

THEORETICAL AND LEGAL BASIS OF IMPROVEMENT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN AGRIBUSINESS ENTERPRISES

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada respublikamiz mustaqillikka erishgan dastlabki kunlardan oq, jamiyat taraqqiyotining barcha jabhalarida, eng avvalo, iqtisodiy sohada iqtisodiy islohotlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish va erkinlashtirish borasida aniq dasturlar ishlab chiqilgan. Ushbu dasturlarda belgilangan vazifalarning hayotga samarali tatbiq etilishi natijasida iqtisodiyotda turli mulkchilik shaklidagi korxonalar, firma va kompaniyalar vujudga kela boshlashi ilmiy-nazariy asoslari ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Agrobiznes, moliyaviy menejment, mulkchilik, moliyaviy munosabatlar, mehnat resurslari, tijorat banklar, rejalashtirish, rag'batlantirish, korxonalar, kapital, investitsiyalar, raqobat, sug'urtalash, diversifikatsiyalash

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье с первых дней независимости нашей республики разработаны конкретные программы дальнейшего углубления и либерализации экономических реформ по всем направлениям общественного развития, прежде всего, в экономической сфере. В результате эффективной реализации задач, определенных в этих программах, выявлены научно-теоретические основы появления в экономике предприятий, фирм и компаний с разными формами собственности.

Ключевые слова. АПК, финансовый менеджмент, собственность, финансовые отношения, трудовые ресурсы, коммерческие банки, планирование, стимулы, предприятие, капитал, инвестиции, конкуренция, страхование, диверсификация

ABSTRACT

In this article, since the first days of our republic's independence, specific programs have been developed for further deepening and liberalization of economic reforms in all aspects of social development, first of all, in the economic sphere. As a result of the effective implementation of the tasks defined in these programs, the scientific and theoretical foundations of the emergence of enterprises, firms and companies with different forms of ownership in the economy have been revealed.

Keywords: Agribusiness, financial management, ownership, financial relations, labor resources, commercial banks, planning, incentives, enterprise, capital, investments, competition, insurance, diversification

INTRODUCTION

Since the first days of our republic's independence, specific programs have been developed to further deepen and liberalize economic reforms in all aspects of society's development, first of all, in the economic sphere. As a result of the effective implementation of the tasks defined in these programs, enterprises, firms and companies with different forms of ownership began to appear in the economy.

Of course, important factors in the achievement of economic and financial stability of our country are the growth of production volume, reduction of currency depreciation, increase of export volume and other similar macro-economic growth, as well as ensuring the economic growth of every enterprise, firm, and company operating in our republic. It requires development as a public entity.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

On the other hand, the main goal of enterprises is to organize their activities effectively, to produce more and better products or services with less labor, to fully satisfy the needs and demands of consumers, and on this basis is to make a profit. It should be noted that the conditions of market relations require a new approach to the financial management system of enterprises, firms and companies.

Economically independent and financially stable activities of enterprises, proper organization of management in them, rational establishment of production and service provision with effective use of available opportunities, use of scientific and technical innovations, new information technologies, depends on a number of factors, such as proper implementation of financial management.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.

Formation of a financial management system in agribusiness enterprises is one of the less studied scientific research problems today. The essence of this problem is that in order to achieve financial stability, farms are forced to use loans from commercial banks in addition to their own funds.

This requires the development of its normative amounts in order to increase the efficiency of working capital of farms. The development of multi-sectoral production opens opportunities for the use of working capital for farms.

However, the financing of new types of production and ensuring its efficiency requires the managers of the economy to develop its normative levels on the basis of forecasting the future profit based on the level of productivity of production factors. Taking into account that the normative levels accepted in science, that is, the coefficients are adapted for the activity of industrial enterprises, it is required to study agricultural enterprises based on the characteristics of types of crops or fields of activity.

We know that any enterprise operating in the economy cannot operate in the same way, regardless of its economic and financial activity. Enterprises achieve their goals as a result of conducting economic relations in direct cooperation with the other party in the process of production, provision of services, performance of work and sale of products, and as a result, the

financial activity of enterprises is formed. Financial activities of enterprises are carried out directly through the system of financial relations.

Factors such as the emergence of various forms of ownership in the conditions of the development of market relations, the rapid development of foreign economic activities of enterprises, the creation of a modern system of management in them led to the further development of the system of financial relations of enterprises and the expansion of their scope. Financial relations of enterprises can be divided into two groups: external financial relations and internal financial relations.

Directing or distributing the financial relations with the founders of the enterprises, the formation of the authorized capital during the initial establishment of the enterprise and a certain part of them to finance the production and provision of services in the enterprise, and based on the final financial results of the enterprise, the authorized capital of the founders We can see in the relations that arise in the payment of dividends according to their shares or according to the percentage share of the shares they hold.

To ensure the continuity of economic activity of enterprises, to increase the efficiency of production and service provision in them, and to achieve high indicators of economic stability, the tasks and work processes of workers and servants operating in enterprises are organized at a high level, their work creation of a material and moral incentive system is of particular importance.

Effective organization of financial relations between enterprises and their employees is important for achieving the above goals and rational use of labor resources.

Distribution of a part of the earned income or profit among the employees in enterprises, payment of wages and bonuses, payment of dividends on certain types of securities, financial support if it causes material and moral damage to the performance and activity of the enterprise, financial relations arise as a result of compensating the amount of this damage, deducting appropriate taxes on wages and equivalent payments, and similar processes.

Currently, taxes and compulsory payments paid by enterprises of various forms of ownership operating in our country occupy a significant place in the state budget revenues. One of the main factors of the economic development of any country is the state support for the development of enterprises, in a word, the effective implementation of the state's financial policy is important both economically and socially.

It occurs in the process of financial relations of enterprises with their counterparties or other economic subjects, the realization of products and services, the creation and production of new value. These relations have a key place in the economic activity of enterprises, because the basis of these financial relations is material production, this process has a direct impact on the formation and creation of the country's gross domestic product and national income.

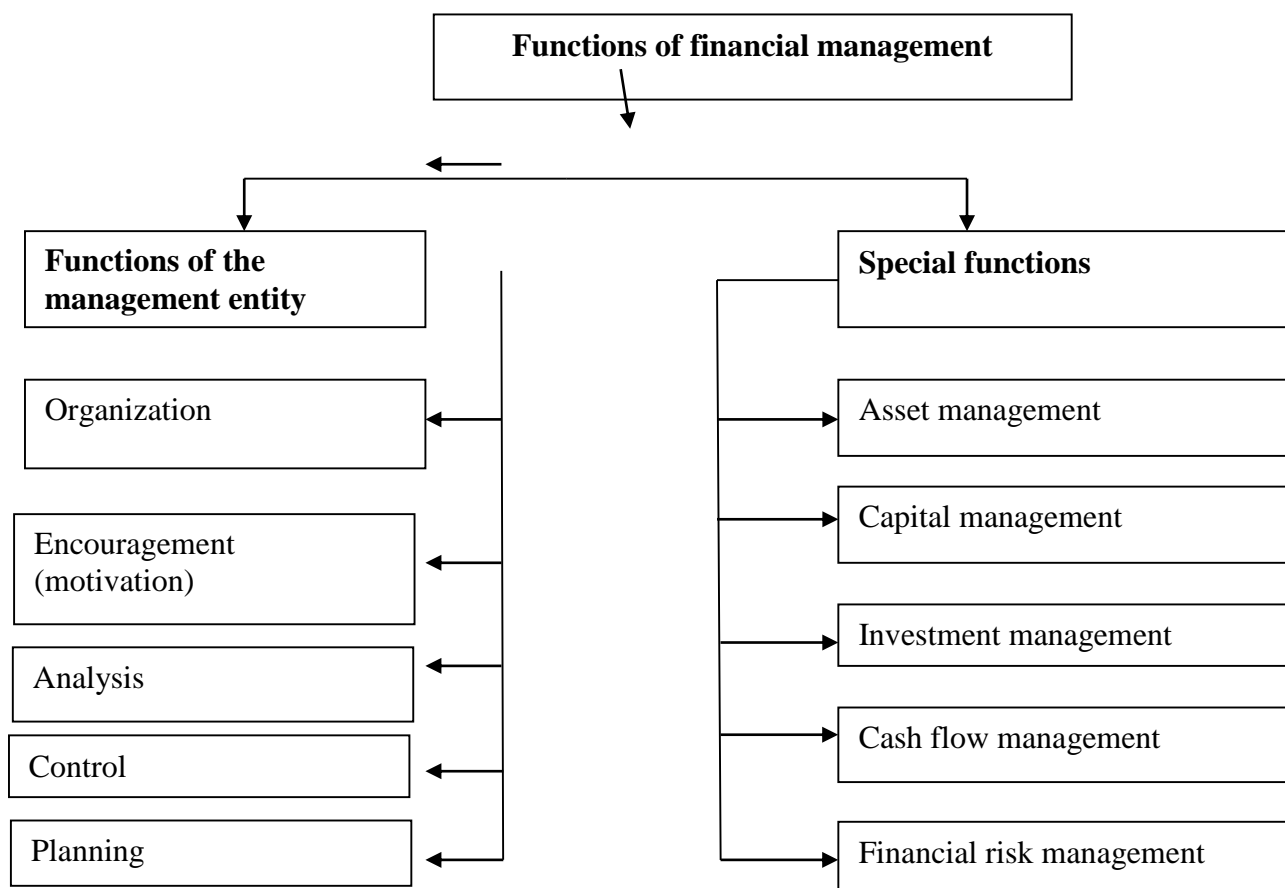
In addition, the majority of all types of payments in enterprises correspond to this department, and in turn, the financial and economic indicators of enterprises largely depend on the effective organization of these financial relations. .

All the considered financial relationships, enterprises have their own important aspects and methods of implementation in economic activity.

Financial relations and financial activities of enterprises are managed directly through the functions of financial management, therefore it is understood that the basis of financial

management is the system of managing the formation, distribution and use of financial resources of economic entities.

The essence of financial management is manifested through its functions. In general, the functions performed by financial management can be divided into the following two main groups



Drawing 1. Functions of financial management

-Functions of the management entity;

-Special functions.

Regardless of the form of ownership and management in the conditions of market relations, effective organization of production in enterprises begins first of all with increasing the role of management in the system.

Because, with the help of management, the enterprise solves the tasks it has set for itself and realizes strategic goals in the future. In general, the first of the above functions describes the overview of any form of management, which mainly includes: organization, analysis, planning, stimulation (motivation) and control.

Under the conditions of the market economy, enterprises create a management system based on the types of production activities, the services they provide, and the volume of work they perform. Of course, during the initial organization of any economic activity, the lower and higher levels, rights and obligations, responsibilities, procedures and tasks of the units in it are

determined. The main goal of organization as a function of financial management is the formation of managerial and controlled systems, as well as their interaction and relations.

Proportionality, continuity, parallelism, stability, flexibility, as well as the concentration of one type of work subjects in one place, and in accordance with the factors affecting the activities of enterprises and changes in the external environment, changing the organizational system of management in them in proportion to these changes and improvement are the main conditions of organization.

The effective organization of financial management in enterprises largely depends on the accurate and correct analysis of the solvency, liquidity and financial stability of enterprises, the occurrence of all financial and economic processes. It is possible to be and have the opportunity to periodically observe events and assess the financial and economic situation in general.

With the help of the analysis, the shortcomings that prevent the sustainable development of the enterprise are identified and these shortcomings are eliminated, the ways of further development of the economic entity are determined or it is transferred to the direction that ensures efficient operation.

Planning is one of the main functions of financial management. The function of planning is to determine the ways to achieve the goals of the enterprise, taking into account the available resources and their limitations. Studying the compatibility of production with the market situation, choosing the most optimal ways of efficient use of all types of resources and capital, finding ways to attract additional financial resources, etc. are examples of the planning function.

An important aspect of the planning function in the conditions of the market economy is that the main indicators of the economic activity of enterprises are determined based on the market situation, the state of supply and demand for these goods and services, the level of competition and similar factors. Planning is directly related to the analysis and is mainly determined by its final results.

In the conditions of market relations, the role and service of employees working in these enterprises, firms and companies is of great importance in the effective implementation of the goals of any economic entities, in the further development of the production and service sector. In the process of implementing the incentive function in enterprises, employees working in various departments of the enterprise's management system have fully fulfilled the financial plans and tasks set by the enterprise, contributed to the development of the service and service industry, and made use of available material resources. A system will be created to encourage and reward these employees for increasing the volume of production using frugality or, on the contrary, to take certain measures against employees who are lax and indifferent in the implementation of these tasks.

The correct organization of the incentive function of financial management leads to the improvement of the quality of products and services in the enterprise, to the increase of the qualifications of employees, which, in turn, directly affects the development of the economic activity of the enterprise.

The essence of the control function can be expressed as follows: timely detection of such cases in which the planned indicators are actually being implemented in the enterprise or not, as well as a detailed study of the reasons for the occurrence of these cases and prompt measures to

eliminate such deficiencies is to see. The implementation of this function of financial management is related to the organization system of internal control in enterprises, determining the scope of controlled indicators.

The next group functions of financial management classify the features of its separate management activities. Its composition consists of:

- Asset management;
- Capital management;
- Investment management;
- Cash flow management;
- Financial risk management.

Asset management. Based on the size of the business activity and the scale of the operations carried out by the enterprise, it is necessary to clearly study its demand for various types of assets, to optimize the composition of the enterprise's assets by effectively using them and ensure their liquidity, to find the most optimal ways of calculating amortization. development and implementation, choosing optimal ways and sources of their financing, represents the essence of the asset management function.

Capital management. In the conditions of market relations, one of the main tasks is to find optimal ways of financial resources and to use them effectively in the realization of the goals and tasks set for itself by any enterprise. The provision of financial resources used in the implementation of current and future activities of the enterprise represents the essence of the function of capital management. This mainly includes the study of the enterprise's total demand for capital and their effective use, determination of the most optimal ways and sources of financing, implementation of complex measures for refinancing.

Investment management. The financial stability of enterprises and the development of their activities are directly related to the increase in the efficiency of the use of investments. The function of investment management is to develop an investment policy aimed at the implementation of the company's tactical and strategic goals. In this, mainly, taking into account the type of activity and financial capabilities of the enterprise, in order to choose the one that brings more financial benefit to it and the most appropriate, to evaluate the efficiency and return of investment projects, to develop a capital investment budget, to organize, manage and manage a portfolio of securities. others are implemented.

Cash flow management. Cash flow management plays an important role in the implementation of current and day-to-day activities of enterprises. The financial stability and economic independence, liquidity and solvency of enterprises, as well as the high level of other economic indicators, largely depend on the correct and rational implementation of this function.

Correct organization of inflows and outflows of money in enterprises, constant control over them, optimal use of temporarily idle financial resources and the like represent the essence of the cash flow management function.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With the help of the financial risk management function, it will be possible to determine the types of risks that have occurred in economic activity, assess the degree of danger of these risks, and determine the extent and size of losses as a result. Based on the received data and analysis

results, a complex system of risk management measures will be created: their diversification and insurance; certain types of risks are minimized and preventive measures are implemented. In short, in an era of developed competitive environment, the goal of business activity is to get more profit for less cost. This, in turn, requires the occurrence of certain losses or risks, depending on the type and volume of commercial activity, during the implementation of any economic activity.

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