The Importance Of Public Policy On Poverty Reduction Through Entrepreneurship In Agriculture

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the role of agro-clusters in poverty reduction in rural areas through business structures, its problems and the existing opportunities of the rural population to reduce poverty in the future. At the same time, opportunities for the development of farms through agro-cluster structures, the possibility of their introduction into the activities of farms and dehkan farms, which are other business structures in agriculture, were considered.

Keywords: Investment Tools, Future Contracts, Model Agrocluster, farming agriculture, mineral fertilizers, agro-technical measures, business structures.

Introduction. Agriculture is one of the most important sectors in the country, serving as an important factor in the development of any country. The root of the development of most countries in the world is associated with the processes of agricultural development and its gradual diversification. As all land resources in the country are national wealth, the main function of the state in this area is the formation of the organizational structure of land use, its control, coordination of the distribution of arable land and so on. The population of our country is 17,338.7 million or 49.1% live in rural areas. Due to the fact that the rural population has a harder time to find work in their area than the urban population, it is important to provide employment for the population by using land resources to engage in entrepreneurial activities and create opportunities for entrepreneurship in the region. the role of the state in poverty reduction is important. In this regard, the head of our state is putting forward important initiatives. The Strategy of Agricultural Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 sets important tasks in this regard. At the same time, in the period from 2017 to 2022, several presidential decrees, decrees and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers were adopted to improve the activities of farms and dehkan farms . All these decisions and decrees are designed to develop agriculture and increase the contribution of these farms to the development of the agricultural sector, as well as to improve the living standards of the region's population and ultimately reduce poverty in the region. However, a number of shortcomings remain in the process of implementing decisions and decrees. As we analyze the decisions and decrees and the shortcomings observed in the process of their implementation, we express our suggestions and comments on the development of the industry.

Analysis of the literature used. The article mainly uses the information provided in the Strategy of Agricultural Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030. Because the strategy contains specific measures aimed

at radically reforming agriculture in our country. The participation of international experts in the development of the specified tasks and their solutions shows how thorough it is. The implementation of the strategy is long-term, we must radically reform the agriculture of our country and, as a result, increase its contribution to the development of our economy. It is also important to increase the importance of agriculture in reducing poverty in rural areas. Also reviewed and analyzed all presidential decrees and decrees and decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers issued in the period 2017-2022, aimed at the development of farms, dehkan farms and horticulture.

The main part.

Today, the role of agriculture in improving the living standards of the rural population and reducing unemployment in the region is growing. The rural population in Uzbekistan is steadily growing in parallel with the urban population. As a result of the development of industry, tourism, services and many other sectors in cities, additional jobs are naturally growing. The centralized living of the urban population also has a positive impact on the development of the region. As a result of the development of these sectors, the economic potential of the region has increased and the ways to engage in entrepreneurial activity have been opened. Eventually , several business classes emerged among the urban population . Most of the products grown in rural areas are also sold by businesses in urban areas. As a result of the high diversification of existing industries in the region, the demand for a large number of workers is growing. Due to the lack of these opportunities in rural areas, it is not observed that jobs will grow in proportion to the population growth in the region. Unemployed people are forced to go to the city or abroad as labor migrants to meet their material needs. Migrant workers are also forced to work in areas where they do not specialize in order to financially strengthen their families.

It is known that the rural population of our country has been engaged in irrigated agriculture for many years. A large part of the population of the region has in-depth experience in this area of the network as a result of historical activities. The natural climatic conditions of Uzbekistan also have quality indicators that are rare in the world in many types of agricultural products. However, after independence, due to the inability to use the vast potential of the agricultural sector, some sectors of the industry were developed, but in most areas insufficient development was achieved, and insufficient attention was paid to opportunities to increase the value chain of crops. Therefore, we can pay serious attention to the development of the value chain of agricultural products through the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in rural areas, while at the same time achieving poverty reduction in the region.

Chapter 2 of the Strategy of Agricultural Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 The priorities of the Strategy are Part I to ensure food security of the population. This chapter identifies the following issues:

Food security depends on a wide range of socio-economic, demographic and environmental factors and is one of the key components of a country's development.

Food security (availability of food, its purchasing power, its use and sustainability).

Population growth, increasing demand for land, water and energy resources, as well as drastic climate change, are key factors affecting food security.

As a result of a number of measures taken in recent years to strengthen food security in our country, Uzbekistan has managed to strengthen its position in the world and gradually improve its position in global rankings. In 2018, the Republic of Uzbekistan ranked 52nd out of 119 countries in the Global Hunger Index, reaching a "moderate" level with 12.1 indicators.

However, achieving sustainable food supply for the vulnerable, increasing the purchasing power of low-income families, and preventing sharp fluctuations in product prices and quantities are among the challenges that need to be addressed.

The main goal of this priority is to develop and effectively implement state policy aimed at ensuring food security for the entire population of the republic.

The priority is to provide the population with safe and quality food products at stable prices. This will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including those set out in UNDP 2 "Ending Hunger, Ensuring Food Security, Improving Consumption and Promoting Sustainable Agriculture".

To achieve this goal, the following tasks are identified:

Improvement of mechanisms for providing food to vulnerable groups, as well as the integration of agricultural producers with social facilities;

Introduction of the system of state intervention procurement in the cultivation of grain, the gradual abandonment of the mechanism of state regulation of prices for agricultural and food products and the introduction of a mechanism for the purchase of grain at market prices on a quota basis;

To develop a long-term program to promote a healthy consumer culture;

Introduction and regular monitoring of the food safety assessment system based on internationally recognized methods and best practices;

Development of industry guidelines for intensification of production of socially important products;

To conduct research aimed at increasing productivity in animal husbandry, sustainable intensification of fish and poultry production, as well as milk production[1].

A measure to address the problem in paragraph 6 of this paragraph I, in order to support the layer in need of social protection in the country, this layer was distributed from 0.1 hectares to 1 hectare through auctions of farms on a 10-year lease. If we analyze this practice in terms of valley regions, a single family can significantly strengthen the economic potential of their family by working on these allotted lands in their spare time on 0.1 hectares of land. For example, if we take the potato crop, in the folk experience, it can be harvested in the range of 2.5-3 tons from 0.1 hectares. In 2022, when the market price of potatoes in the valleys will be in the range of 5000-6000 soums, we can observe the sale of potatoes from this area to a minimum of 12,500,000 soums and a maximum of 18,000,000 soums. We calculate the cost of potatoes. An average of 300 kg of potato seeds are planted on 0.1 hectares of land. Seeds of high quality potatoes were sold in the valley for 5,000 soums. If we consider the agro-techniques for the potato crop, it is advisable to carry out 7-9 agro-technical treatments from the beginning of the crop to the end of agro-technical measures. Motor cultivators, which are popular today, are used to carry out agro-technical measures on plots of this size. It is observed that the cost of services for motor cultivators in these regions ranges from 5000 to 7000 soums per 0.01 hectare. Plant protection products cost from 50,000 to 70,000 soums. Other costs are almost non-existent as farms use mainly manual labor.

Now we calculate the amount and cost of mineral fertilizers for 0.1 hectares of potatoes:

Amophos (phosphorus): 25-30 kg. Price: 7600-8400 soums. Total: 190000-252000 soums;

Urea (machavina): 30-35 kg; price: 3800-4200 soums. Total: 114000-147000 soums;

Ammonium sulfate: 30-35 kg; price: 2500-3000 soums. Total: 75000-105000 soums;

Selitra (ammonium nitrate): 40-50 kg; price: 2700-3400 soums.

Total: 108000-170000 soums;

The total cost of growing potatoes:

Total mineral fertilizer costs: between 487000-674000 soums.

Cost of seeds: in the range of 1500000-1800000 soums.

Costs of agricultural machinery: in the range of 420000-630000 soums.

of plant protection products against pests : in the range of 50,000-70,000 soums.

Total cost: in the range of 2457000-3174000 soums;

[1] OR. PF-5853-son uzbekistan republic village farm development for 2020-2030 designed strategy confirmation about https://lex.uz/docs/4567334

Subtracting the costs from the value of the income calculated above, we can calculate the profit that can be planted on 0.1 hectares of land:

The calculations show that the profit that can be obtained this year can be in the range of 9000000-15000000.

This year's ripening season is marked by higher food prices due to the rise in food prices around the world due to the Russia-Ukraine war. If we compare the prices of agricultural products in the farmers' markets of Uzbekistan compared to the same period last year, there is a growth rate in many types of products. For example, in the table below we see the price index for some food products for 2021-2022:

Year	Potatoes	Onions	Rice	eggs	Tomatoes	Cucumbers	Wheat	meat	cut
2021	2500	3000	120000	10000	5000	2000	2500	550000	25000
2022	5000	5000	180000	10000	15000	5000	5000	650000	35000

As can be seen from this table, there has been an increase in the prices of many types of products. We can say that the observed increase in product prices is the result of war, but it is wrong to say that it is only the result of war. Many farmers, ranchers and homeowners working in agriculture choose the types of products they want to plant through an approximate price forecast. The fact that agriculture is not integrated with the price forecasts concluded as a result of statistical analysis of the world market also appears to be an obstacle to this.

In Chapter 2 of the Strategy I. On ensuring food security of the population, at a meeting on 11.05.2022, the President set the state purchase price for grain production at 3,000 (three thousand soums). This is important news for our farmers and will make a significant contribution to the development of agriculture. The contribution of this decision to the development of agriculture is that farmers will be able to use the additional income to process land, improve its reclamation, attract additional equipment and technologies, as well as innovative projects. The previously set price could not even cover the cost of grain to farmers.

The process of servicing, securing and purchasing products with farms (FX) is carried out through contractual relationships with private agro-clusters. That is, a contract is signed between FX and agroclusters before the grain or planting season under the contract, the agroclusters will supply the FXs with the products listed in the table below.

№	Seeds	Fuel product	Mineral fertilizer	Chemical protection products	agrotechnical measures
1	Wheat seeds	Diesel fuel	Ammonium nitrate (nitrate)		For the sowing process
2			Urea (machavina)		For spraying chemical protection
3			Ammonium sulfate		Technical measures for soil fertility
4			Phosphorus (amophos)		Technical measures for harvesting
5			Potassium fertilizers		Agrotechnical measure for plowing the land

In practice, we can observe that the cost of delivering a product or service to contracts between agroclusters and farmers is much higher than the actual market price.

As an example, we quote the price of mineral fertilizer received by Botirali Sherali Bahrom FX on 04.06.2022 from the agro-cluster "Namangan textile":

N	Product name	Unit of measurement	Quantity	price	Delivery cost	excise		VAT		Delivery cost including VAT
						bet	summa	bet	summa	
1	Urea	Kg	3000	4795	14385000	without excise		15%	2157750	16542750
2	Ammonium nitrate	Kg	3000	32200	96000000	without excise		15%	14490000	11109000
	Total:		6000		24045000				3606750	27651750

Total: Twenty-seven million six hundred and fifty one thousand seven hundred and fifty rubles.

We see the prices of these mineral fertilizers for three consecutive days before 04.06.2022:

o-n	30.05.2022 soums (price)	31.05.2022 soums (price)	01.06.2022 soums (price)	02.06.2022 soums (price)	03.06.2022 soums (price)
Selitra	2515-2351	2425-2263	2450-2248	2276-2183	2322-2188
Urea	3205-3103	3151-3121	3152-3057	3100-2955	3056-2980

We calculate the price of 3000 kg of ammonium nitrate and 3000 kg of urea according to the highest price index in the table above:

Among the price indicators, the lowest and highest price of ammonium nitrate was 2188-2515 soums, and the lowest and highest price of urea was 2955-3205 soums. The calculations for these indicators are as follows:

2183 * 3000 + 2955 * 3000 = 15410000 soums 2515 * 3000 + 3205 * 3000 = 17160000 soums

If we compare the price of mineral fertilizers given to FX by the cluster with the exchange prices, we see the following difference:

We can see that it varies in the range from 27651750-15410000 = 12241750 soums to 27651750-17160000 = 10491750 soums.

Given that the prices of mineral fertilizers that agroclusters provide to F larvae vary so much. We can say that the activity of agro-clusters is similar to the activity of trade.

At present, it is observed that the penetration of agro-clusters into the economy of our country makes a significant contribution to the development of the agricultural sector. And at the same time, agro-clusters are not without their shortcomings. In our opinion, agroclusters have the following disadvantages:

1. The assignment of certain districts to agroclusters.
2. The price of the crop is set by the state.
3. The fixed prices in relation to the supply of goods and services to the F are not based on accurate calculations;
4. The system of financial incentives for F larga is not established at all;
5. Delivery of products and services at the most urgent times inability to show at the same time

There are the problems caused by the shortcomings listed above :

1. The fact that certain districts are attached to agroclusters means that F is obliged to contract with these agroclusters. As a result, agroclusters become a monopoly system. It is known that the monopolized system has a low rate of development;

2. State pricing of crops limits the potential for the development of Fs and increases the share of products in the informal market. Because in this case, the material interest in the informal market is naturally higher than in the official market.

3. We can see from the example of F above that the fact that the fixed prices in relation to the supply of goods and services to Fs are not based on accurate calculations leads to large financial losses for Fs.

4. As a result of the lack of a financial incentive system for F larg, F reduces its incentive to improve the quality of its agricultural products and loses its incentive to deliver its products ahead of schedule.

5. Delivery of products and services at the most urgent times at the same time it limits the possibility of maximizing the productivity of the cultivated agricultural product due to the lack of opportunity to show it at the right time. This is because the timing of the application of fertilizers, water and chemical preservatives to the plants is different at different times of the day. Based on agronomic analysis, we can say that the effect of timely feeding of the plant, agro-technical tillage, irrigation or pest control will have a significant impact on productivity.

To overcome the above shortcomings, we offer the following solutions:

1. Fs should be given the opportunity to work with the agroclusters of their choice. Given this opportunity, there will be pure competition between agro-clusters, which will improve the quality of their services and increase the speed of supply. Instead of clusters of this form, it is possible to create clusters that specialize in a specific area of activity, which is simpler than the current clusters, by creating small clusters whose functions are separated from each other, but connected to each other in a chain scheme.

As an example, we will look at the functions of agro-clusters, which specialize in the supply of seeds and other tools needed for the cultivation of agricultural products.

We can organize the above-mentioned agrocluster in the following way:

A small agro-cluster that provides practical assistance to FHs in the process of preparation of stocks of products, which are a means of chemical protection of seeds and mineral fertilizers, plant protection, its timely delivery. The functions of these clusters are as follows:

1) Before the start of the sowing period, it develops a roadmap for the process of providing comprehensive services to each FH .

2) It is advisable to receive additional suggestions and comments from FXs after reviewing the roadmap, and samples of contracts with FXs will be provided to FXs (FXs may or may not sign the contract after reading this agreement and roadmap, ie with another agrocluster). have the right to work in cooperatives).

3) Agroclusters schedule production deliveries in agreement with FXs. That is, the delivery date of the products delivered to the attached FXs must be clearly indicated on the graph on the same day of the season. The times when the most efficient supply of products in the cultivation of an agricultural crop are high should be taken into account in this graph, in agreement with FX.

4) In this graph, the quantity of the product to be delivered, its type or type must be clearly indicated under the terms agreed in the contract.

The purpose of our proposal to establish these clusters is that the cultivation of agricultural products is a complex process, and the lack of specialists with sufficient knowledge, experience and skills to complete all stages of the process of growing cotton in a timely manner negatively affects this process. It is therefore advisable to properly organize the performance of agroclusters or to organize specialized agroclusters like the agrocluster we have given as an example above.

2. To overcome the second problem mentioned above, we suggest that clusters and FXs should set the price of the crop grown based on their mutual interests. About

approval of the Situation on the procedure for the organization of activities of cotton and textile clusters of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan decision listed in the appendix Chapter 1 of the Regulation on the procedure for organizing the activities of cotton and textile clusters consists of general rules, which are described as follows:

1. This system determines the order of organization of activity of cotton-textile clusters.

2. The following basic concepts are used in this system:

Agrotechnological map - a document approved by the cotton-textile cluster every year until October, which reflects all the work done during the season and the estimated costs (in months);

Placement of agricultural crops by specialization - placement, planting and cultivation of agricultural crops specified in the business plan and agro-technological map of the cotton-textile cluster;

Cotton-textile cluster - a production complex, which includes the processes of deep processing of cotton raw materials by one or more organizations from the cultivation and (or) purchase on a contractual basis, including in cooperation with other economic entities;

Applicant - cotton - textile clusters organized reach for application gave a or a how many legal individuals .

3. Cotton-textile cluster below in the form of formed will be :

The village farm land plots to rent obtained raw cotton case things cultivation;

The village farm plots rent raw cotton without stuff agreement farms on the basis of and other cotton raw stuff grower farm subjects (next in places - raw cotton stuff growers) purchase to take;

The village farm plots rent received raw cotton without stuff cultivation and raw cotton stuff from growers agreement raw cotton on the basis of stuff buy get.

4. Cotton- textile clusters with raw cotton stuff growers reciprocal relationship of the parties interests come out raw cotton without stuff cultivation and delivery give on legislation documents appropriate to be formed contract (next in places - on the basis of the contract) instead is increased.

5. Cotton - textile clusters activities formed cotton - textile clusters activities Republican Commission for Coordination (hereinafter in places - by the decision of the Republican commission) basically ministers court from the side to practice is increased.

6. Cotton- textile clusters Uzbekistan republic constitution, laws and this statute and other legislation documents based on activity keeps[2].

Judging by paragraph 4 of this chapter, it is difficult to say that the setting of prices by the state serves the common interests of the agro-cluster and F. If the purchase of raw materials is freely determined between the parties based on market prices, Fs can achieve an increase in their profits as part of their activities. This will diversify F activities and expand its technical and technological capabilities. The contractual relationship between agroclusters and F is similar to the contractual relationship in the procurement of agricultural products from Fs before the introduction of the cluster system in agriculture on the basis of the state order.

3. Our proposal to solve the 3rd problem mentioned above is that the prices for F services and products should be determined based on the market prices during the service or product delivery season. For example, in the supply of seeds, a certain type of cotton must be delivered at a fixed price on the exchange. It is necessary to develop a procedure for determining the cost of services. Since agroclusters are not agricultural cooperatives that aim to make a profit through the provision of services or products, their prices for the supply and service of Fs should serve the interests of the Fs, so it is advisable to minimize fixed prices. If we consider the service life of a tractor as 10 years, taking into account the area of s attached to the agro-cluster during this period, the value of the tractor's contribution to them for 10 years should be calculated in their

[2]No. 733 of 04.12.2021 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan Resolution on approval of the Regulation on the procedure for organizing the activities of cotton and textile clusters https://lex.uz/docs/5760091

favor by dividing it by Fs. That should be the main purpose of organizing agro-clusters. It is clear that if an F buys agricultural machinery and uses it only during its operation, it will cause economic damage to F if the value of the machinery is calculated over the years. Therefore, these techniques of Fs are focused on servicing Fs in order to earn money. Fs that do not have agricultural machinery will be forced to use the machinery hiring service. This leads to a decrease in their income. The establishment of agro-clusters with agricultural cooperatives should be aimed at overcoming the same situation. In practice, however , we see that this is not the case. In order to put an end to this situation, which serves the economic harm of Fs, agro-clusters and Fs should be strictly defined in the legislation on their activities and serve the economic interests of F and agro-clusters alike.

4. Chapter 3, paragraph 28 of the Regulations on the activities of cotton textile agroclasses a cotton-textile cluster established without the lease of agricultural land is called additional rights. Its 7th paragraph is supplemented with a sentence to encourage cotton growers who produce high yields of raw cotton. In our analysis, it is unlikely that Fs will be able to apply an incentive system to their Fs, as they are in practice mandatory for agro-clusters. Because their material interests are so well secured. The incentive system should be based on clear calculations. For example, an incentive system such as purchasing a product at a higher price than agreed in the contract can be applied to F, which delivers the surplus of the agricultural product specified in the contract. The incentive order can be formulated as in the table below.

№	for FHs that fulfill the delivery schedule up to 5 hours more than agreed in the contract	for FHs that fulfill the delivery schedule up to 5 hours more than agreed in the contract	for FHs that fulfill the delivery schedule up to 5 hours more than agreed in the contract	for FHs that fulfill the delivery schedule up to 5 hours more than agreed in the contract	for FHs that fulfill the delivery schedule up to 5 hours more than agreed in the contract
1	Setting a price in excess of the established value for the surplus product	Setting a price in excess of the established value for the surplus product	Setting a price in excess of the established value for the surplus product	Setting a price in excess of the established value for the surplus product	Setting a price in excess of the established value for the surplus product
2		Apply a discount on mineral fertilizer prices for the next season	Apply a discount on mineral fertilizer prices for the next season	Apply a discount on mineral fertilizer prices for the next season	Apply a discount on mineral fertilizer prices for the next season
3			Discount application of chemical plant protection products	Discount application of chemical plant protection products	Apply a discount to plant protection products
4				Application of deductions for	Apply a discount for agricultural

				agricultural machinery	machinery costs
5					Apply a discount for harvesting costs

We can further improve this table based on accurate calculations, taking into account the interests of agroclusters. For example, we think that the use of additional cash incentives will be effective.

5. We believe that increasing the productivity of agro-clusters in the activities of FXs and increasing their incentives to help increase their financial interest will be a solution to this problem. The material interest of agroclusters in increasing productivity creates an incentive to introduce measures necessary to increase the efficiency of FXs. An action plan should be developed by the state to make efforts to increase productivity in agro-clusters. It is advisable to introduce a system of incentives for agro-clusters based on accurate calculations, if the Fs managed by agro-clusters exceed the plan. We can introduce the F incentive system mentioned above, adapted to the activities of agro-clusters. For example, if the Fs of a certain agro-cluster produce more than indicated in the plan, this agro-cluster may be granted tax benefits, additional export benefits and other types of economic and financial benefits. Only if agroclusters are interested in the efficiency of F activities can they implement practical measures to increase their productivity. The most important means to increase productivity is the timely processing of these crops, the feeding of mineral fertilizers and, in particular, the timely supply of water, which is considered the most important for plants. In order for agroclusters to work with Fs to increase productivity, there must be a mutual interest in efficiency.

We believe that the above proposals will have a significant impact on the development of Fs in our country, as well as the development of agriculture. The introduction of clusters in many sectors of the country is accelerating. In particular, the agricultural sector is being integrated into agro-clusters. For example, cotton agroclusters, grain agroclusters. Since clusters are cost-effective, it will be effective to apply them to other sectors of the economy. The cost-effectiveness of agro-clusters is that as a result of their cooperative operation, agro-cluster members have lower costs for agricultural machinery, transportation and fertilization, while there are several advantages in the sale of agricultural products. For example, you will get rid of the hassle of searching for a market to harvest and sell. Today, the introduction of clusters in the activities of farms and dehkan farms will certainly have a positive effect. Tomorqa Xizmati LLS was established to engage in this activity.

In order to reduce poverty in rural areas, it is important to expand the range of entrepreneurs in the region. In this regard, we believe that the establishment of "Tomorqa Xizmati" LLS will have a positive impact on the activities of horticulture and dehkan farms, which are additional activities of the rural population. These business structures also have several opportunities to reduce poverty in rural areas. However, despite the fact that these LLSs have been established for almost 5 years, we can observe that the level of coverage of the population with farms and dehkan farms is very low. The fact that Tomorqa Xizmati LLS does not have additional advantages over dehkan farms and other business entities that serve farmland hinders the widespread introduction of this type of activity. For the development of "Tomorqa Xizmati" LLS we offer the following:

1. The state should provide practical assistance to their activities in the implementation of the results of research developments of leading foreign and domestic scientific organizations in the field of agriculture. Because we all know that the progress of European countries in the field of agriculture is due to the widespread implementation of research results in practice.

As a result of the application of scientific developments in the field, Tomorqa Xizmati LLS uses innovative technical and technological measures to increase productivity. Only then will our farmers be able to use the activities of Tomorqa Xizmati LLS.

2. In order to achieve widespread use of the services of "Tomorqa Xizmati" LLS by the population, the state should create additional temporary opportunities for their activities. As a result of these opportunities, Tomorqa Xizmati LLS provides a number of additional services to farms and dehkan farms in comparison with other business structures in the field of agriculture. As a result of the introduction of additional opportunities created by the state, Tomorqa Xizmati LLS will be able to purchase mineral fertilizers, use pesticides, conduct agro-technical measures on their land plots and use such services "Tomorqa Xizmati "LLS.

Conclusion. Based on the suggestions made in the article, it can be concluded that agroclusters are an agricultural structure that has the potential to make a significant contribution to agricultural development. If we take into account the suggestions mentioned in the article and implement them in the activities of Fs and agro-clusters, we can achieve results that will lead to the development of several agricultural sectors. As a result of the formation of a pure competitive environment among agro-clusters, we will be able to develop and implement measures to improve their activities and adapt to the competitive environment, leading to the development of entrepreneurial activities. We should pay attention to the state support of the activities of land service LLCs, established to support the development of land and dehkan farms, and create ample opportunities for the rural population earning income in this area and increase the economic well-being of the population in the region.

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