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Pedagogical forms of education in field of agroindustry complex

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Abstract

The national economic system of the country is an open single socio-economic system, including organically related structural components, the action of each of which mutually determines the development of both the other components and the entire system as a whole. The openness of this system is expressed in the fact that the main impact on its functioning has both internal (micro) and external (macro) environment relative to it. Depending on the stage of economic development, the degree and strength of environmental impact may vary. Because of this, the state of the economic complex is determined by the mechanism of its self-regulation.

The place of any structural component in the national economic complex of the state is determined by the functional load that each of them brings in the social reproduction and social division of labor.

In the context of increasing complexity of inter-economic relations, tightening market competition, the need to increase the efficiency of capital diversification, the role of inter-industry complexes increases.

Today, the intersectoral complex should be considered as a set of interrelated structures within industries in different areas of material production, as well as trade, United by similar signs of processes. production and sale of finished goods.

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Education, development, space, agricultural sector, formation.

Introduction

The complete structure of the intersectoral complex is. are such areas of activity as extraction of raw materials, processing and sale of raw materials, in addition to production. means of production for all the above activities.

The economy of most countries of the world includes a number of intersectoral complexes, the main of which are:

- fuel and energy (contains the organization and use of generator forces, extraction and conversion of energy. sources, dispatching, transportation of the prepared energy to the final link-heat and electricity);

- forestry (here note cultivation, procurement processes, the first processing and realization of wood); - agro-industrial complex.

The agro-industrial complex is the most important object between the sectoral spheres in the economic environment of the state, responsible for food and environmental safety, for demographic reserves, labor resources that affect health, the level of population living in this territorial environment. The complex is designed to supply people with food, occupying a priority position in the economy.

The agro-industrial complex, being located in the priority zone within the state economy, plays the role of a link in which the creation of goods and services occurs in the process of functioning of material resources, labor reserves and finances.

The strong position of agriculture provides economic growth.

Long-term targets of the industry:

- absolute satisfaction of demand of inhabitants of the country in the provisions made of raw materials of rural sector;

- achieving stability in food supply;

- gradual improvement of the quality of life of workers in rural areas on the basis of increasing the productivity of the complex.

In order to move towards long-term goals, the following must be observed: achieving balance and structuring of all elements in the process of agro-industrial activity according to all financial and economic criteria; subordination to a single goal of all structures of the complex.

Thus, agriculture is based on agro-industrial production. Agriculture has a group of factors, these include labor, capital and land. Labor is a complex of physiological and intellectual capabilities of workers. Capital is called the Association of useful goods that are used in the manufacture of products and obtaining raw materials from the rural sector. This includes transport, machines, warehouses, a variety of mechanical devices. The natural factor is the earth.

The basis of agriculture is the process of interaction between the rural sector and industry. This interaction is aimed at meeting the growing demand for food products among the population. Agriculture, which is in contact with animal husbandry and crop production, acts as a coherent agricultural sector. The majority of agricultural products are subject to industrial processing. In other words, the predominant share of agricultural products settles in the light and food industries and only then reaches the markets and consumers directly.

Agriculture has a significant contribution to the economic, political and socio-ecological spheres of society. The conjuncture of the complex forms food security, i.e. food security of the territory. Agriculture is engaged in the production of food products, monitors the state of the natural environment.

Progressive development of rural lands contributes to the preservation of the historical and cultural heritage of the Russian village, solving the problems of demography, reducing unemployment and reducing social. of anxiety, improvement of living conditions.

Of importance in the modern world is the building of an economic mechanism responsible for the effective, balanced and constant development of the industries that make up the agro-industrial complex.

For the stable functioning of agriculture, which consists of a large number of both large and medium-sized producers of goods, and is experiencing a monopoly effect from the service, processing companies and trade networks, it seems necessary to systematically analyze the definition of the agro-industrial complex.

Main part

Agro-industrial integration serves as the Foundation for the formation of the agro-industrial complex. This integration is the activity of expanding industrial relations and organic unification of agriculture with many. industries engaged in service. agriculture and transportation of its products to consumers.

Economic relations between the branches of agriculture should be realized through the establishment of acceptable prices for products and services.

In General, allocate such .types of integration relationships in agriculture:

- Union of rural producers for the implementation of processing processes;
- block of processing enterprises and producers for General processing and sale of goods;
- organization of inter-district associations of the regional (regional, regional) sector;
- Foundation of agro-industrial associations by enterprises and organizations of various industries.

Being an integrated form, agribusiness, contains all sectors of the economy involved in the production of agricultural products, its processing and sale to the consumer. The formation of agriculture is associated with the transition of agriculture to the machine stage of production, which significantly deepened and expanded the technological and functional ties of agriculture with other sectors of the national economy. The development of agro-industrial integration in our country began in the late 20s with the formation of agro-industrial plants, which carried out. production, processing and sale of any type of agricultural products. Only in the early 50s of the twentieth century. in the literary and practical use began to enter the definition of agro-industrial complex, which is the Association of sectors of the national economy engaged in. production, its preservation, processing and sale. The definition of agro-industrial complex (agribusiness) has been used in Russia since the late 70s of the XX century. This period created favourable conditions for consolidation in many industries, so begins to emerge APK with industries such as: agriculture, industry providing the first media activity, sector of processing of raw materials. In General, in the world, the complex provides more people with work. billion people. Thus, the complex provides work for more than 46%. able-bodied inhabitant of the world, which once again draws attention to its role in the world economic system.

In science, there is no single approach to the description of agriculture. Thus, a group of researchers believe that agriculture is a complex intersectoral production and economic structure, the composition of which is explained by the unification of agriculture and related industries. Popov. N. A. believes to consider the agro-industrial complex as an Association of sectors of the national economy, where

agriculture plays a key role. The interest of the researcher is focused on the representation of the agro-industrial complex from the position of an integrated technological complex. This is manifested in the process of promoting the product from the first stage of production to its sale.

In contrast to the views of the above authors, Sharipov, S. A. when considering the concept of "agro-industrial complex" also distinguishes the concept of "agro-food complex". Therefore, the scientist proposes to understand the agricultural sector, along with the production of means of production, food and processing industry, as well as the food sector of the economy (agri-food complex).

The analyzed definitions of the concept "agro-industrial complex". note such a significant feature as the "Association or complex of industries", which in our opinion, allows to interpret the agro-industrial complex. as an economic and legal system based on the functional relationship of industries in the economy. The economic and legal approach to the interpretation of agriculture allows to build a management mechanism on the positions of system-value and cluster basis with the disclosure of strategic areas.

Thus, the agro-industrial complex is distinguished by a high level of differentiation of spheres of activity and complexity. of all subjects, namely, there is a large reserve of optimization and ordering. a set of values.

Combining and coordinating the impacts of all elements of the chain involved in the activity is a problematic management aspect in the value group.

The strategically important sphere in the complex of values of the agro-industrial complex is agricultural production, it is impossible to preserve, process and sell what is not manufactured. However, agricultural production does not exist without new agricultural technologies, agricultural machinery, sowing base, and other auxiliary spheres of activity, forming its normal and effective work.

The production itself is not for the manufacture of the product, but for the buyer, and this is carried out in a joint interaction. with other important areas of activity.

The final product of the agro-industrial sector is the full production of its constituent industries for the allotted period and got to sell in other sectors of the economy of the country or for the needs of the population. The composition of the final product of the complex is calculated as follows: in the percentage content, the cost of the product of any industries is taken and divided by the total amount of the manufactured product.

Thus, agriculture is a complex functional structure of macroeconomics, which combines industrial and agricultural production. The socio-economic feature of the agro-industrial complex is manifested in the combination of rural and urban lifestyle, in the difference of mentalities, cultural values that form the preferences and needs of the people involved in this structure.

The main socio-economic objectives of the development of agriculture are:

- achieving sustainable growth of agricultural production;
- solving the food problem of the state;
- providing the people with non-food goods made from the agricultural sector.

The modern period of development defines a number of new tasks for the agricultural sector of the state:

- ensuring food security of the state;
- it is important to focus on those sectors of agriculture that supply products for export;
- animal husbandry has a high export potential, so it is necessary to translate the veterinary system to international standards;

- improving the quality of life of villages and auls-a priority direction of national policy.

The agro-industrial complex in its composition and structure differs significantly from other inter-sectoral complexes, primarily because it uses the land on which agricultural products and raw materials for industrial and non-industrial consumption are grown as the main means of production. The ratio of industries included in it expresses its structure.

The origin of the agro-industrial complex and the terms used in this area was gradual. At first, opinions prevailed that the composition of the agro-industrial complex is determined by the agricultural segment, a group of industries engaged in the transformation of raw materials into food, the cultivation of leather, the production of textile materials and tobacco products, the trade complex. Then there were judgments about the need to expand the functional structure of the complex. From this period from the 80-ies of XX. century in the Soviet Union by Smetanin N. E. Tikhonov V. A., Lemeshev. M. I. the first classification of the composition of sectors of the agricultural complex appeared for our mill, which included three segments. The first segment included branches of agricultural engineering, including tractor construction, manufacture of mechanisms for food and light industries, repair of agricultural machinery and tractors, production of fertilizers and medicines for plant protection; microbiological industry; provision of materials for the agricultural sector and processing branch; reclamation; road management; construction of housing and cultural facilities; organization of training of employees. The second segment included agriculture, which was divided into crop production and livestock sector. The third segment included the food industry including meat and milk, flour and cereals and feed; the light industry; the segment of billets; special purpose transport fleet.

Simultaneously with the publication of this classification, the Cabinet of the Ministry of agriculture of America announced a full-scale structure, accommodating simultaneously with the above, the first segment (industrial sectors and organizations, providing agriculture, processing and market segment with demanded raw materials and services), as well as the segment of transportation in the agro-industrial complex.

By the mid-80s, Tikhonov VA and Lezina M. L. in our country published naipodrobneyshaya classification. Here already in the first segment attributed agriculture, in the second segment added structures for the production of items for other industries, here also referred to the repair area, the production of fertilizers and medicines for plants, feed industry, as well as the construction of housing in rural areas, laying and maintenance of roads.

The third segment includes the structure of processing. industry (meat and milk flour and cereals) with light industry (production of textiles, footwear, leather and fur), and in the fourth segment placed the market infrastructure, as well as catering and supply sector. In addition, the fifth segment of the classification in the image of service structures was identified, namely logistics and communication, etc.

By the end of the 20th century, as part of a complex consisting of industries sectors engaged in the manufacture of a diverse range of products from raw materials extracted by agriculture, were allocated:

- the product in its original form in livestock and crop farms and its transformation;
- resources in any form or their creation and everything related to it;
- agribusiness production cell;
- structure of movement of goods, money and information.

In the future, there was an in-depth division of labor, many operations were delegated between industries, this was due to the change of production sites, the introduction of new technologies and the

production of other products. Such changes have benefited the agricultural sector, because the productivity of labor in rural areas has increased. Now agriculture receives everything necessary from other industries: fertilizers, diesel fuel, inventory, seeds, young growth, services of energy companies and banks, as well as insurance organizations.

Logistics in the agro-industrial complex is built around transport infrastructure, this includes: railway, air, river and sea communication, as well as transportation of goods can be carried out by special departmental transport.

The agro-industrial complex has grown and turned into a giant multi-layered complex with an established cycle of raw materials, means of production and finished product at the output. All this created the prerequisites for controlling pricing within the complex.

The core of the complex is certainly agriculture because it produces a kind of raw material base, without the existence of which it is impossible to see the functioning of other sectors of the agro-industrial structure, despite this currently in our country it is in this area that the lowest paid is human labor, although this industry forms the food security of any state.

After analyzing the various classifications of the structure of agriculture and considering the features of its composition we highlight the key sectors:

- actually the basis of the basics-agriculture with its invariable branches in the form of crop and livestock industries, which form a kind of base-raw materials for subsequent movement in the complex and the final design is already on the trading counter;

- processing industry, where there is a process of converting base - raw materials into a product, such as milk, eggs, cereals, leather production, textiles;

- food market, in the group of the corresponding wholesale and retail sales, catering;

- the supply industry, in which industries are concentrated providing agriculture with objects of labor, supplying young growth and seeds, and accompanying the activities of that industry.;

- industry service structures that are engaged in repair of machinery and equipment, risk insurance, marketing, logistics, banking services;

- trade structure, including catering, markets, specialized pavilions, typical trading platforms.

Conclusion

The organizational and economic (branch) structure of the agro-industrial complex consists of three spheres.

The first sector includes industries that supply the agricultural means of production, and even covering production and technical. service in agriculture.

The second area of agriculture consists of enterprises and companies directly covering the manufacture of agricultural products.

The third sphere includes industries and complexes that organize the procurement, processing of agricultural products and their transportation to the consumer.

Branches of industries that make up the first sphere of agriculture, supply resources to the manufacturing sector, form the basis for the industrialization of agriculture and contribute to the competent implementation of all components of the complex. Their actions set the rhythm, flow and mass production of agricultural products and final goods in General.

The first sphere of agriculture is responsible for 15% of the total volume of manufactured products, 13% of production assets and 22% of the number of workers. A significant part of the second sphere

of agriculture is natural agricultural production, it has two main branches-crop and livestock. Agriculture brings 95-96% of the food produced in the country, the other 4-5%. - production of seas, rivers, lakes, forests. At the same time, agriculture supplies natural raw materials - wool, flax fiber, oil seeds of different crops, sugar beets. Agricultural products will not be able to reproduce in other areas or be replaced by other types of products.

The second sphere of agriculture produces about 48% of final products. More than 68% are concentrated here. production assets and 60% of the number of workers.

In the third area of agriculture are meat and dairy, fish, flour and cereals, feed industry. This also partly includes light industry for the conversion of agricultural raw materials. Branches of the third sphere of agriculture provide primary industrial processing of agricultural raw materials, its preparation and preservation, as well as secondary processing of raw materials and bringing it to the condition for subsequent sale to the population. They also organize the transportation of the final product to warehouses or immediately sale. The standard of living of the population of the state is determined by the state of functioning of agriculture and especially the third sphere-food and processing industries. They account for 38%. of the total output of products, 19% of all production assets and 18%. the number of workers.

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Педагогические формы обучения в сфере экономики агропромышленного комплекса

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Аннотация

Национальная экономическая система страны представляет собой открытую единую социально-экономическую систему, включающую органически связанные структурные компоненты, действие каждого из которых взаимно определяет развитие как других компонентов, так и всей системы в целом. Открытость этой системы выражается в том, что основное влияние на ее функционирование оказывает как внутренняя (микро), так и внешняя (макро) среда относительно нее. В зависимости от стадии экономического развития степень и сила воздействия на окружающую среду могут различаться. В связи с этим состояние хозяйственного комплекса определяется механизмом его саморегуляции.

Место любого структурного компонента в народнохозяйственном комплексе государства определяется функциональной нагрузкой, которую каждый из них вносит в общественное воспроизводство и социальное разделение труда. В условиях усложнения межхозяйственных отношений, ужесточения рыночной конкуренции, необходимости повышения эффективности диверсификации капитала, роль межотраслевых комплексов возрастает.

Сегодня межотраслевой комплекс следует рассматривать как совокупность взаимосвязанных структур внутри отраслей в различных областях материального производства, а также торговли, объединенных сходными признаками процессов. производство и реализация готовой продукции.

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Ключевые слова

Образование, развитие, космос, аграрный сектор, образование.

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