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AGRO KLASTER**



**INNOVATSIYOT
VA TURIZM
R&IQTITI**

QISHLOQ XO'JALIGIDA IXTISOSLASHGAN KLASTERLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH: TAJRIBALAR, NATIJALAR VA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR

Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani

2021 yil 30 noyabr



Buxoro – 2021

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV VA O‘RTA MAXSUS TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
IQTISODIYOT VA TURIZM FAKULTETI
“IQTISODIYOT” KAFEDRASI

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YONDASHUVLAR
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MATERIALLAR TO‘PLAMI
2021 yil 30 noyabr

"ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННЫХ КЛАСТЕРОВ В
СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ: ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТЫ, РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И
ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ"
СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
Республиканской научно-практической конференции
30 ноября 2021 года

«Durdona» nashriyoti
Buxoro – 2021

УДК: 631.1:339.13(575.1)

Qishloq xo'jaligida ixtisoslashgan klasterlarni shakllantirish: tajribalar, natijalar va innovatsion yondashuvlar. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. 2021 yil 30 noyabr: - Buxoro : "Sadriiddin Salim Buxoriy" Durdona nashriyoti, 2021.-272 b.

Dasturiy qo'mita: i.f.d. prof., O.X. Xamidov, DSc, dots, O.S. Qahhorov, i.f.d. prof, B.N. Navro'z-Zoda, i.f.n.,dots., D.Sh. Yavmutov, i.f.f.d. PhD, A.J. Abdulloyev i.f.n., dots. M.A. Oripov, i.f.n., dots., A.T. Jo'rayev, i.f.n., dots., N.S. Ibragimov, t.f.n. dots. G.Z. Zaripov

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“Qishloq xo'jaligida klaster tizimini rivojlantirish: tajribalar, natijalar va innovatsion yunalishlar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani to'plamiga yetakchi olimlar, professor-o'qituvchilar, katta ilmiy xodim-izlanuvchilar, mustaqil izlanuvchilar ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari doirasida ilmiy maqolalari va ma'ruza tezislari kiritilgan. Mazkur anjuman qishloq xo'jaligida klasterni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini aniqlash, klasterlar faoliyatini tashkil qilish va rivojlantirishning huquqiy – me'yoriy asoslarini takomillashtirish, Klaster tizimida fermer xo'jaliklarini samarali va barqaror faoliyat ko'rsatishini ta'minlash yo'llarini aniqlash maqsadida Buxoro davlat universitetining Iqtisodiyot va turizm fakulteti “Iqtisodiyot” kafedrasida anjuman materiallari to'planib nashr etilgan.

To'plam i.f.f.d. PhD, A.J. Abdulloyev umumiy tahriri ostida chop etildi.

To'plam Buxoro davlat universiteti ilmiy-texnikaviy kengashi tomonidan chop etishga tavsiya etilgan.

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Mazkur to'plamga kiritilgan ilmiy ishlar va g'oyalar mazmuni, undagi statistik ma'lumotlar, sanalarning aniqligiga hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalarga mualliflarning shaxsan o'zlari mas'uldirlar.

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AGRICULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Over the years of independence, the agriculture of Uzbekistan has carried out fundamental measures for economic reform aimed at introducing market relations and developing private ownership in the countryside. Based on the characteristics of the Republic and world experience, institutional reform of agriculture focused on dekhkans, farms and agricultural enterprises (shirkats). The main goal of all the reforms in the countryside was to educate the owner who is interested in his work and disposes of his results.

Agriculture in Uzbekistan is one of the leading sectors of the economy, providing more than 28% of the country's gross domestic product, almost 28% of employment and producing socially significant goods - food for the population and raw materials for industry. Development prospects, economic and financial condition of many industries of the republic directly depend on agriculture. Many researchers emphasize the importance of the development of this sector and its impact on socio-economic growth in general. For example, FAO researchers came to the conclusion that growth in agriculture, greater than in any other sector of the economy, can reduce poverty, playing the role of a multiplier [1].

World agriculture is becoming more and more dependent on market conditions, whereas earlier it developed mainly under the influence of protectionist policies. Thus, developing countries are now able to reap the benefits of investment and reap economic benefits, given the growing demand for food in these countries, the potential for growth in production and comparative advantages in many world markets. Accordingly, sustainable development and modernization of agriculture is a key priority of any macroeconomic development strategy of the country aimed at economic growth and improving the welfare of the population.

In 2017, a new direction appeared in the agriculture of Uzbekistan - a cluster system. Clusters of various directions are developing: cotton-textile, fruit and vegetable, seed-growing, grain, meat and dairy, etc. Of course, it is worth noting that this system is only getting better and there are problems in individual links of the chain, but the prospects for its further development will make it possible to most effectively use the production potential of Uzbekistan's agriculture.

Also, since 2017, the process of transforming farms into multidisciplinary ones began to take place.

A multidisciplinary farm is understood as a farm that, along with the production of agricultural products, is engaged in the processing, storage and sale of agricultural products, industrial production, performance of work, provision of services and other activities not prohibited by law.

In 2019, the "Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 - 2030" was approved, which covers the following strategic priorities: ensuring food security of the population; creating a favorable agribusiness climate and value chains; reducing the role of the state in managing the sector and increasing investment attractiveness; ensuring the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection; development of modern systems of public administration; phased diversification of public spending in support of the sector; development of science, education, systems of information and consulting services in agriculture; rural development; development of a transparent system of industry statistics [2]. Within its framework, it is expected to achieve the following main indicators by 2030:

- development of 1.1 million hectares of agricultural land, increasing the efficiency of using 535.6 thousand hectares of rainfed, pasture and other lands;
- growth of average labor productivity in agriculture by 1.7 times (up to 6.5 thousand US dollars per employee per year);
- an increase in the index of processed products up to 30%;

- an increase in exports to \$ 20 billion.

The implementation of the Strategy is expected to achieve several overall targets in 2018-2030. In particular, the annual growth of added value in agriculture (including forestry and fish farming) is within 3-5 percent, while the share of agriculture in total GDP will decrease from 32 to 20 percent. The number of jobs in the food industry should grow by 3-5 percent annually, in the textile industry - by 3-4 percent annually. Average labor productivity in agriculture will more than double.

Within the framework of the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture in the agricultural sector, the process of liberalization is accelerating. On October 15, 2019, the state regulation of flour prices in Uzbekistan, which has been going on since 1994, has been terminated. Selling flour at market prices ensures efficient allocation of resources and competition in the markets, taking into account the interests of both producers and consumers. This mechanism has increased the interest of flour mills and provided them with financial opportunities to modernize production facilities, which serves to improve quality, increase production volumes and increase labor productivity.

Separately, it is worth dwelling on the process of reforming the liberalization of the export of fruit and vegetable products.

In June 2017, at the initiative of President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, the company “Uzagroexport” lost its monopoly on the supply of fruits and vegetables abroad [3]. As a result, from July 1, 2017, business entities were allowed to export fresh fruits and vegetables, grapes and melons on the basis of direct contracts on the basis of 100% advance payment and mandatory sale of 25% of their foreign exchange earnings. The last requirement was canceled in July 2017 in order to further stimulate national exporters [4].

The next step to increase the efficiency of promoting fruit and vegetable products to foreign markets was the authorization of exports by legal entities in the absence of prepayment, opening a letter of credit, issuing a bank guarantee and an insurance policy against political and commercial risks under an export agreement, in accordance with the procedure established in October 2018 [5].

In the field of land relations, serious changes are also expected in the coming years. The first step towards reforming the rights to use agricultural land was made already in September 2020 by introducing a sublease mechanism in order to grow agricultural products, which will allow the most efficient use of valuable land resources. The sublease period is up to one year.

It is an integrated approach covering a wide range of tasks in agriculture: land management, access to credit and other financial resources, research, education, consulting, government services and support mechanisms, budgeting, international trade, food security, veterinary and phytosanitary control, as well as environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources

Thus, in recent years, ambitious reforms have been carried out in the agriculture of Uzbekistan, the results of which have already made it possible to ensure sustainable growth of the industry and increase resource efficiency. In the long term, they will serve to the fullest use of the existing potential of the republic in agricultural development and bringing Uzbekistan into the ranks of the world leaders in the production and export of agricultural-food products.

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ИННОВАЦИОН ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ШАРОИТИДА ҚОРХОНАДА ХАРАЖАТЛАР САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ БОШҚАРИШДА ТЕЖАМҚОРЛИК РЕЖИМИГА АМАЛ ҚИЛИШНИНГ АСОСИЙ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ

Ш.Ш.Болтаев

БухДУ мустақил изланувчиси

Бугунги кунда барча соҳаларда тежамкорлик масаласи мамлакатимизнинг иқтисодий-ижтимоий ҳаётида асосий устувор вазифалар-дан бири сифатида баҳоланмоқда. Зеро, тежамкорлик бўлмаган жойда кўзда тутилган самарадорликка ҳам, харажатларни оптимал бошқаришга ҳам, пировардида аҳолининг фаровонлигини оширишга ҳам эришиб бўлмайди. Тежамкорлик масаласи хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасида алоҳида аҳамиятга эга, чунки дунё микёсида ЯИИМда хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасининг улуши ўртача 70,0 %ни ташкил қилиб, жаҳон иқтисодиётининг асосий экспорт қилувчи соҳасига айланиб бормоқда. Хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаси меҳнатга қобилиятли аҳолининг 60,0 %дан ортигини иш билан таъминлаб келмоқда. Шундай қилиб, дунё мамлакатлари иқтисодиётида, айниқса ривож-ланган мамлакатларда хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаси етакчи тармоқлардан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади. Шу туфайли инновацион иқтисодиёт шароитида хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасида моддий ва меҳнат ресурслари тежамкорлиги ҳамда самарадорлигини ошириш, шунингдек, унинг истиқболли йўналишларини белгилаб олишга алоҳида аҳамият берилмоқда. Зеро, бизда ҳам хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасининг иқтисодиётдаги улуши келажакда ошиб бориши тайин.

Кўрсатилган хизматлар ҳажми мамлакатимизда 2010 йилда 27126,8 млрд. сўмни ташкил қилган бўлса, 2018 йилда бу кўрсаткич қарийиб 5,6 баробарга ошиб 150889,8 млрд. сўмни ташкил қилди. Ўзбекистон Республикаси бўйича хизмат кўрсатиш ҳажми аҳоли жон бошига 2010 йилда 949,7 минг сўмдан, 2018 йилга бу кўрсаткич қарийиб беш баробар ошиб 4578,5 минг сўмни ташкил қилган. Худди шундай ҳолат мамлакатимизнинг барча ҳудудларида ҳам рўй берган.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 28-декабрдаги ва 2020 йил 24 январдаги Олий Мажлисга қилган Мурожаатномасида ҳам мамлакатимизда инновацион иқтисоднинг ривожланиши, тежамкорлик тамой-илига амал қилиш бўйича бир қанча вазифаларни белгилаб берди. Шунингдек, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 21 сентябрда “2019-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини инновацион ривожлантириш стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида” ПФ-5544-сонли Фармони, 2018 йил

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Иқтисодиётни самарали ривожлантириш ва унинг тежамкорлигини такомиллаштиришга қаратилган илмий-назарий ва услубий тадқиқотлар билан жаҳон олимлари, МДХ ва мамлакатимиз олимлари ҳам шуғулланиб келмоқдалар. Хорижий

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