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AGRO CLUSTER IS THE MAIN ELEMENT OF SPECIALIZATION AND ALLOCATION

Abstract: This article draws attention to the rational allocation and specialization of crops, which is one of the important issues of agriculture nowadays.

In this article the discourse on modernization of the economy, in the introduction of agroclusters sector specialization and important aspects of allocation of agricultural crops, capacity and the efficiency results are included.

Key words: production, resource, product, entrepreneurship, market economy, raw materials.

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Introduction

The specificity of agriculture in our country, particularly the fact that agriculture is based on irrigation, the majority of irrigated agriculture, limited water resources, the complexity of the ecological situation, the peculiarities of the demographic development of the republic require constant improvement of efficient land use.

Therefore, the specialization and rational allocation of agricultural production on natural and economic regions is an important factor in increasing and reducing the volume of production. This leads to an increasing efficiency of direct land use in the specialization and allocation of agricultural production.

Literature analysis and methodology

The territorial allocation of agricultural production allows to deepen the level of specialization. And from its side, the deepening of the specialization of production leads to the introduction of the results of scientific and technological progress in the industry.

The improvement of specialization has a direct positive effect on the growth of the production rates.

An attention is paid at the strengthening the economic potential of the republic on the basis of specialization and allocation of agriculture, first of all, to ensuring sustainable growth in many respects by technically and technologically modernizing the activities of farms, which are considered the leading link in the industry.

Particularly, it is known that on the basis of modernization of production in the development of

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private entrepreneurship and small business in rural areas, the government is creating direct diversification of activities to increase the level of specialization through the sale of agricultural products and other industries of the line (production of finished goods).

Specifically, a number of economic and legal bases are being created in order to further modernize the agricultural sector, to organize technical and technological renewal in accordance with the market economy, to strengthen the processes of specialization and allocation in the agricultural economy of the country.

In accordance with the five priority directions of the Strategy of Actions for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, initiated by our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, all sectors of the economy, in particular, all sectors of agriculture are being radically reformed.

Over the past three years, our country has been developing and consistently implementing important programs and "Way maps" in all areas, including agriculture. The cluster model of organizing the production of agricultural products is being widely introduced.

Discussion

The cluster method involves a multi-stage complex system of processes in agriculture, from plowing the land to planting, management, and the production of finished goods from raw materials. It is a set of enterprises integrated into a single technological chain, which allows the integrated deepening of science, education and industry, the introduction of new technologies. One of the most sensible ways is to form clusters in the agricultural sector, not only on a national scale, but on the basis of specific socio-economic conditions in the regions, based on the essence of cluster theory [1].

However, in recent years, the allocation of agricultural crops in our republic is approached by taking into account the composition of crops in economic entities, their specialization, natural and climatic conditions, soil fertility, as well as the changes in supply and demand for products.

On this occasion, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated by July 29, 2019 under number RP-4406 "On additional measures for deep processing of agricultural products and further development of the food industry" sets the following tasks:

the creation of an effective infrastructure for crop allocation and processing in order to stimulate the creation of a high value chain in the agricultural sector;

formation of a system of modern agro-logistics complexes and centers providing services for the harvesting, transportation, storage, processing, packaging, delivery of products to home and foreign markets;

establishing the companies for allocating, constructing and management of agro-logistics complexes and centers;

establishing the laboratories, customs terminals and other services in agro-logistics complexes and centers with the broad involvement of the private sector, capable of conducting full tests of agricultural and food products on the basis of international requirements, quality and safety indicators;

coordination of the activities of interested ministries and agencies to deepen the processing of agricultural products and increasing of exports, with the broad involvement of cooperative participants, farmers and agro-clusters and agricultural associations in the activities of agro-logistics complexes and centers [2].

As a result, on the basis of specialization and rational allocation of agricultural production, the following opportunities for economic activity will be created:

By the organizational and economical aspects:

- it creates conditions for efficient use of land, which is the main means of agricultural production. On this basis, it increases the quantity and improves the quality of agricultural and livestock products;

- it creates conditions for technological development, which organizes production processes (selection of high-efficiency technologies, control over compliance with technological operations, etc.), opportunities for the introduction of innovative technologies;

- it simplifies the production structure of the enterprise, that is to say, among the main, secondary and service subordinate organizations.

This kind of enterprises are among the lower structural subdivisions rather than deeper specialized production. As a result, they provide a reduction in the amount of additional costs of production;

- by reducing the number of production sub-organizations, along with the organizational structure, the financial structure of the enterprise will be simplified, which will reduce the number of sub-organizations and the relationship between them;

- it provides more rational use of agricultural machinery, increases its productivity due to the mass production of one type of product;

- it forms the flexibility of the management system and allows it to adapt to the conditions of modernization, rapid change of the internal management system;

- it is considered as a key condition for increasing the efficiency of capital investment and the use of fixed assets;

- it allows an accurate target and simplification of the planning procedure and more effective control over the implementation of planning;

- it will create the conditions to reduce production and sales costs and increase profitability.

By social aspect:

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- on the basis of cooperation and specialization of production, there will be more stable contacts between consumers and suppliers, which will facilitate the sale of products and logistics;

- it will allow more efficient use of labor resources in rural areas. It will change the professional structure of employees working in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, increase staff skills and productivity.

If we stop once more on the specifics of agriculture, including the specialization and allocation of production, intensive use of agricultural land, reducing costs, taking into account the lifestyle, natural and climatic conditions, social, economic conditions and the laws of supply and demand, the development of theoretical foundations of sustainable development of agriculture and mechanisms for their implementation in practice is considered as an important task at the stage of liberalization of specialization.

Such a feature of agriculture shows that the relationship of the production cycle with the life cycle of plants and animals has a significant impact on the possibility of specialization. Although there is some effect on animal husbandry, it has much larger and sharply differentiated manifestation of crop production in the seasonality of agricultural work in a single and complete production period.

Results

In this regard, the rational organization of specialization and allocation is an important warrant for increasing production efficiency. At the same time, it follows from the general economic laws of the market economy, such as the laws of division of labor, the growth of labor productivity, the exchange of types of labor. Specialization and rational allocation of production serves to great increasing of labor productivity, farm income and profitability.

The specialization and allocation of agricultural production is the accumulation of labor and material resources for the cultivation of goods and services that are of vital economic importance to the market, the

widespread and effective use of new techniques, that is: the introduction of advanced technology and effective methods of labor organization creates favorable conditions; it gives the opportunity to increase slightly the amount of grown products and services; it increases labor productivity; it increases the production efficiency of farms.

The specialization and allocation of agricultural production is a complete fulfillment of the main tasks that farms face, in the other words, it provides introduction of advanced, ecologically clean agro-technical, veterinary, technical service, organic and mineral fertilizers and plant and animal protection products, scientific achievements, best practices, the rational use of them, low labor and financial costs, it provides a sustainable use of every hectare of land suitable for agriculture with minimal expenditure of labor and resources for farming and reproduction of livestock products as fast as possible.

The main form of social division of labor is the specialization and allocation of production. The division of social labor applies to all sectors, including agriculture. However, agricultural production has its own characteristics, which reflect the laws of development of economic and natural reproduction processes. Especially these aspects affect the specialization and placement of the production process in the network to one degree or another.

The specialization and allocation of production in agriculture reflects the process of geographical or spatial distribution of production of certain types of products in the country, economic regions, districts. Indicators such as the volume of production of certain types of products in the region and the share of individual regions in the volume of gross and commodity production characterize the specialization and allocation of agricultural production.

The results of the formation of a business units and their cluster systems of regional specialization and allocation allow to solve several economic, organizational and legal issues in agriculture (Figure 1).

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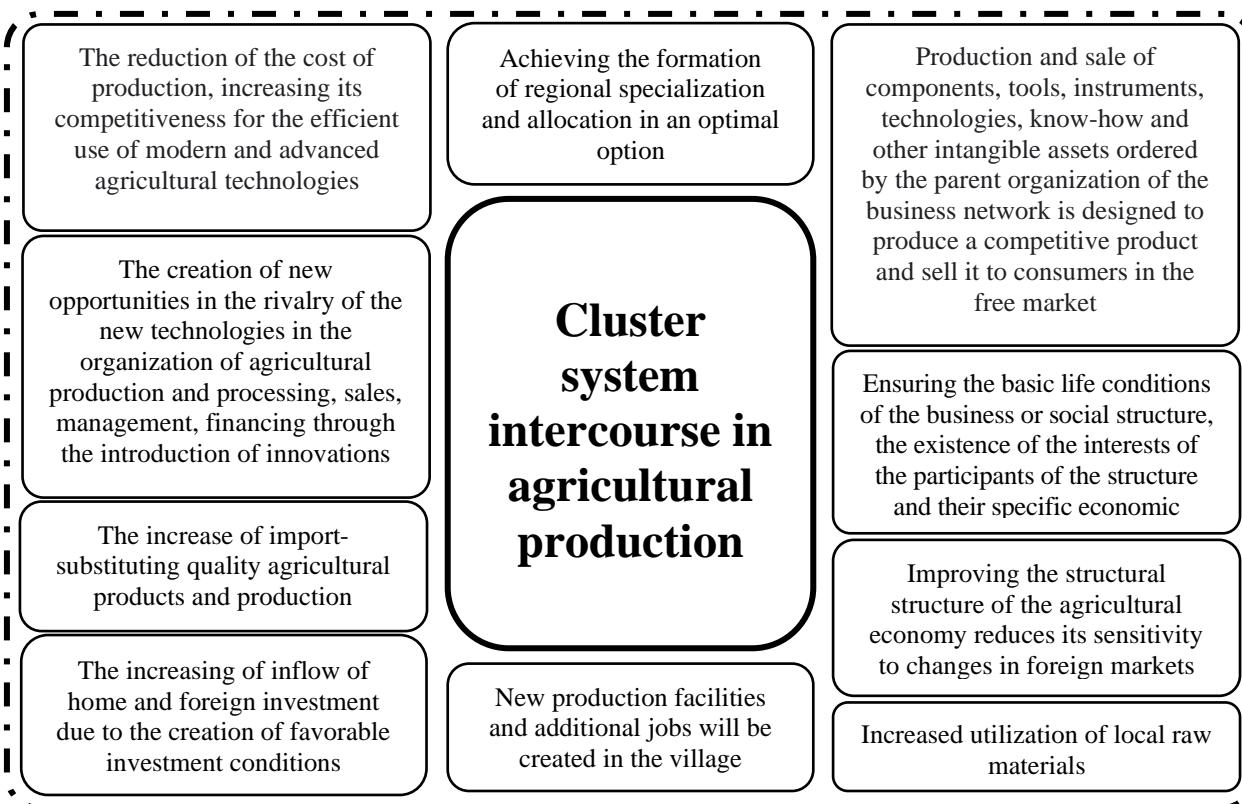


Figure 1. Formation of a cluster system in regional specialization and allocation

Rational allocation of agricultural production in natural-economic zones is an important factor in increasing and reducing the cost of production. At the same time, the specialization and rational allocation of agricultural production will lead to an increase in the efficiency of land use.

Thus, the specialization, allocation, and consolidation of production are closely interrelated in agriculture, and a change in one of them leads to significant positive changes in the others.

The deepening of specialization and integration of cooperation and the introduction of network clusters in the agricultural sector will have a positive

impact on the widespread use of mechanization, gradual chemicalization and intensification of the industry, that is the direct modernization in the context of allocating of agricultural production in the regions.

Conclusion

In this regard, the rational use of opportunities of deepening and consolidation of the processes of specialization, which are now consistently carried out in the process of liberalization of economic relations, in the system of clustering has become one of the most important conditions for increasing the efficiency of land use in agriculture.

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