



INDICATORS FOR DETERMINING THE EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION IN THE ACTIVITIES OF AGRO-CLUSTERS

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Annotation

This article provides general information, conclusions and recommendations for determining the production efficiency of agro-clusters and their activities, as well as future government-wide plans for the development of this system.

Keywords: agro-clusters, agricultural sector, agricultural reform, development strategy, production efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

Ensuring the stability of the country's macroeconomic indicators by increasing the economic potential of the agricultural sector is one of the most pressing issues today. The development of the agricultural sector in our country has always been one of the most important priorities and will continue to be so. Because the efficiency of agricultural production, ensuring the economic and food security of our country, increasing the material well-being not only of the rural population, but also of the population of our country is inextricably linked with the fertility of our land, its quality.

Adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 No PF5853 "On approval of the Strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" as well as a programmatic approach to solving some of the problems in the field.

The sustainable development of the Uzbek agricultural sector largely depends on the effectiveness of innovative activities. As a result of the adoption of innovations, the production base in the agricultural sector will be updated technologically, technically and organizationally and economically. This, in turn, will strengthen Uzbekistan's integration into the world market.



Studying the results of research conducted by economists in developed countries and our country, and the development of agribusiness in foreign countries can solve the problem of developing the agricultural sector, especially the fruit and vegetable sector, by creating agroclusters or agroclusters in industry. is recorded. Because in the context of globalization of the economy, the structural structure of the economy of any state and region becomes more complex. During these structural changes, meso-economic structures based on strategic principles of management, cross-sectoral business associations, will play a key role in ensuring the transfer of products from production to the consumer.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev said, "For the first time, more than \$ 600 million in loans and grants will be attracted for the modernization, digitization of agriculture, increase of land productivity, introduction of modern agro-technologies. The area under water-saving technologies will be increased fivefold to 430,000 hectares, and 90,000 hectares of new land will be developed." - he said.

The reason for editing the definition of "agro-industrial cluster" in this way is that in world practice, clusters are based on the principle of voluntariness of one or more economic entities in the same geographical area (or region). is said to be a form of independent management located in.

In the agricultural sector, the cluster approach is a "system that combines the work from sowing the seeds to the production of higher and more value-added products, the transfer of finished products to the domestic market and exports." Many developed countries around the world, including the United States, Germany, France, and Italy, are now using this system to achieve high economic efficiency. This shows that today the participants of the cluster are actively involved in the introduction of modern and compact industries in rural areas, are proactive in solving problems in the industry, as well as leading forces and entities in the field of employment. is becoming one.

It should be noted that "... agricultural reforms, the transfer of land to fully private clusters and cooperatives have made it possible to increase cotton yields by an average of 10% per year."

Therefore, this cluster approach remains one of the important factors in the development of the agricultural sector in the transition to a market economy.

The economic meaning of efficiency is always the ratio between the end result of production and the resources, funds, or costs that are advanced to it. However, in the context of different socio-economic systems, the essence of the efficiency problem



changes depending on the purpose of the society. In a market economy, because the main purpose of production is to make a profit, every economic entity seeks to make more profit. Therefore, production efficiency is determined by the ratio of profit (F) to the value of resources spent on production (IÖ), that is:

$$R' = \frac{F}{I\ddot{O}} \times 100\%$$

where: R'-profit rate; IÖ - economic resource consumption The analysis and organization of the dynamics of production efficiency on farms and the factors influencing it are important issues.

For example, the total land fund of the farm, which is part of the agro-cluster "Qodir G'ulom ota" in Parkent district of Tashkent region, is 25.9 hectares, 24.7 hectares of arable land, 1.2 hectares of unused agricultural land. hectares.

According to Table 1, in 2017, the farm grew 15 hectares of grain, 2.2 hectares of potatoes, 1.5 hectares of tomatoes, 5.2 hectares of horticulture and other crops. In 2018, 15 hectares were planted with grain, 2.1 hectares with potatoes, 5.1 hectares with tomatoes, 5.2 hectares with horticulture and other crops.

1: Land structure and types of crops of "Qodir G'ulom ota" farm, Parkent district, Tashkent region (hectare)

№	Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2019 compared to 2017,%
1	Total land area	25,9	25,9	25,9	100
2	Agricultural land:	24,7	24,7	24,7	100
	A) wheat	15	15	15	100
	B) potatoes	2,2	2,1	2,2	100
	V) Tomato	1,5	1,5	1,8	100
	G) The garden	5,2	5,2	5,2	100
	D) Other crops	0,8	0,8	0,4	50
3	Non-agricultural land	1,2	1,2	1,2	100

The potential for increasing production efficiency in agro-clusters is as follows:

- to include mechanisms for free pricing and state regulation of prices;
- Ensuring the equivalence (price parity) of prices for agricultural products with the prices of industrial enterprises providing services to agriculture;
- increase production efficiency and reduce production costs;
- use of a system of differentiated prices based on product quality and consumer value;



- Introduction of a system of state-guaranteed prices for strategic products of national importance and ensuring food security of the country, etc.
- Gradual introduction of an economic mechanism that provides the farmer with the freedom to choose the channels of sale and pricing of products.

CONCLUSION

In short, in the context of the transition to the path of innovative development of agro-industrial and agro-cluster complexes, its modernization requires the development and implementation of an improved strategy for the development of the agricultural sector.

In our opinion, in calculating and increasing the efficiency of production, economic efficiency is higher than in large agro-industrial enterprises specializing in the production, storage and processing of agricultural products on the basis of a single technology. The increase in production efficiency is significantly affected by the availability of processing shops and warehouses, which allow the rational use of all products, including non-standard, perishable and less transportable. In addition, the agro-industrial enterprise uses the labor force more rationally throughout the year.

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