

PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, OPTIMIZATION, ORGANIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN OUR COUNTRY

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Abstract

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.

Introduction

Clusters of production and processing of agricultural products, first of all, withstand intra-industry competition in local and world markets. That's why for the economy innovative progressive especially economic of development traditional methods enough to the extent benefit give not getting current in the era, cluster theory to practice implementation verb the most acceptable road is considered Developed in countries of the economy competitiveness increase from the methods one as cluster by the method wide uses.

Cluster strategy European Union by wide promotion will be done. European Union cluster development in the area further is supporting. Uzbekistan Republic The President's Decree of October 21, 2023 "Textile Industry" and sewing and knitting industry fast development measures "about" cotton and textile industry by decree clusters middle fixed-term in the future development concept work Published [1]. On January 25, 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution "On measures to introduce modern forms of organizing cotton and textile production" [2]. This is it to the decision 16 cotton-textile factories in the relevant republican territories cluster organization done, to them farms about 159 thousand per hectare more crop area attached. Village farm products work to release and again work cluster in the formation the role of the state is important place It will catch.

If first clusters only of the market invisible due to the hand (competition), first of all, transnational companies in modernization organization done if so, next in time a lot of countries governments this to the process noticeable to the extent impact what did in case to them help is giving Cluster strategy attractiveness of directions diversity because innovative clusters of the state himself shaping demand is doing Uzbekistan village farm products work to release



and again work clusters shaping issue country on a scale not, but in the regions exactly economic and social conditions based on cluster theory in essence come out in case to do being extended the most wisely from the roads one of them.

In our country village farm products work to release and again work cluster creation following to goals directed at:

- ✚ structural changes further deepening and of the state village on the farm participation reduction;
- ✚ to encourage the attraction of foreign investments to create an integrated cluster system for the development of the agro-industrial complex in an innovative way;
- ✚ creating new jobs through the introduction of efficient methods of growing raw cotton and organizing deep processing of agricultural raw materials;
- ✚ to increase the labor income of the rural population based on the increase of production efficiency and wages in the agricultural sector.

The ultimate goal of this cluster of agricultural production and processing is to produce competitive regional products with high added value and, on this basis, solve many problems in the regions - the effective use of labor and material resources, replenishing the budget, expanding export opportunities, and solving social issues. The cluster of agricultural production and processing covers not only light industry, but also dozens of other sectors, such as agriculture, the food industry, pharmaceuticals, and the production of construction products. The need to find effective methods of producing agricultural products is also explained by the fact that in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the potential of land productivity is not fully utilized. This is once again confirmed by comparing some indicators in the agriculture of Uzbekistan and developed foreign countries.

For example, the Netherlands, with a population of 16 million and 1.038 million hectares of cultivated land (60% of which is developed land near the sea), produces agricultural products worth \$131 billion, while in Uzbekistan, with a population of 33 million and 4.4 million hectares of cultivated land, this figure is only \$13.2 billion [3]. World experience shows that a vertically integrated system in the agricultural production and processing industry can be effective and competitive, covering the entire process from the cultivation and primary processing of cotton raw materials to its further processing in enterprises and transformation into finished products (i.e. yarn, knitwear, fabrics and clothing).

It is impossible to imagine the creation of competitive products with high added value without introducing new, modern approaches in the economy. It is planned to create and implement a cluster scheme, a new type of industry for our national economy, based on the creation and implementation of which is a closed chain of "agricultural production - processing - finished product", a one hundred percent waste-free production facility. Here we are talking not only about the traditional production of raw materials in agriculture, but also about the processing of primary raw materials in its processing, oil extraction and other enterprises, creating products with high added value. In this case, the secondary products produced in agricultural processing and oil extraction enterprises (residues from cotton spinning, meal, shelukha, etc.) are then used in the livestock complex, and the waste of the livestock complex is used for the production of heat and electricity in a biogas plant, and then transferred to modern greenhouses for growing vegetables and greens.



The cotton-textile cluster is a complex of enterprises united in a single technological chain, which allows for the deepening of the integration of science, education and production, and the rapid introduction of new technologies into practice. The cluster will consist of four stages [4]:
 the first stage includes the process from preparing the land for planting to harvesting the crop (agrotechnology).

the second stage involves the primary processing of raw materials - turning the crop into products such as fiber, seeds, and seeds. as well as preparation of construction goods from guzapoya for the construction industry.

The third stage is significant in that it involves a deep processing process.

In this case, primary products obtained from raw materials are transformed into finished products for consumption. In particular, yarn and fabric from fiber, ready-made clothing, vegetable oil, household soap, animal feed, and pharmaceutical products are obtained from seeds. Cow dung is processed and biogas for greenhouses is produced from it. In this case, the first and fourth stages are interconnected - a real chain is formed. That is, a livestock complex is formed at the expense of the feed obtained, and by processing the products obtained from it, meat and milk production for the food industry can be carried out, and as a result of its processing, more than 30 types of finished products can be released to the market.

The livestock sector directly enriches the agricultural sector with sufficient natural fertilizer. In addition, it becomes possible to obtain biogas, through which another sector in the cluster - greenhouse farming - can be developed. Today, the volume of deep processing of cotton fiber is increasing in our country. This indicator has grown from 7% in the 1990s to 50% [3]. According to estimates, in the coming years, the main part of the total cotton fiber grown in Uzbekistan will be deeply processed in our country. The cluster will help in this process. It will make a worthy contribution to enriching the textile products produced in our country with new types that are in great demand in the domestic and foreign markets. Investments and modern technologies attracted to the sector will increase the quality of products, ensure their competitiveness, and serve to increase export potential. In our time, when population growth is accelerating, the issue of providing them with food products is of urgent importance.

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

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

Economy networks	Middle level specialties (1.5-2 years)	Working professions (6 months - 1 year)
Agriculture	Practicing agronomist	Tractor operator
	Agricultural machinery service mechanic	Wide profile tractor
	Greenhouse and greenhouse technologist	Greenhouse and greenhouse operator
Light industry	Knitwear production technician	Sewing equipment operator
	Designer of a wide range of clothes	Designer of clothes
	Designer-constructor of clothes	Tailor constructor
	Primary cotton processing technician	Sewing machine and equipment repairer

		Cotton ginning industry technological equipment operator
Food industry	Fruit and vegetable storage technician	Packing machine operator
	Production technologist of bread, pasta and confectionery products	Drying equipment operator
	Oil product production technician	Mechanized line bread maker
		Confectioner
		Master of production of oil-oil products

consists of:

- ✓ a complex of enterprises united into a single technological chain;
- ✓ a link that includes different layers of the population;
- ✓ deepening the integration of science, education and production, and accelerating the implementation of new innovative technologies;
- ✓ raw materials go through all stages of processing and become ready-made products for export.

Particular 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 for the cluster of agricultural production and processing, it is necessary to train middle-level specialists and workers for agriculture, light industry and the food industry. In this case, middle-level specialists should be trained for 1.5-2 years, and workers for 6 months to 1 year, depending on the nature of the profession. 2 thousand jobs will be created in educational institutions that train personnel for the cluster of agricultural production and processing. The advantage of this is that this system trains personnel for specific jobs. A contract is concluded between the student and a large enterprise for a pre-determined job position. The cluster of agricultural production and processing trains personnel in the areas of agronomy, agricultural mechanization, textile industry, and veterinary medicine, and they are required to have the following qualifications. The creation of clusters for the production and processing of agricultural products will provide an average of 5,000 new jobs (Table 2).

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

T/p	Networks	Number of working hours
1.	Cultivation of cotton and other types of agricultural products	1500
2.	Cotton gin	200
3.	The enterprise of production of oil-oil products through technical seed processing	300
4.	Organization of production of textile products	1000
5.	Modern greenhouse complex	300
6.	Car-tractor park	300
7.	Farms (livestock, poultry, fisheries, rabbit breeding 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 advanced experience of scientists and economists, agricultural and industrial workers, and designers towards a common goal.

In conclusion, when developing a new project, it is necessary to consult not only with leading Uzbek but also foreign scientists, employees of scientific research centers, specialists, and entrepreneurs. It is advisable to establish a scientific and technical council, a scientific center, and a council for personnel training right there.

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