



ADDITIONAL PRODUCT COMPONENTS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 4 th December 2021 Accepted: 6 th January 2022 Published: 16 th February 2022	The division of the typical complementary product and the master into an additional product, the structural structure of the complementary product in farming and industry, the functional functions of the complementary product, as well as the necessary and complementary aspects of differentiation are all discussed in this article.
Keywords: Additional product, typical supplementary product, to the supplementary product, indispensable product, pure national product, the norm of the supplementary product.	

INTRODUCTION

The effective implementation of industrial policies, the organization of industry on an innovative basis, the identification of drivers and growth points in its development, increasing the competitiveness and production efficiency of industrial sectors by incorporating advanced technologies in production, promoting the implementation of "green technologies" in development, and deep processing of raw materials all deserve special attention.

To this purpose, it is desirable to boost the production of new products in industry and agriculture, as well as the widespread application of scientific discoveries, the use of new techniques and technologies, and the extent to which they are used.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS:

About the supplement product, many scientists and economist professors expressed different theoretical views. In particular, Karl Marx, an arabic scientist Ibn Khaldun Abdurahman Abu Zaid, founder of the school of Physiocrats F.Kene, A.Smith. It is illuminated in the works of the D. Ricardos. Also, scientific research on the supplement product Al-Wadi Akhmad Nizar, F.V.Tchaikovsky, N.B.Shugal, Y.S.Malseva, M.M.Golovkina, N.A.Panarina. It is illuminated in the scientific work of T.D.Burmenko and others. In Uzbekistan, Sh.Shodmonov, J.Jabborova and others conducted scientific research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES:

General, scientific, statistical, economic, analysis, and synthesis methodologies were employed in the preparation of the essay. The most important aspect is: It is required to study the components of the current production relations system in order to determine the role and place of the complementary

product in the execution of property rights. The supplement has a place in the exercise of one's right to own the means of production, as well as in the pursuit of personal, collective, and public goals. [1,2]

The supplement product's functional functions are as follows:

1. The additional product does not belong to the worker directly, but rather to entrepreneurs, owners, and the state as a whole, which includes the following. The part of the product that leads to the implementation and improvement of the social production and service sectors is included in the supplementary product. As a result, a portion of the increased product generated should be allocated to the acquisition of production and consumer products, as well as the hiring of new workers, i.e. productive savings.

2. The realization of savings in non-productive domains is likewise required for society's lively development. This portion of the product should be spent on the construction of new schools, hospitals, stadiums, and other non-productive infrastructure, i.e., capital investments aimed at the development of the non-productive sector and the provision of critical production tools to newly hired workers. By devoting a portion of the excess product to these sectors, it is feasible to assure the progressive growth of society.

3. The reinforcement of the state, the preservation and strengthening of order, health, and the costs associated with state administration are all included in the additional product. According to reports, the additional product will continue to grow as an economic source for the country's long-term development. An expansion in the number of additional goods is tried in the network in each firm, regardless of the type of ownership of production. Its reproduction is mostly accomplished in three ways:



- increase the number of employees;
- make a working day;
- by reducing the necessary working time without changing the working day limit, by reducing the additional working time.

An absolute supplementary product is one gained by multiplying the number of workers and lowering the working day; without changing the working day, the necessary working time is lowered, whereas a relative supplementary product is one obtained by reducing the Working Time. The first two methods of multiplying the additive product have a restricted explanation, but they are the approaches that have stood the test of time historically. Its third path has no limitations in terms of description and is appropriate for both the current and upcoming periods. Only this

path necessitates the advancement of science and technology.

The sum of the additional products obtained during the year is considered to be the norm of the additional product mass, and the ratio of it to the required product (expressed in percent). Q the norm of a supplement product M.N. Q, mass M., essential product Z.M. if we define with, then the norm of the supplement product

$$Q.M.N. = \frac{Q.M}{Z.M} * 100\%$$

it is determined by the formula in appearance. The finished additive is divided into two components: (picture 1)

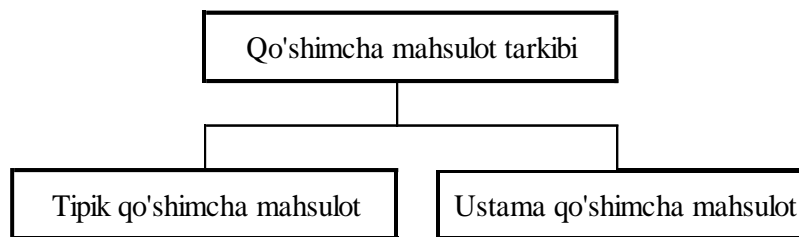


Figure 1: composition of the additive.

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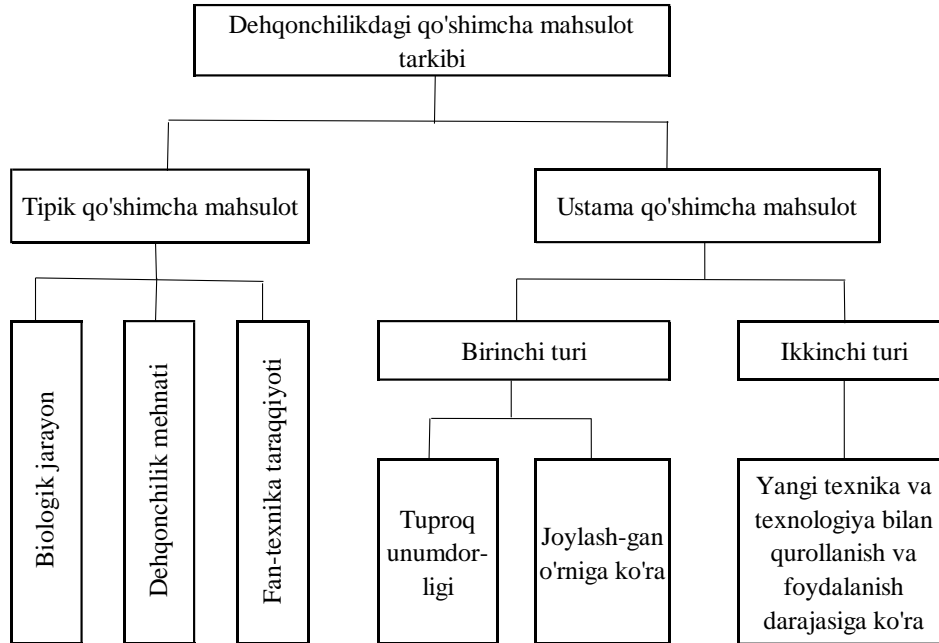
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The first sort of natural resource content in the conditions is relatively favorable natural resources (relatively high soil fertility, attractive biological process, advantageous location in relation to the market, etc.). Natural elements are stratified both inside the network and within the territory, and this is clearly visible. Natural forces will have a positive and negative impact on worker productivity. A factor's

efficiency under extreme conditions can be several times greater than a factor's efficiency under moderate settings. The master, at first glance, determines the stratification of the additive product via stratification of positive forces. The forces of a negative nature cause not only the first type of the master to make an additional product, but also a decrease in its total volume in a certain place and at a certain time. The first type of additive product is permanent.

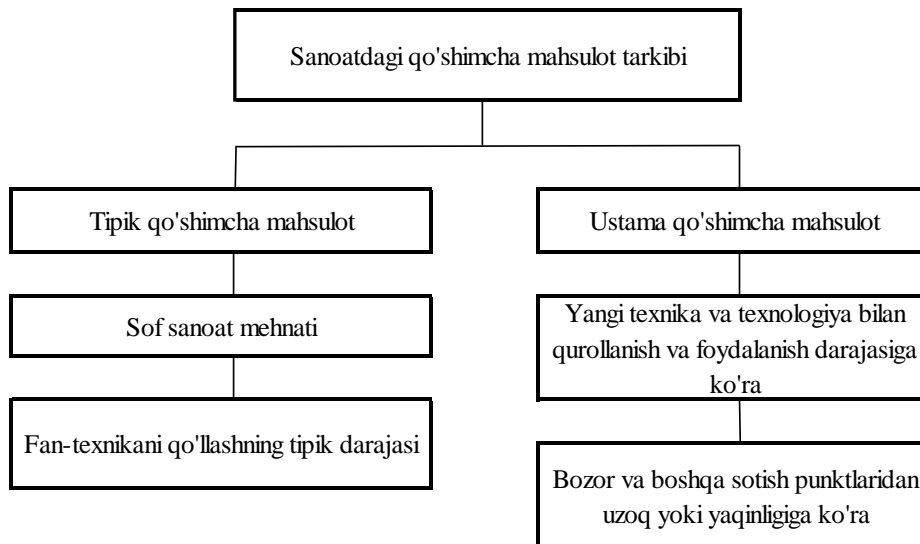
The second sort of Master supplement is made up of artificial factors that are relatively good. These are the outcomes of introducing technical, technological, and organizational innovations - the incorporation of scientific and technological advances into production that serve as a source of future development.

The structural structure of the additive in farming and industry differs in established commodity production situations. The additive's composition in the peasant can be observed in the photo below (Figure 2). The additive's composition in the peasant can be observed in the image below.



3-picture. The composition of the additive in farming

And the structural structure of the additive in the industry can be reflected as follows (Figure 4).



4-picture. Structure of the additive product in the industry.

The structure of the additive product in farming is more complex than in industry, and the presence of properties that cannot be eliminated, which occur frequently in this farming, means that the artificial process is fraught with a biological process, as a result of which the economic productivity of the soil will be

associated with its composition. However, the fast developing industrial additive is of considerable importance in relation to the development of Science and Technology in the expansion of the total volume of supplementary products.



When the extra product created during the manufacturing process is sold, it becomes a general advantage to the company. Land owners receive a percentage of profit as a state tax, and capital owners receive a percentage of profit as a state tax. After the initial distribution, further products are sold and altered, resulting in these types of earnings. The added product manifests itself in the above forms in everyday life. If someone does not grasp the fundamentals of economic processes, they will be unable to comprehend the source of money, as well as where and how it will be generated. Understanding the substance of essential and complementary items necessitates familiarity with their real-world manifestations.

It turns out that reproducing complementing products is not harmful to anyone, but rather a required benefit to all members of society.

There will always be a conflict and connection between the complimentary and essential products, as you are aware. Both are employed to develop the overall economy and improve the well-being of society's citizens.

However, several factors influence their contribution to the pure national product, such as technological improvement, changes in the mix of social production, and changes as a result of increasing worker productivity.

The contribution of the essential product to the net national product with a rise in the absolute amount is reduced as a result of greater labor productivity, while the contribution of the additional product is raised. Such instances are represented in an increase in the supplement product's norm.

As a result, the following characteristics of the difference between obligatory and optional products can be explained:

1. On the basis of dividing the pure product into necessary and additional products, the issue of repeated generation of the workforce in a normal state should lie. Therefore, the part of the net product spent on the repeated formation of the labor force is a necessary product, the more it is an additional product.

2. The integration of scientific and technological breakthroughs into production necessitates the creation of a general education system as well as the enhancement of employee capabilities. On the one hand, the volume of necessary products is determined not only by natural conditions, but also by advances in science, technology, culture, and education over time

and space, and, as a result, by labor productivity. As a result, each employee's share of the volume of the essential product differs not only in terms of years or regions, but also in terms of sectors, firms, and organizations.

3. We must include the following elements of the pure product in the composition of the necessary product when calculating the volume of essential and additional products: the salary of workers employed in the areas of production and service; consumer funds per capita; a pure product grown in households.

It is required to determine the volume of net products created in each field and sector of the economy before calculating the appropriate norm and mass of products. The extra labor spent in the production process is always a part of a working day, and the additional value is a fraction of all newly created values. The volume of the created additive depends not only on the volume of the pure product, but also on the volume of the necessary product. [3]

CONCLUSION:

We can deduce from this statement that increased labor and, as a result, additional product have been and will continue to be the economic source of production, science and technology, education, health care, and culture development throughout history. An examination of the literature on this topic revealed that the essential and complementary product is an object of continuous existence that belongs to a universal category, regardless of how it is defined. However, it is worth mentioning that, even in today's literature, the focus was mostly on one aspect of the essential and additional product, namely, the value side, which was referred to as necessary and additional value. The fact is that, as previously stated, both necessary and additional value are required, and one aspect of the additional product, namely its value side, and the other side of its stays unnoticed. [4,5]

It is worthwhile to multiply the gross domestic product by three and, rather than dismissing the additional product that is a part of it, to carefully examine its content, modes of action, and to devote effort to finding new ways to enhance and improve its distribution.

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