

FUNDAMENTALS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, PRODUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT, OPTIMIZATION, ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF PROCESSING CLUSTERS

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Annotation:

This article reflects the importance of organizing clusters of agricultural production and processing in providing employment to the rural population, offers training based on the public-private partnership, as well as the direction of creating new jobs in clusters of agricultural production and processing.

Keywords: providing employment to the population, public-private partnership, production and processing clusters of agricultural products, personnel training, creation of new jobs.

Аннотация:

Мақолада қишлоқ аҳолисини иш билан таъминлашда қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш ва қайта ишлаш кластерларини ташкил этишни аҳамияти ёритилган, давлат-хусусий шериклиги асосида кадрларни тайёрлаш ҳамда қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш ва қайта ишлаш кластерида яратиладиган иш ўринлари йўналишлари таклиф этилган.

Калит сўзлар: аҳолини иш билан таъминлаш, давлат-хусусий шериклиги, қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш ва қайта ишлаш кластерлари, кадрлар тайёрлаш, янги иш ўринларини ташкил этиш.

Аннотация:

В статье отражено значение организации кластеров производства и переработки сельхозпродуктов в обеспечении занятости сельского населения, предложены подготовка кадров на основе государственно-частного партнерства, а также направления создания новых рабочих мест в кластерах производства и переработки сельхозпродуктов.

Ключевые слова: обеспечение занятости населения, государственно-частное партнерство, кластеры по производству и переработке сельскохозяйственной продукции, подготовка кадров, создание новых рабочих мест.

Introduction

Clusters of agricultural production and processing, first of all, withstand competition within the same industry in local and global markets. Therefore, in the innovative development of the economy, especially in the current era, when traditional methods of economic development do not bring sufficient profit, the most acceptable way is to introduce the theory of clusters into practice. In developed countries, the cluster method is widely used as one of the methods of increasing the competitiveness of the economy. The cluster Strategy is being widely promoted by the European Union. The European Commission continues to support cluster development on the territory of the Union. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to accelerate the development of the textile and clothing and knitwear industry" dated December 14, 2017, a concept for the development of cotton and textile clusters in the medium term was developed [1]. And on January 25, 2018, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution "On measures to introduce modern forms of organization of cotton and textile production" [2]. In accordance with this decree, 16 cotton and textile clusters have been created on the territory of the republic, which are assigned about 159 thousand hectares of farm acreage. The role of the state plays an important role in the formation of the cluster of agricultural production and processing.

If initially clusters were created solely because of the invisible hand of the market (competition), primarily during the modernization of multinational companies, then later the governments of many countries assist them, having a significant impact on this process. The cluster strategy, due to its attractiveness and diversity of directions, requires the formation of innovative clusters by the state itself. One of the most rational ways is that the issue of forming clusters for the production and processing of agricultural products of Uzbekistan is not implemented on a national scale, but based on specific economic and social conditions in the regions, based on the essence of cluster theory.

The creation of a cluster for the production and processing of agricultural products in our country pursues the following goals:

- further deepening of structural changes and reduction of state participation in agriculture;
- stimulating the attraction of foreign investment to create an integrated cluster system of innovative development of the agro-industrial complex;
- creation of new jobs based on the introduction of effective methods of growing cotton raw materials and the organization of deep processing of agricultural raw materials;
- increasing the labor income of the rural population on the basis of increasing the efficiency of production and wages in the agricultural sector.

The ultimate goal of this cluster of agricultural production and processing is the production of highly profitable, competitive territorial products and on this basis the solution of most problems in the regions – the effective use of labor and material resources, budget replenishment, expansion of export opportunities, solving social issues. The cluster of agricultural production and processing covers not only light

industry, but also dozens of industries, such as agriculture, food industry, pharmaceuticals, production of construction products. The need to find effective ways of producing agricultural products is also explained by the fact that the potential of land productivity is not fully used in the conditions of Uzbekistan. This will be confirmed once again if we compare individual indicators in agriculture in Uzbekistan and developed foreign countries.

For example, in the Netherlands, where 16 million people live and 1.038 million hectares of arable land (of which 60 percent is land developed by the sea), agricultural production is \$ 131 billion, while in Uzbekistan, with a population of 33 million people and 4.4 million hectares of arable land, this figure is only 13.2 billion dollars. [3]. It is known from world experience that in agricultural production and the processing industry, a vertically integrated system can be effective and competitive, starting with the cultivation and primary processing of cotton raw materials and ending with its further processing at enterprises and transformation into finished products (i.e. yarn, knitwear, soda and clothing includes processes.

The creation of a competitive product with high added value is unthinkable without the introduction of new, modern approaches in the economy. Based on the creation and implementation of a cluster scheme of a progressive type of industry new for our national economy, it is planned to create a completely waste-free production facility consisting of a closed chain in the form of "growing agricultural products – processing - finished products". Here we are talking not only about the cultivation of raw materials in the traditional way in agriculture, but also about the processing of primary raw materials at processing, oil extraction and other enterprises to create products with high added value. At the same time, the secondary product formed at agricultural processing and oil extraction enterprises (residues from cotton spinning, meal, husk) is then used in the livestock complex, and the waste from the livestock complex is spent on generating heat and electricity at a biogas plant, which is then transferred to modern greenhouses designed for growing vegetables and herbs.

The cotton-textile cluster is a complex of enterprises united in a single technological chain, which will deepen the integration of science, education and production, accelerate the introduction of new technologies into practice. The cluster will consist of four stages [4]:

- ✓ and the first stage includes the process from preparing the land for sowing to harvesting (agrotechnics).
- ✓ and the second stage includes the primary processing of raw materials – the transformation of the crop into products such as fiber, seeds, seeds. as well as the manufacture of construction goods from cork for the construction industry.
- ✓ the third stage is important because it includes a deep processing process.

At the same time, the primary products obtained from raw materials become ready for use. In particular, yarn and fabrics, ready-made clothes are obtained from fiber, vegetable oil, household soap, animal feed, necessary pharmaceuticals are obtained from seeds. Velvet is processed and biogas is made from it for the greenhouse. At the

same time, the first stage and the fourth stage are interconnected – a real chain arises. That is, at the expense of the received feed, a livestock complex is being created, from which, by processing the received products, meat and dairy production can be produced for the food industry, and as a result of its processing, more than 30 types of finished products can be released to the market.

The livestock network allows you to directly enrich the agricultural network with a sufficient amount of natural fertilizers. In addition, it will be possible to obtain biogas, through which it will be possible to develop another industry in the cluster – greenhouse farming. Today, the volume of deep processing of cotton fiber is growing in our country. This indicator has grown from 7% in the 90s of the last century to 50% [3]. It is estimated that in the coming years, the bulk of all cotton fiber grown in Uzbekistan will be processed deep inside the country. The cluster contributes to the same process. He makes a worthy contribution to the enrichment of textile products produced in our country with new types that are in great demand both in the domestic and foreign markets. Investments in the industry and modern technologies improve the quality of products, ensure their competitiveness, and contribute to the growth of export potential. In the current period, when population growth has accelerated even more, the issue of providing them with food is becoming urgent.

The need to increase the production of food, especially dairy and meat products, is explained by the growth of incomes of the population, the growth of food culture, high demand for these goods. The advantages of the cluster of agricultural production and processing in comparison with other production structures are as follows.

Table 1 Training of personnel on the basis of public-private partnership

| Branches of the economy | Secondary gardening specialties (1.5-2 years) | Working professions (6 months – 1 years) |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Agricultural industry | Practitioner agronomist | Tractor operator |
| | Agricultural machinery service mechanic | Tailor of a wide profile |
| | Technologist of greenhouse and parnik agriculture | Greenhouses and greenhouse operator |
| Light industry | Knitting production technician-technologist | Sewing equipment operator |
| | Clothing structure in a wide range | Clothing constructor |
| | Clothing design designer | Sewing constructor |
| | Technical-technologist of primary processing of cotton | Sewing machine and equipment repairer |
| | | Cotton cleaning industry technological equipment operator |
| Food industry | Technical-technologist on the maintenance of fruit and vegetable products | Packing machine hardware |
| | Technologist for the production of bread, Macoron and confectionery products | Drying equipment apparatus |
| | Technologist for the production of oil and oil products | Mechanized line bread maker |
| | | Confectioner |
| | | Ёғ-мой махсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш устаси |

consists of:

- a complex of enterprises united in a single technological chain;
- communication that unites different segments of the population;
- deepening the integration of science, education and production,
- accelerated introduction of new innovative technologies into practice;
- raw materials go through all stages of processing and become an export finished product.

Special attention should be paid to training personnel on the basis of public-private partnership for the cluster of agricultural production and processing (Table 1). Table 1 shows that the cluster of agricultural production and processing industry requires training of mid-level specialists and working professions for agriculture, light industry and food industry. At the same time, middle-level specialists need to be trained for 1.5-2 years, and workers-from 6 months to 1 year, depending on the nature of the profession. The creation of 2 thousand jobs will be achieved in educational institutions that train personnel for clusters of agricultural production and processing. The advantage of this is that it trains staff for specific jobs in the system. Instead of the previously known work, a contract is concluded between a student and a large enterprise. Clusters of agricultural production and processing train personnel in the areas of agronomy, agricultural Mechanization, textile industry, Veterinary medicine, who must have the following qualifications. The creation of clusters of agricultural production and processing ensures the creation of an average of 5 thousand new jobs (Table 2).

Table 2 Jobs to be created in the cluster of agricultural production and processing

| T/p | Networks | Number of works |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Cultivation of cotton and other types of agricultural products | 1500 |
| 2. | Cotton ginning plant | 200 |
| 3. | Enterprise for the production of oil and oil products through technical seed processing | 300 |
| 4. | Organization of the development of textile products | 1000 |
| 5. | Modern greenhouse complex | 300 |
| 6. | Machine-tractor fleet | 300 |
| 7. | Farms, (livestock, poultry, fishing, rabbit farming and beekeeping) | 500 |
| 8. | Food industry | 600 |
| 9. | Other networks | 300 |
| Total jobs | | 5000 |

Creating a cluster for the production and processing of agricultural products requires combining the potential and best practices of scientists and economists, agricultural workers, industry, designers to achieve a single goal.

Thus, when developing a new project, consultations are needed not only with leading Uzbek, but also foreign scientists, employees of research centers, specialists,

entrepreneurs. It is also advisable to create a scientific and technical council, a scientific center and a Training Council here.

LITERATURE:

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