war II as a reaction of Latin America, Asia and Africa to their significant lag in growth rates from the United States, Britain, Japan. Economically less developed countries wanted faster growth. To do this, they imitated growth models in countries with significant GDP, at the same time imposing restrictions on their economies from rough competition from outside.

As a result of the historical emergence of views on import substitution, the broad interpretation of the definition defines policy not as a system of tools, but as a community of views on the nature of economic growth of the state. Import substitution is the concept of achieving growth through industrialization directed to the domestic market. In a narrow sense, the policy of import substitution is used to help certain sectors of the economy to develop and strengthen reserves, strengthen the position of their companies, increase the turnover of domestic products in the industry. In a broader sense, import substitution is a growth factor, which, for example, can be compared with an export-oriented form of growth.

Among the tools of import substitution are used: import tariffs, quotas and even a direct ban on the supply of products; organization of administrative barriers in the form of licensing and standardization; use of anti-dumping duties; subsidies to its producers, the organization of preferential conditions for them, assistance through informative Acacias. To nontrivial indirect instruments of regulation of import substitution are added the control of migration of labor resources, suppression of the influx of foreign investments, and protection of soybean culture (encouraging the use of local products that define local life, contrasting similar imported analogues as "foreign" from the point of view of culture).

The policy of import substitution has taken various forms. According to the geographical principle, it is divided into country-wide and regional. In terms of coverage, it can be General economic and selective-applied in certain sectors of the economy. According to the appearance of the product, it can refer to the final product and replacement in production. In the first situation, restrictions on the delivery of only final products are applied. At replacement on production import of production of intermediate demand - details, a material, raw materials, for decrease in dependence on import in a production cycle is reduced.

Now the substitution policy with respect to imports, which is being implemented in the whole country and in the regional context, has mainly achieved the goal of ensuring economic security in the state. Nevertheless, the comprehensive substitution of imported products also has its negative sides, but in most industries such a policy is inevitable.

At the very beginning, many States in different historical periods applied substitution policy to imported goods as a shield from import dominance. This policy was carried out in several stages, first sought to strengthen the position of the national market, and only then used tools to stimulate the production sector with a vector for the growth of export orientation.

It follows that import substitution as a process acts as an active stimulant accelerating modernization in many sectors of the national economy thereby achieving food security. Such properties are the basis for determining the replacement policy of agriculture in relation to the import of products from abroad. Thus, it implies a strategy aimed at balancing the import component of the economic development of the agricultural sector. Such a balance is achieved by launching new production facilities and motivating domestic manufacturers of agricultural products. However, government policy does not always have static priorities, so the balance of imports and exports can be disrupted at any time. All countries in different periods face shortages of food products, but the import-export balance is achieved in their own way.

The strategic goal of the import substitution policy of the state is to ensure the growth of opportunities in the food and processing industry and the agricultural sector in the complex. For its implementation, a group of tasks is solved. To begin with, import substitution actions are aimed at supporting the unifying functional with a focus on balancing economic relations between sectors of the complex. It is important to further strengthen the management of the complex and the verification of its activities in order to increase the productivity of small farms, which form the basis of the sector. Import substitution policy in the agricultural sector should lead to the progressive application of supporting tools, balancing transport flows between industries, establishing effective division for consumption of both raw materials and finished products.

There are several types of import substitution policy:

1. Industrialization of substitution of imported goods (in Russia has already passed).
2. Diversification of import substitution.
3. Forced substitution of foreign products (currently in Russia due to sanctions).

The national policy of substitution of imported goods is based on the support of the domestic industry in order to be able to compensate for the demand in the local market, which was previously satisfied only by imported products. To solve this problem, a large tool based on foreign trade, industry, tax and budgetary mechanisms is used:

- state ownership of key industries;
- investment products of the state, mixed cooperation between the state and the private sector;
- allocation of favorable credit products, preferential taxation and subsidies from the state;
- establishment of barriers to goods coming from abroad and similar actions with respect to financial transactions from abroad.

The importation of foreign food into the country prevents the sale of domestic products within the state, which has the same properties as imported. Here is formed a shortage of budget the masses in the whole country and its separate territories, falling employment and reduced income people and as a consequence is inhibited for a drastic restructuring in the economic sector of the state and this hinders the development of regional infrastructure linked to the industry.

The process of import substitution in agriculture has recently become more relevant and acts as a primary vector in achieving food stability and the development of a competitive market. Today, it is extremely important to develop a reasoned concept and fundamental methodology of import substitution, disclosure of its specifics at the stage of transfer of agricultural complexes to a more "free" market, disclosure of basic tips for the formation and implementation of import substitution in a holistic regulated mechanism of foreign trade.

## Conclusion

The formation of its production and the expedient combination of its capacity with imports are largely determined by external trade relations.

In order to realize the vastness of the potential of the instruments of import substitution policy and to systematize it in a certain way, it is necessary to classify them. To date, the classification of measures to regulate foreign trade is popular. In General, the entire Toolkit is divided into tariff and non-tariff measures. All kinds of actions with customs duties and tariff instruments are related to tariff ones. Any other steps of the state directed to the regulation of foreign trade, but independent of customs tariffs, are related to non-tariff ones. V. G. Svinukhov and G. P. Shcherbina subdivide the entire group of non-tariff instruments into three categories:

- economic (customs value verification, currency policy, introduction of special taxes, excise duties, subsidies);
- administrative measures (prohibitive, issuance of licenses and quotas);
- technical restrictions (certification, phytosanitary and veterinary control, sanitary control, environmental requirements).

Each classification describes quite broadly the potential for import and export regulation, but import substitution policies also include the promotion and encouragement of domestic production expansion. Below is a classification created to streamline the tools of import substitution policy, the use of which is permissible in the current conditions in the Russian Federation.

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## Формирование качественной формы обучения в области агроэкологии

**Малликан Дексер У.**

Кандидат технических наук,  
доцент,

Университет Майами,  
45056, Соединенные Штаты Америки, Оксфорд, 501 E High st.;  
e-mail: mallikan@teruj.edu

### Аннотация

К агроэкологии относится не только область относится к промышленной и социальной инфраструктуре, которая формирует среду продуктов, к ней также относят обустройство дорог, банковские услуги, складирование, предоставление информации через различные каналы. Таким образом, инфраструктура формируется из элементов, которые непосредственно не вовлеченных в процесс производства продукта. В работе показано, что кроме сельского хозяйства в сельском хозяйстве существуют отрасли, которые либо снабжают его средствами производства и предоставляют услуги, либо занимаются сбором, переработкой, изготовлением готовой продукции и непродовольственных товаров из сырья и осуществляют транспортировку к потребителю.

Формирование аграрного производства его соотношение с импортом продовольствия во многом определяются внешнеторговыми отношениями.

Чтобы осознать огромные возможности инструментов политики импортозамещения и систематизировать их определенным образом, необходимо их классифицировать с целью более комплексного отражения их в системе образования. На сегодняшний день популярна классификация мер по регулированию внешней торговли. В целом весь инструментарий разделен на тарифные и нетарифные меры. Все виды действий с таможенными пошлинами и тарифными инструментами относятся к тарифным. Любые другие шаги государства, направленные на регулирование внешней торговли, но не зависящие от таможенных тарифов, связаны с нетарифными. Данная классификация довольно широко описывает потенциал для регулирования импорта и экспорта, но политика замещения импорта также включает стимулирование и поощрение расширения внутреннего производства.

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### Ключевые слова

Образование, развитие, космос, аграрный сектор, образование.

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