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ORGANIZE A CLUSTER SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN AGRICULTURE COMPARISON WITH WORLD EXPERIENCE

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Abstract:

This article presents analytical data on the comparison of the agricultural cluster system developing in the new Uzbekistan with world experience. The article talks about the agricultural system in Uzbekistan, cluster types, service delivery methods, achievements and plans. Agriculture in Uzbekistan is one of the rapidly developing industries.

Today, the Ministry of Agriculture is organizing a systematic work on solving the existing problems in the activity of agro-industry clusters based on the analysis of the past period and the in-depth study of the experiences of foreign countries.

Consideration of a number of issues in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the development of the strategy for the development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030". Including: reforming the country's agriculture in the following years, especially improving the state management system in the field, wide introduction of market relations, strengthening the legal basis of relations between entities that grow, process and sell agricultural products, attract investments in the field certain works are being carried out in order to implement resource-saving technologies and to provide producers of agricultural products with modern techniques.

Keywords: Agriculture , Cluster system, Comparison, Experience

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, ensuring food safety has become the most pressing issue in the world. At the moment, the issues of rapid development of agriculture, increasing its economic efficiency, further improving the living conditions of rural people, and ensuring their interests are directly related to the modern method of production in agriculture - the system of clusters.

In Uzbekistan, in recent years, the cluster method has been widely applied in order to create a chain of added values and rational use of natural and material resources. In particular, 463 agro-industrial clusters (on 2.2 million hectares of land) have been established in all areas of agriculture.

According to the experts of the system of the Ministry of Agriculture, the fact that this system has fully justified itself in the past short time is clearly visible in the achieved results. However, the past experience has shown that there are a number of issues related to legal regulation.

Including:

- The legal status of the agro-industry cluster is not defined (for example, the status of the agro-industry cluster, its criteria and grounds for termination are not included in the regulatory legal documents);
- there is no single approach to the organization of agro-industry clusters;
- relations between agro-industry clusters and the state should be legally regulated;
- it is desirable to ensure the free operation of farms with agro-industry clusters;
- there should be a single approach to allocating land plots to agro-industrial clusters;
- complete restriction of administrative interventions in the activities of agro-industry clusters and farmers;
- non-existence of the system of formation of agricultural cooperatives, which is the main impetus for the development of agro clusters [2].

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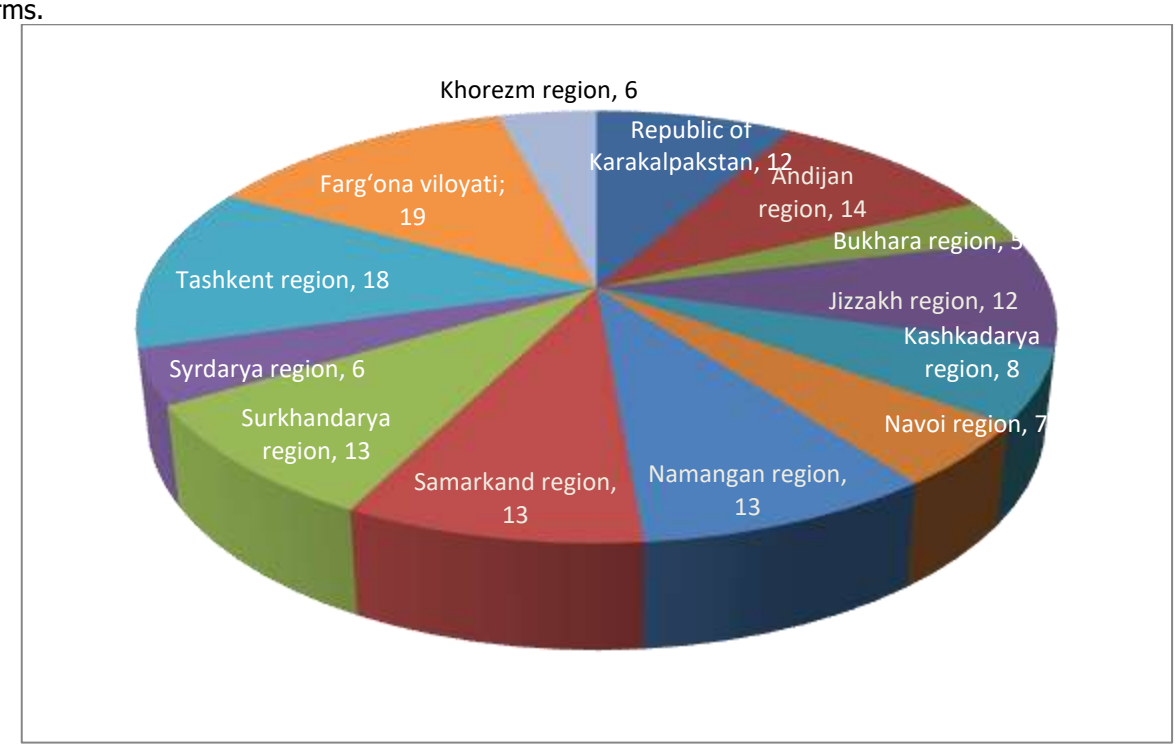
Diversification of agricultural production, improvement of land and water relations, creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and high added value chain, support for the development of cooperative relations, wide introduction of market mechanisms, information and communication technologies in the field, as well as the tasks of effective use of scientific achievements and increase of personnel potential are set [1] .

In this decree, the task of developing modern management systems, which provides for the restructuring and further development of the structure of state administration in agriculture, is assigned.

"Department of Mechanization and Technical Modernization of Agriculture" (AGRO.UZ) was established under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which provides services for the clusters established for the cultivation of agricultural products in Uzbekistan. duties and functions of the board:

- Increasing the level of mechanization in agriculture, participating in determining the demand for agricultural machinery;
- organization of effective use and maintenance of agricultural machinery and preparation of agricultural machinery for the season;
- coordination of work on testing of agricultural techniques and technologies;
- coordination of scientific and research work carried out in the field of production of resource-saving techniques suitable for soil and climate conditions in agriculture;
- assistance in testing newly created and improved tractors and agricultural machines and putting them into production in an established manner;
- it consists in improving the operation of machine-tractor parks, providing them with agricultural machinery, and assisting in the improvement of their technical maintenance.

Currently, the number of clusters established by the Ministry of Agriculture in the Republic is 463, and the land area attached to them is 2,210,385 hectares. Of this, 282,004 hectares are in clusters, 1,930,975 hectares are in 75,283 farms.



2. THE MAIN GOALS OF MOVING TO A CLUSTER SYSTEM ARE:

- Renewal of agrotechnical measures by involving modern innovative technologies in product production, increasing productivity several times;
- creation of value added chain by product producers and export of finished products;
- get more income by spending less. Improving the financial situation of producers;
- Enriching the material and technical base of producers with modern agricultural techniques and equipment. It consists of updating infrastructure facilities.

If we pay attention to foreign experiences, in the experience of the USA, Canada, Japan, China, and European countries, the activity of agro-industry clusters is not directly regulated by the law (normative legal document). These

relations are implemented on the basis of civil legal relations, including a partnership agreement, joining a cooperative.

Based on international experience, special attention is being paid to issues of strengthening the legal basis of agro clusters and cooperative relations. In particular, the draft law "On Agricultural Cooperation" was developed with the involvement of advanced specialists, scientists, practitioners and experts.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Agricultural cluster is an advanced type of agrarian industry development. This is important for improving the economy of the country, increasing the competitiveness of villages, deepening the specialization of agricultural production and increasing the income of farmers. Based on the analysis of the experience of the corn and wine cluster in the United States of America, the wine cluster in France, the flower agricultural producing cluster groups in the Netherlands and Poland, as well as the experience of a wide range of agricultural clusters, this article presents the main characteristics of agriculture. and existing problems are discussed. Analytical information about the development of the Chinese agricultural industry and the Chinese agricultural cluster is presented.

The formation of an agricultural cluster relies on the specialization of agricultural production. In turn, this increases the level of specialization. Specialization of agricultural production not only increases the level of agricultural technology, but also contributes to the implementation of mechanization of agriculture, resulting in significant economic growth of large-scale agriculture.

Corn production in America is mainly developed in the Midwest. At the same time, it is the largest corn industrial area in the world. This cluster is an integrated system of production, delivery and sales with highly efficient organizational characteristics

France is one of the most agriculturally developed countries in Europe and the world's largest exporter of processed agricultural products. France processes various crops and livestock products in the respective regions to form a diverse agricultural cluster, from which the grape and wine industries have been developing for many years.

The Netherlands is one of the world's most important exporters of agricultural products, and its flower exports account for more than half of the global flower trade.

Currently, Dutch horticulture accounts for 42% of the total value of agricultural output.

The Republic of Poland, located in the north-central part of Central Europe, is a moderately developed industrial and agricultural country. The value of agricultural products is 19% of the gross national product. Agriculture is mainly based on farming and animal husbandry. The main crops are grain (wheat, rye, barley, corn, etc.), potatoes, forage crops, sugar beets, rapeseed, vegetables (cabbage, carrots, onions, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc.), fruits (apples, berries).

Groups of agricultural producers (clusters) in Poland were developed for two main reasons: to increase agricultural productivity and to improve the situation of farmers.

In the example of the above 4 countries, we see that the formation and growth of typical international agricultural clusters have the same basic rules. Resource supply is the material basis for the development of the agricultural sector.

The experience of the international agricultural cluster shows that traditional material resources are the basis of competitive advantages.

Resources such as terrain, climate, agro type, and water sources have a significant impact on the quality, cost, and type of products grown, and at the same time, they affect the formation of agricultural clusters. Geographical concentration is the main characteristic of agricultural clusters. The three places with the shortest distance and the region with the lowest transport costs give clusters a great geographical advantage, and it is suitable for the aggregation of interconnected participants, which then expands the scale of the clusters and the economy forms the lam. The established plans and regulations are externalities of the agricultural cluster. Scientific and technical innovation is an internal movement in the formation and development of the agricultural cluster. A brand is an important sign in successful agricultural clusters.

China's agricultural cluster started late, but it has been developing rapidly in recent years. Based on local resources, the development level of agricultural production, the development level of farmers' productivity and quality, the main factors, including rural entrepreneurs, urban technology entrepreneurs, foreign investors, Hong Kong and Taiwan capitalist and state-owned enterprises, have formed many agricultural clusters. encourages formation. Agricultural clusters are very common in small towns. For example, in vegetable cultivation, Shandong Province, Weifang City, Shouguang County industry, a cluster of various manufacturers and service companies, including vegetable cultivation, vegetable wholesale, seed production, has gradually emerged, which makes vegetables in the region significantly improved cultivation.

In some developed regions and some regions with agricultural advantages, a high-tech agricultural cluster, relying on science and technology, combined with universities and institutes, is steadily developing. There are dairy clusters in Mongolia, almost all of which are cooperative dairy farmers. China's agricultural cluster is developing rapidly, but compared to the above 4 countries, it is still at an early stage.

Technological innovation is an internal motive for the formation and development of an agricultural cluster. Agricultural technology innovation can revitalize the agricultural industry, transform the agricultural industry from small to large, from weak to strong, and develop many industries to form clusters. For example, the emergence of the

"glass city" in Westland in the western part of the Netherlands is inseparable from the support of technological innovation and a highly developed professional service system.

China's agricultural cluster strives to overcome time and space constraints in industrial development, expand agricultural production areas and cluster boundary size, improve transportation and processing development to reduce costs, and expand market space.

4. RESULTS

Agricultural credit and subsidy policies are one of the important agricultural policies in many countries, especially in developed countries. In order to support the modernization of agriculture, the US government introduced an agricultural credit program that sharply increased the funds necessary for the rapid development and production of agricultural mechanization, chemicalization, and scale.

After the Second World War, the French government began to include investments in agriculture in the national budget. Focusing on the principles of providing significant, differentiated interest rates and focusing on efficiency, the government is rapidly developing agricultural credit and focusing on developing farm mechanization and increasing land productivity.

The regional brand of agriculture is the driving force of the agricultural cluster. This region is a symbol of agricultural production and plays an important role in the economic development of the region. It forms the reputation, attractiveness and loyalty of certain types of products in the region.

The agricultural cluster is an inevitable product of the unprecedented agricultural industrialization of development. This has a great impact on the growth and development of local agriculture and the development of the related regional economy, increasing the competitiveness of cluster enterprises, and increasing the income of organizations and farmers, such as the development of agricultural production specialization.

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