

ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRO-CLUSTERS

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ANNOTATION

The article provides an overview of the concept of agro-clusters and mechanisms of their operation, as well as opinions and comments on the ongoing reforms in this area and the economic aspects of this issue.

Keywords: agrarian sector, agriculture, agro-clusters, economic reforms, modernization.

KIRISH

Today, it is important to increase the economic potential of the agricultural sector, the organization and development of agro-clusters. No. PF-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and October 23, 2019 "On the Strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" The role of practical reforms and international experience in ensuring the implementation of the tasks set out in the Decree No. PF-5853 "On approval of the Strategy for 2020-2030" is significant.

In Uzbekistan, as in all sectors and industries, agriculture is developing rapidly. The fact that the land has found its rightful owner, the large-scale reforms being carried out in the sector, the current situation in agriculture, the necessary support from the state to producers, and their full support are bearing fruit..

Today, the sustainable development of agriculture depends largely on increasing its competitiveness. An important factor in this direction is the establishment of agro-clusters in Uzbekistan. However, given that agro-clusters are a new institutional structure in the country, it is important to study the experience of foreign countries, as well as the theoretical and methodological aspects of agro-clusters. In this regard, the experience of the South Korean state is similar in its economic, organizational and institutional aspects to the situation in Uzbekistan.

Noting that the need for the development of agro-clusters at the international level is mainly determined by the following factors, in the context of Uzbekistan can be considered as the main economic and social factors. Including:

- Practical assistance and support of the state to agriculture and leadership in the implementation of reforms;
- Formation of new directions on the basis of use, preservation, modernization of historical and national traditions;
- Ensuring regional specialization and competitiveness of agricultural products and ensuring sustainable development;
- A mechanism to ensure the coherence of state-university-research-farming-processing business;
- The status of scientists and the results of scientific research, as well as the level of public policy in support of them;
- Giving priority to the organization of production based on high innovation and the formation of an effective mechanism for its state support;
- Development of marketing system;
- High attitude to human capital and giving priority to its development in rural areas.

A comprehensive system of measures needs to be developed to ensure that these factors work effectively in the context of Uzbekistan.

One of the important reforms in the agricultural sector in 2016-2020 was the introduction of market relations in the sector, the establishment of a system of "agro-clusters and cooperatives" in order to create a value chain process in agriculture.

It is known that agro-clusters are organized at the initiative of the state, farmers, higher education and research institutions and private enterprises.

By 2020, a total of 456 agro-clusters and cooperatives will be established in the country on an area of about 1.5 million hectares, including 97 cotton and textile, 64 grain, 152 fruit and vegetable, 33 rice, 5 medicinal plants. clusters and 4 fruit and vegetable and 11 cotton and textile cooperatives effectively launched.

Of the 259,983 hectares of fruit and vegetable fields available in the country in 2019, 78,841 hectares or 30.3% are attached to clusters.

The advantages of the agricultural production and processing cluster are:

- Agro-clusters production - storage - processing of agricultural products
- Ensures the interest of the parties in improving the quality and competitiveness of products by integrating sales processes into a single integrated system;
- The division of labor, regional and inter-farm specialization and labor cooperation in agro-clusters are strongly developed, which allows to increase production efficiency;
- Deepening the integration of science and industry, accelerated implementation of new innovative technologies;
- The raw material goes through all stages of processing and becomes an export-oriented finished product.

Studies show that today there are the following problems in the development of agro-clusters:

- In some areas, farmers are not forced to join the cluster on a voluntary basis, ie they do not have the opportunity to freely choose the cluster;
- Sometimes in some areas all farms are forced to sign a contract with a single cluster, and this, of course, can lead to a monopoly position of the cluster in the area;
- Clusters are unreasonably prolonging the transfer of money for crops grown to farmers;

- Clusters are restricting farmers' economic freedom

In our opinion, economic relations between agricultural producers and processing clusters should be based on mutual equality and interest and meet the following conditions:

- The issue of membership in clusters and the choice of which cluster is decided independently by the farm;

- Payment in advance for the next crop by concluding "futures contracts" (60% of the value of the crop) and the final settlement at the end of the year (the remaining 40%);

- never allow a single cluster to have a monopoly position in the same area.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the above-mentioned ideas, proposals and recommendations will serve to further improve the cluster system in the development of the fruit and vegetable system in the context of economic diversification. If the parties operate and organize the work in accordance with the procedures and procedures described in the above agro-clusters, the relationship of mutual interest between producers and consumers will improve slightly and their material interest will be higher than in the current situation. 'will be mined.

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