

**WAYS OF CHOOSING AND IMPROVING THE DIRECTIONS OF DEPLOYMENT OF
PRODUCTION FORCES**

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Abstract: In this article, the production forces are correct and theoretical aspects of rational organization are studied, regional stages of formation and development of placement theories analyzed. During the years of independence of the regions of our country complex and proportionate regions based on development trends socio-economic development, from their existing potential effective and optimal use, achieving an increase in population employment, ensure rational use of available resources. Proposals and recommendations have been developed.

Key words: Region, production system, production forces, international division of labor,

The market economy is extremely productive and efficient from the forces of production correspondingly high production while ensuring utilization also creates relationships. Economic initiative and develops entrepreneurship. Everyone's national wealth increases the responsibility of raising, by making everyone rich it also enriches the society. Deep socio-economic trends in a certain space and time study of its objective laws on the basis of scientific analysis, of course it is possible to draw conclusions and set practical measures. Consequently,

to create an effective, stable developing production system. Bringing is literally production based on specific principles. Territorial organization of forces, nature and law of society understanding of its laws, their in-depth analysis, scientific developments involves development and implementation. Consequently, of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "The Republic of Uzbekistan of the Decree on the Action Strategy for Development the purpose and essence of the production forces in the regions of the country national economy through territorially correct and rational organization is to ensure its development.

Modern regional economy of industrial enterprises .First of all, the location is stable in a certain area advantages (territorial costs, labor force, settlements collection, infrastructure availability, service and distribution places, etc.) should take into account, i.e. profit maximization production taking into account microeconomic factors for it is necessary to achieve cost minimization. At the same time, all interaction between industries and foreign trade with necessary resources it is necessary to take into account the dependence. A separate industrial enterprise rather than looking at a complex of interrelated enterprises creates the necessity. This theoretical direction costs (not only transport, but production) with the transition to minimization to increase income, variable prices, rent, supply and demand characterized by taking into account functions and dynamic elements.

Events and events in law-nature and society (mutually relatedness) stable repeated cause-and-effect connections represents the stability of the sequence of events and events and represents the mutual harmony of the set of laws. Therefore, work issuance of general economic laws in the country and regions depending on the territorial character. Production forces economic, which applies in all historical-geographical stages of development, representing their causal connection and internal connections set of laws are called general economic laws. Economical

The set of laws is the producer of production relations relationship with character and level of development of forces, effective organization of the production process, increase in labor productivity progress, growth of social and economic needs, production generalization of processes and deepening of economic integration, state monopolistic property and the development of the economy, production monopolism and state anti-monopoly measures, economy state intervention in management, regional planning, forecasting and economic zoning. This is the case approach is also observed in the concept of A. Lyosh. In particular, A. Lyosh with special attention to economic regions, forming the main region. The factor is not the production system, but the sale of goods in the market believes that it takes place.

Consequently, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Uzbekistan action strategy for further development of the Republic. The purpose of the decree "on" is also in the regions of the country regionally correct and rational organization of production forces is to ensure the development of the national economy. It was widely discussed by the people of the Republic of Uzbekistan This is the strategy of all socio-economic life covering aspects within five priority areas and "acceleration of socio-economic development, people's livelihood increase the level and income of each area, natural, mineral from raw materials, industry, agriculture, tourism and labor potential with the aim of providing comprehensive and effective use is of practical importance. Development of production forces in our country today It is an urgent task of the day to carry out scientific and practical research in this regard causes the need to go. At the same time, consuming it with the produced product. Transport is of great importance in the implementation of communication between. Therefore, it is the "blood vessel" of the process of social production or it is more correct to look at the level of the driving factor. Hence, productive forces are a broad and complex economic concept, its composition is the subject of the object of production, i.e. the worker

consists of strength. Participating population is a labor resource observed within. The general population is a socio-economic concept is considered to be at the heart of the production process. Sababiaholi (labor resources) is the creator of material and spiritual wealth and at the same time is their consumer. However, manufacturers less, and consumers from the entire population (of his age and gender regardless) consists of. The concept of "localization" in the regional economy is very much is used. More "development" in a network or sectoral economy, development, change, etc. are mentioned. It should be noted here that placement other branches of geography, for example, natural geography is not important for because climate, surface structure, soil, vegetation or fauna is not placed, their territorial characteristics are different expressed by factors and laws.

Economic development and its social and territorial organization related to Such forms of production are specific the process has two sides, it is essentially social and territorial .It comes from the characteristics of the (geographical) division of labor. Consequently, they cannot be completely opposite to each other, because the production of one or another product, large or small, necessarily involves them in a certain area is done by placement. Forms of social organization are incorporation, specialization, consists of cooperation and combination. These are also interrelated develop and often occur together. Their gradual improvement, compatibility with each other is science and technology development takes place in cooperation with the development of society. Socialization and specialization of production are relatively simpler forms of (territorial) organization. However, the changes of these same forms are the remaining forms, developed release greatly affects the development characteristics.

These forms of embodiment overlap and are different. It is in different combinations in regions or countries. For example, the city a specific situation after the degree of centralization reaches a certain stage will be created, that is, the construction of additional enterprises in this city there is no chance. Environmental, housing, transport problems is getting worse, there is not enough land for construction, and it is new at the same time the enterprise does not even "want" to be located far from this center. So, big neither in the city, nor far from it; inner capacity of the city, and the enterprise cannot get away from it. The result is a new enterprise or scientific inspection institutions, higher education institutions influence the big city located within - to the creation of an urban agglomeration or an industrial node will come. Specialization is also an important form of production organization

It is closely related to the division of labor. Its ych stage and three type is available. Three stages of specialization — enterprise, city or district, specialization in micro. In other words, to each of them production of a certain product as a result of social division of labor release is attached. In turn, the specialization is this enterprise, the city or the "image" of the regions, their place in the division of labor determines. The essence and purpose of specialization is also economic is to increase efficiency. Of course, each person is a different product creating, or doing a specific job rather than engaging in a variety of occupations useful to do. In addition, a network of labor is its second type. It also takes time during the exchange with the manufactured product the quality will not be good. But here is pure social specialization narrows the scope of a person's thinking, turning him into a simple robot puts It seems that it is narrow both in social life and in production specialization does not produce good results. Today's market in developed countries and partially in our own consumption and demand are individualized according to their relations, is becoming private. First, a country or region of the product specialized in one type and with it in the regional and world market participated, now under the circumstances, the same product itself in different forms, must have the appearance For example, in modern times cars food products and others to have only one type of them does not ensure competitiveness and affordability. Therefore, now in the circumstances, the conveyor method, quantity indicators are not important, on the contrary "post-Fordism", diversity instead of scale (quantity) efficiency, quality performance is being pushed forward.

The production of industrial products is developed in the regions, this figure for the country was 107%, while in Karakalpakstan 109.4% in the Republic, Andijan - 125%, Khorezm - 115.5%, Namangan - 114.8% in the regions and in the city of Tashkent - 109.2%. This case is industrial modernization of networks and implementation of specific investment projects due to Andijan and Khorezm regions mainly increased production volume due to the increase in car production.

Index of production of industrial products per capita Andijan and Increased in Khorezm regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Industry1st place in terms of growth rate of production of products per capita Navoi region is occupied. This indicator is 3.1 compared to the national indicator twice as high. This indicator is between Namangan and Surkhandarya regions the difference is 15.6 times industrial production between regions indicating a high level of differentiation. And this has a negative impact on the complex development of regions.

Thus, specialization is like incarnation is an important sign of development. However, both have their limits. There should be more cooperation or collaboration in the same perspective is more efficient. At this point it can be said that cooperation is closely related to specialization and cannot exist without it. Because any cooperation is different profession, craft, product

production nothing more than a collaboration of specialists. Socio-ecological factors of the placement of production forces in the 20th century from the second half, it was caused by the scientific and technical revolution environmental crises and the newest industries to a pure natural environment related to the demand. Population growth and production rates over-acceleration, i.e. intensification of the concentration process

as a result, the impact on the environment increased. Air pollution, degradation of soil and land resources in large cities led to an extreme increase in socio-ecological problems.

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