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Issue Article

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THE ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF THE SYSTEM OF CLUSTERS IN AGRICULTURE IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *Uzbekistan is an agrarian-industrial republic. The importance of agriculture in the country's economy is enormous. Because it accounts for one third of the country's GDP, almost all of the food. More than half of the total foreign exchange earnings at the national level are accounted for by exports of agricultural products. Now the growth of the processing industry, population growth, changes in foreign market demand objectively require the further development of agricultural production processes that meet environmental requirements. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the network and increase its efficiency.*

To develop agriculture at the level required by the laws of a market economy and to introduce scientific and technical achievements, new techniques, innovative technologies into production, clearly define the ways of full and efficient use of limited land and water resources, fixed and variable capital and labor resources in the short and long term and save all costs; it is expedient to identify ways to increase the amount of profit on the basis of improving labor productivity and improving the system of incentives for employees.

Key words: *agriculture, farmer, cluster, finance, credit, subsidy, innovative technology, modern technology, water-saving technologies, agrology, production, raw materials.*

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Introduction

The Development Strategy for 2022-2026, adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is implemented on the basis of the state program for each year in order to increase production using innovative technologies in agricultural development.

Over the next five years, the country aims to increase productivity by at least two times; deeply process raw materials; increase exports to $ 7 billion, and further increase employment and incomes.

The above-mentioned system will pave the way for big changes in the near future. For example, in cotton growing, the processing of fiber has increased 2.5 times to 100%, adding value to production.

In addition, the production of yarn increased by 2 times, the finished product - by 3 times. Exports will reach 3 billion by the end of the year. dollars. 101 new enterprises worth 2 billion and 150,000 new jobs are being created in the stages from cotton to finished products.

More than 5,000 high-performance techniques were brought in by the clusters. Water-saving technologies have been introduced on 126,000 hectares. As a result of the innovative approach, productivity is also increasing. Many clusters intend to harvest 35-40 quintals of cotton this year.

To this end, it is necessary to expand clusters to increase efficiency in the agricultural and agro-industrial industry of the country.

According to the development program of the Republic, the progress of agricultural reforms, the problems facing the clusters and their solutions are being considered. For this, first of all, it is necessary to be interested, that is, to be interested in the cluster and our people. Our population will be provided with new jobs and in general all sectors will be transferred to clusters.

To do this, we need a new reform, a new variety, a new idea, a new direction and science. Allocations from the Agricultural Fund are being increased from the current 60% to 80% of production, and for the final settlement it is planned to allocate budget compensation for the percentage of loans that the cluster receives above the Central Bank rate.

It is planned to repay the loans received by the cluster after processing the raw materials into yarn and fabric. 10 trillion soums will be allocated from the budget for the introduction of this system. Therefore, an additional $ 100 million will be allocated to the Agricultural Fund by the end of the year to increase it from 60 to 80. The biggest issue is the implementation of agro-technical measures to increase soil fertility and productivity on 1 million hectares of cotton fields attached to the cluster.

Transition to new irrigation technologies in agriculture, introduction of plant protection services in new directions. Construction of modern laboratories. Financial grants of 1 million soums per hectare and 1 trillion soums from the total budget are allocated for such activities as training of farmers.

In the next two years, we need to increase the cluster's deep processing of yarn from the current 50 percent to 70 percent, and our GDP growth in terms of GDP will not increase by 10 percent each year from next year, but in the next five years. Another $ 150 million will be allocated for lending to the projects. As a result, budgets, jobs and incomes are expected to increase.

The main problem is the old funding regime, which does not meet the requirements of students for the development of this sector, and now the issue of extending the loan period to cotton and textile clusters by 11 months and increasing the amount.

It needs at least 24 months to grow and process cotton. The preparation of land for planting begins in October, and the allocation of credit for it falls in January- February. From now on, this old system is expected to be completely replaced.

The financing period for the cotton harvest begins in October. From now on, loans to clusters will be allocated for a period of 24 months, and its grace period will be extended from 11 to 18 months.

The government will open a new $ 100 million credit line at low rates to support the export of dyed fabrics and finished products. For clusters and other textile enterprises exporting at least 80 percent of such goods, the social tax rate is set at 1 percent instead of the current 12 percent for a period of 3 years. They will also be given the opportunity to pay property taxes with a 3-year delay.

As a result, enterprises will have at least 500 billion soums a year. Another convenience is that next year, clusters processing yarn will be mortgaged to obtain raw cotton and fiber.

It is necessary to further strengthen the legal guarantees of cluster activity. It is known that in the cultivation and sale of grain are shifting to market relations. In agriculture, grain clusters and farmers are expected to be given the right to sell wheat freely at market prices next year. At the same time, clusters and farms are required to put two and a half tons of grain per hectare on the stock exchange for 3 years. The right to sell the remaining crop directly is given.

Grain processing enterprises of “Uzdonmahsulot” will be put up for auction to form grain clusters.

Measures are being developed to create additional opportunities for fruit and vegetable clusters and cooperatives. They will also be provided with soft loans through the Agricultural Fund and preferential credit resources of 10% for a period of 1 year at the expense of the Fund for working capital in fruit and vegetable clusters.

From the next year, a tender is expected to be held among insurance companies to insure fruits and vegetables. Clusters and farmers with export contracts will receive 50% of the insurance premium from the state. It is planned to reduce the area of low-yielding cotton and grain crops by 200,000 hectares in the country. These areas will be leased to the population on a long-term basis on a competitive basis. It is planned to pay special attention to needy families, teach them the secrets of farming and help them.

In addition, loans for fruit and vegetable projects up to 100 million soums will be provided under the "Every Family is an Entrepreneur" program. The Ministry of Agriculture plans to provide infrastructure for fruit and vegetable clusters and processing enterprises, and to establish agro-logistics centers on the basis of public-private partnerships.

Particular attention is paid to the modernization of agricultural machinery. In order to support farmers and clusters in this regard, starting next year, more than 10% of loans for the purchase of equipment will be covered by the state. Moreover, imported equipment, components and spare parts will be exempt from customs duties for a period of 3 years. As a result, clusters and farmers will be able to purchase machinery up to 35 percent cheaper.

Benefits will also be provided for laser leveling, planting new varieties of crops and disease-resistant, seed development, application of water-saving technologies. In general, a total of 25 trillion soums a year is expected to be allocated for these purposes.

At present, agricultural clusters in Uzbekistan are concluding cooperation agreements with companies from the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Israel. In the next 5 years, it is planned to introduce drip irrigation technologies based on the full digitization of our farmers' lands and innovative technologies.

Today, cotton textile clusters are the locomotive of agriculture. They not only increase productivity, but also increase the income of our people, while at the same time bringing innovations to agriculture.

Because cotton clusters cover a full cycle, they go into a full cycle of financing. Funding for agriculture will be timely. In addition, grants totaling 1 million soums per hectare will be provided for a total of 1 trillion soums. These grants will be used to train farmers to introduce innovations.

From the next year, our farmers and clusters will sell grain grown in the grain system at a free market price, and at the same time a new intervention system will be introduced. At the same time, the same fund will purchase at least 2.5 million tons of grain a year at market prices, and the second is to privatize the state joint-stock company "Uzdonmahsulot" and transfer it to the cluster system. The third direction is fruit and vegetable growing.

Financing of fruit and vegetable growing in the same way as cotton and grain, for example, the opening of funds from the fund and working capital of at least 2 trillion, as well as separate allocations to agro-logistics centers next year are considered to be very important, and another initiative: if our fruit and vegetable products are severely damaged, a new system of insurance will be introduced.

Cotton weaving clusters did not exist in Karakalpakstan almost 3 years ago. The number of cotton weaving clusters newly established 2-2.5 years ago has now reached 10. This year alone, a total of 33 clusters have been established in Karakalpakstan, including cotton, textiles, grain, rice and fruit and vegetables, bringing the total number of clusters in Karakalpakstan to 82. Due to the introduction of water-saving technologies, the involvement of science and laboratories, training of farmers, subsidies of 1 million soums per hectare for cotton weaving clusters.

The clusters give an opportunity to sell wheat grown at desirable, free market prices. So this is definitely a great opportunity for our clusters, our grain farmers. At the same time, each grain cluster was given the right to trade 2.5 tons of grain per hectare per year for 3 years. This, of course, contributes to the price of bread in the domestic market, to a lesser extent food security. For fruit and vegetable clusters, it is planned to allocate credit resources from the fund at a rate of not more than 10% for 1 year, instead of the current 20-24% commercial loans.

This is surely an important direction for Karakalpakstan. It is necessary to accelerate the organization of work in this area and plan to further expand the introduction of direct water-saving technologies. It is necessary to develop plans for the allocation of land to families included in the "Iron Book", "Women's Book", "Youth Book" of the Republic. Plans should be made for the development of additional lands and water-saving technologies should be introduced. The main goal of all this is to improve the living standards of the population and increase the income of our farmers and collectors.

In the regions of the country, the death rate of modern agricultural machinery 5 years ago was 6-7%, today this figure is more than 50%. Our big task is to create a business and economic environment and thereby create jobs, income, raw materials, processing products, employment of needy families, as well as contribute to a sharp increase in efficiency in agriculture.

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