



# THE ROLE OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the factors of development of agro-clusters that require less time and less time in the cultivation and processing of agricultural products. At the same time, the majority of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan lives in rural areas, which will provide them with employment.*

**KEYWORDS:** *employment, agro-industrial complex, entrepreneurship, business, communication, efficiency.*

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

Employment of labor resources has been one of the most acute problems in Uzbekistan for several years for certain objective and subjective reasons. The specific demographic situation in the country, that is, the rapid growth of the population, is one of the objective reasons, and the creation of new jobs is one of the subjective reasons. The aggravation of the employment problem will also affect the income of the population.

Since Uzbekistan is an agrarian state and the majority of the population lives in rural areas. Therefore, the agro-industrial complex is more developed. One of the main tasks is the timely and high-quality delivery of agricultural products. Currently, in Uzbekistan, the current issues are the employment of the rural population through the development of the agricultural complex.

## PURPOSE OF THE WORK

Within the framework of this work, the regional state and share of the infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan are considered. And before developing agroclusters in farms, it is necessary to form a new type of production. The issues of employment of the population are considered.

## THE MAIN PART

The Republic of Uzbekistan includes the following economic regions: Tashkent, Ferghana, Central economic Region, Southern economic region,

Golodnostep economic region, and the Aral Sea economic region.

The Tashkent economic region consists of the territory of the Tashkent region and the city of Tashkent. It occupies 3.5 % of the republic's area, where 19% of the country's population lives. The region accounts for more than 25% of the national income and 26.6% of the industrial output produced in the republic.

The Ferghana economic region (Andijan, Namangan, Ferghana) occupies 4.3% of the entire territory of the republic, where 27.8% of the population lives. The Ferghana region has the greatest potential, accounting for almost 60% of the national income and industrial output, and 38% of the agricultural output produced in this region. The region produces more than a quarter of the raw cotton produced in the Republic, 42% of fruits and vegetables, 27.2% of milk, and a fifth of meat products.

The central economic region consists of Bukhara, Navoi and Samarkand regions. The region is one of the largest, occupying 37% of the entire territory of the republic, where one fifth of the population lives. The region's share in national income is over 17%, in industrial production-14%, in gross agricultural output-about 21%.

The southern economic region consists of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions. This region occupies 11% of the territory of the republic, where 15.8% of the population lives. The share of the region in the production of grain is 22.5%, raw cotton



20%, vegetables-11.4%. Animal husbandry is also highly developed: it accounts for almost a fifth of meat, 18% of milk, 13% of eggs, 18% of doodle, 19% of cattle, about 30% of small cattle.

The Golodnostep economic region consists of the Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions. The region accounts for 15.7% of grain production, 13.2% of raw cotton, 7% of vegetables, 5% of fruits and berries, 11% of meat, 10% of milk, 5.5% of eggs, 7.5% of doodle, as well as 7.4% of cattle and 5.1% of small livestock.

The Aral Sea economic region includes the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Khorezm region. Agriculture is represented by both crop production and animal husbandry. The basis of agriculture is cotton growing (15% of the national volume), rice growing (75%), vegetable growing (7.6%) [3].

As a result of this distribution, the regions differ markedly from each other in terms of the size of trade turnover per capita, the level of consumption of basic food products and the availability of basic non-food products, and trade infrastructure. Mainly in the regions of Uzbekistan, the most developed agro-industrial complex

Employment is one of the most important prerequisites for the socio-economic development of society and is of particular importance in the economy. One of the necessary conditions for the successful implementation of the state's economic policy in the agro-industrial complex is the organization of its production, which would allow to concentrate all resources in the points of growth, and this requires the implementation of institutional reforms, an adequate market economy, the main task of which is to create a favorable environment for the concentration of financial and industrial capital,

Currently, the most important economic task is the development of innovative activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Innovation in agriculture is the application of new methods in production. Currently, an effective method in the agro-industrial complex is the use of the cluster method. The cluster method in the agro-industrial complex, as is known, includes biolabs, all the activities of farms, enterprises that produce mineral fertilizers and chemicals, primary processing of raw materials, storage and shipment of products.

Building a cluster is associated with the need to combine production business projects in a specific technological area, fundamental developments and modern systems for designing new products and preparing the production of these products within one special zone. In fact, the integration of knowledge and technology exchange cycles within a single management system will allow us to build the supporting institutional structures (the core and backbone) of the future cluster, which unites several fundamentally new, today non-existent industries in its organization. The transition to the cluster is associated with the organization of the processes of technodynamics of similar technological systems

within the framework of a new, emerging in Russia techno-industrial structure, based on the transformation and replacement of significant arrays of Russian industrial production with new technological solutions. The epistemotechnological approach allows us to expand the concept of the cluster, introduced by the Nobel Prize winner Michael Porter. As you know, a fashionable economist today gave the following definition of a cluster: "a cluster or industrial group is a group of neighboring interconnected companies and related organizations operating in a certain area and characterized by common activities and complementary to each other."

The central point of cluster formation in our approach is not just a territorial-geographical convergence, a resident association of production of several different industries, between which synergy and mutually functional relations are possible (such as supplier-consumer, development of related solutions, etc.). The task is to bring a number of fundamentally new laboratory technologies, the action of which is based on new physical principles and effects to new systems of activity and practice. On the basis of the formed new systems of activity and practice, it is possible to re-equip the entire array of industries of the previous techno-industrial structure.

From this point of view, each cluster integrates several different activity schemes in its device :

1. The scheme of organization of a full-scale productive system that combines in its structure fundamental practice-oriented science (physics, mathematics and humanities), innovative industry and developing education.
2. The scheme of the sphere organization of industrial and production platforms in the form of processes of production, reproduction, sustainable functioning, development, burial of technologies of the previous techno-industrial way of life, management, organization, management.
3. The scheme of multi-industry and polysphere organization of the practice, which assumes the organization of technodynamics and technological diffusion of new solutions not along the boundaries of industries and redevelopments, but in accordance with the principle of innovation susceptibility of various groups of the trans-Russian innovation infrastructure.
4. The scheme of co-organization and simultaneous use of the knowledge and logistics (post-industrial) level of redevelopment and the modernized industrial
5. platforms (neoindustrialnogo level of processing), providing the formation of devices of a new generation.
6. The scheme of co-organization of a breakthrough centrally organized core and a competitive market environment, which perceives and implements technologies and products of a new



techno-industrial way at different speeds and on different principles.

7. The scheme of formation of dual-use products on the basis of serial production, ensuring the proven quality of products.

8. The scheme of investment design and construction of a financial and engineering company that ensures the implementation of megaprojects based on tracking the entire alternative set of promising project products and taking into account risks, rather than discounting the financial flow.

Such a variety of industries, united in a single production complex, is due to a number of features of the agro-industrial complex. The main industries that create target products-farm products-are subordinated to the activities of all other industries that are part of the complex. The listed industries are a single production complex that complement each other and ensure the specified growth rates of their activities. Each of them, which differs in the technological process, organization of production and management, target products, etc., unites a huge number of enterprises, and is a complex economy with a large amount of work. At the same time, the interaction of flow processes between these components still does not allow for effective management of reserves that are not used in economic turnover [4].

The cluster in the agro-industrial complex is associated with such factors as material, financial and information flows.

As a material flow, all material resources, work in progress and finished products of the agro-industrial complex, both in motion and in stock, are considered.

Financial flows in the agro-industrial complex include all kinds of financial resources that arise when calculating and reimbursing logistics costs and costs in monetary terms.

Information flows are considered as elementary, key and supporting flows, which can be presented in oral, written, automated and other forms, and which are necessary for the management of material and financial flows in the system.

For the development of the cluster in the agro-industrial complex, it is necessary to form an effective logistics system. World experience shows that all countries with a developed market economy apply certain methods, means and forms of influence on logistics activities, i.e. they implement a policy of state regulation, which, as a result of a long evolution, has been built into a strictly defined system and has its own regulatory mechanism.

State regulation refers to the activities of state bodies aimed at creating conditions for providing consumers with high-quality products (services) at affordable prices. The development of logistics affects the quality of products and reduces the cost of production.

Logistics and entrepreneurship are interrelated and have a great influence on the

development of the modern economy. This relationship runs through business communications, which unite individual local business structures with each other and global business [1]. Logistics in Uzbekistan is of the utmost importance. The country's medium-sized territories and high population density, the disunity of the centers of industry and agriculture, the lack of access to the sea, as well as the remoteness from world markets make the possession of a developed transport and logistics system vital for Uzbekistan. Today, many major industry investment projects are being implemented in the country: the construction and reconstruction of railways and highways, the renewal of the fleet and modernization of locomotives and rolling stock, the reconstruction of foundries, the construction of airports, the development of infrastructure of free industrial zones, the development of a system of multimodal transport and logistics centers for the development of transport corridors, the formation and development of the market for freight forwarding, warehouse and other logistics services, the development of high - speed passenger traffic, and much more.

Of particular importance is a targeted and flexible state policy of investment in this area of activity, which would allow, in conditions of limited budget resources, to make appropriate investments in key areas of logistics.

Organization of deep processing of cotton raw materials by ensuring an indissoluble connection between processing enterprises and farms in the republic, further development of the light industry in rural areas, creation of added value by improving the quality of products, increasing the production of finished export-oriented products, in order to create new jobs, a cotton textile cluster was created on the basis of Xantex Group LLC.

This cluster was formed in the Kurgantepa district of the Andijan region. Per year, the company fully processes 10.4 thousand tons of cotton fiber, 9.4 thousand tons of yarn, 2.1 thousand tons of knitwear, 4 million tons of raw cotton. p. m. gas and 10.0 million US dollars. pcs are made from ready-made sewing knitwear.

In total, the company will employ more than 1,500 local residents. 40 million US dollars per year at the full launch of the enterprise.more than half of the products will be exported.

Since the pricing mechanism, the monetary system, the level and variety of market infrastructure have a significant impact on the economic efficiency of agriculture, it is impossible to meet the basic requirements of the market without certain institutional grounds.

Currently, Uzbekistan is developing a multi-branch form of farming, i.e., multi-profile farms. For this purpose, the state should develop a program for the development of a logistics mechanism that meets international standards.



Among the subjective factors that have a significant impact on the formation of economic relations of enterprises in the industry and determine the need for their logistics, it is necessary to include:

- a fairly high degree of monopolization of production in this sector and related industries;
- the need to further increase the investment attractiveness in the agro-industrial complex;
- multidisciplinary specialization of the agro-industrial complex.

Currently, improving the organizational and economic stability of businesses, in order to improve their competitiveness in the market, is possible in the conditions of optimal logistics [2].

In our opinion, the best results can be achieved by those companies in the industry that will use the concept of integrated logistics, which allows combining the efforts of the company's management personnel, their structural divisions and logistics partners for end-to-end management of the main and related flows in the integrated business structure. The principles and methods of this approach should be aimed at obtaining an optimal solution, in particular, minimizing the overall logistics costs of enterprises, reducing all types of costs associated with material flow management, transportation and scaling costs, order management, procurement and inventory management. Reducing logistics costs will allow enterprises to free up financial resources for additional investments in equipment, advertising, marketing research, etc. Optimal logistics solutions can be obtained not only by the criterion of minimizing total costs, but also by such key indicators as the time of order execution and the quality of logistics service.

## CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the focus on identifying efficiency reserves, implementing logistics approaches to managing flow processes, and evaluating the effectiveness of measures based on capitalization will ensure an appropriate level of competitiveness of enterprises in the industry not only in the medium term, but also in the long term. High-quality logistics that meets international standards affects the development of the country's infrastructure.

Since Uzbekistan is an agrarian state, it is necessary to develop transport cooperation, i.e. logistics. This would create conditions for the country to enter the world market. Developed logistics is the most attractive for investors. Thus, it is possible to attract more investments for the development and increase the competitiveness of agricultural products in Uzbekistan.

In our opinion, the employment of the population should be solved not only through employment, but also through their effective employment as part of the overall strategy of creating a market economy.

First of all, it should be noted that the current situation in the republic testifies to the

enormous work being done in Uzbekistan to ensure economic growth. A strong economic policy is being implemented, and as a result, macroeconomic, financial and social stability in the country is being achieved. At the same time, it should be recognized that the current social stability creates a solid and reliable basis for a peaceful and productive life of the population in the country and the well-being of its people.

Agricultural enterprises need significant financial resources to support the production process and are currently unable to provide them fully. Even with an increase in financial assistance, this will not lead to a sharp increase in profitability. Therefore, it is important that enterprises operating in the agricultural sector receive support from the state, and the effective use of financial resources in the enterprise and the correct distribution of income are also important.

In the republic, the processing of raw cotton is carried out by means of a close relationship between processing enterprises and farms.

One of the factors contributing to changes in employment is the wide and reasonable use of opportunities in the creation of agro-clusters.

Effective use of the human factor is directly related to the policy of labor relations and employment policy in the country. That is why monitoring the implementation of demographic forecasts and the implementation of a consistent policy aimed at the employment of the working-age population, the formation of the labor market, is one of the priorities in the near future.

It should be noted that due to the wide opportunities for entrepreneurial activity, the creation of an organizational and legal framework for this, the middle class of entrepreneurs began to form in the republic. At the same time, the transition to market relations has also led to a number of new problems in the use of labor and employment of the population.

As you know, there are significant differences in the location of industrial enterprises in the regions of the country, as well as in the labor resources of economic sectors and employment of the population. Therefore, when considering regional factors for solving the problem of employment, it is necessary to take into account the level of socio-economic, socio-demographic and labor potential of the regions in the field of social protection of the population through employment.

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