

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CLUSTERING IMPROVEMENT

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### ANNOTATION

This article discusses the socio-economic reforms in the agricultural sector, including the key sectors of agriculture and their effective organization. It also outlines the level of specialization and concentration of agricultural enterprises.

**Key words:** *Strategic agriculture, specialization, concentration, agricultural sectors, sales, farms.*

During the years of independence, the Republic has undergone radical reforms in the agricultural sector with the introduction of market principles and a complete change in forms of ownership, resulting in new forms of management, which contribute to the development of the agricultural economy. Strategic agriculture to diversify production and ensure food independence.

As a result of the implementation of comprehensive measures in the field of development, the industry has achieved high rates in recent years. In the whole chain of economic reforms, great importance is attached to changes in the agricultural sector. This is due to the fact that the majority of the population lives in rural areas, the economy is agro-industrial, and the role of agriculture in solving vital problems.

The agricultural sector has great potential. Taking advantage of these opportunities, it is possible not only to improve the supply of food and raw materials to the population, but also to improve the lives of the rural population of the republic. Changes in agriculture will be achieved through democratic means, first of all, through radical changes in the existing socio-economic relations in the field of agriculture. The organization of labor is understandable and useful to the farmer.

It is necessary to restore the existing forms. Our systematic efforts to diversify agriculture, use land and water resources more efficiently and increase farmers' incomes through the production of export-oriented products are also gradually bearing fruit [1].

For example, at the end of 2019, instead of cotton and grain on 96,000 hectares of low-yielding areas, cabbage, various vegetables and greens were planted on 32,000 hectares, and thousands of tons of products from these areas were exported. Intensive orchards and new vineyards were planted on 1,000 hectares, and greenhouses on 1,500 hectares.

We can talk more about our achievements and results in the field of agriculture. Because we all know that there are a lot of untapped opportunities in the agricultural sector, problems and shortcomings that need to be addressed. The Action Strategy for the Further Development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 clearly identifies the most important tasks for the modernization of agriculture, as well as all other sectors, and serves as a basis for the great success in this area, which we are consistently implementing. The development of our country, the welfare of our people, exports.

The role of agriculture, a leading sector of the economy, in capacity building is enormous. Therefore, the introduction of market relations in the industry, the formation of a new class of owners, increasing their production by strengthening their practical independence and legal protection is a priority of the reforms [3].

Agricultural placement is a social division of labor, geographical is a form of (territorial) division that arises from the peculiarities of agricultural production. In general, it is based on the natural, social, demographic, political conditions in which agricultural production is formed on the basis of certain principles in the regions and under the influence of a number of factors.

The effective operation and development of agricultural enterprises in our country largely depends on the conditions created for them. The issue of modernization and modernization of agricultural production is one of the urgent tasks of today.

In this regard, the study and application of the experience of advanced countries in the field of animal husbandry, grain, potatoes, modern irrigation systems, modern energy-saving technologies and agro-technologies, which are very important in our climate. It is expedient to study, further improve seed selection and develop a set of specific measures to increase the productivity of agricultural production. 132,000 tons of agricultural products were processed and \$ 100 million worth of finished products, note, finished products were exported. 724,000 tons of fresh fruit were exported, which is 856 million tonsdollars in currency [4].The main criterion for the rational placement of agricultural production is the maximum cost savings.

To assess the location of agricultural production in the country, it is necessary to identify the main factors that affect the process. The rational placement of agricultural production will help to increase the volume of basic products and increase economic efficiency in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

The most important directions of the agrarian sector development program developed by the ministries include:

1. Further deepening of economic reforms in the agricultural sector, propertyto carry out economic relations between all entities on the basis of market principles, to increase the responsibility of the parties in the performance of contractual obligations in order to improve relations and forms of management.

2. To increase the productivity of agricultural lands in all regions, to increase the productivity of pasture lands in order to improve the mechanism of land use in agriculture and to implement measures to improve soil fertility and reclamation in order to encourage efficient use.

3. Upgrading the irrigation and land reclamation system, increasing its efficiency, introducing new irrigation technologies and water use mechanisms in order to improve the water management system, further improve the reclamation of lands, land reclamation, construction and repair of drainage networks.

4. Placement of agricultural crop varieties taking into account the natural and climatic conditions of the regions and districts, paying special attention to improving product quality and crop yields.The form of business in agriculture is agribusinessappears in the form. The concept of agribusiness also includes types of business engaged in agricultural activities. It is a business activity related to the maintenance and repair of agriculture, the processing of its products and their delivery to consumers. In short, agribusiness is the integration of the agrarian economycovers all links of the resulting agro-industrial complex. The goal of agribusiness is to make a profit by supplying the consumer market with sufficient quality agricultural products and the industry with uninterrupted supply of raw materials.

The main form of agribusiness and the primary link is the farmer and the farmerfarms. Because they produce agricultural products directly.These farms operate on their own land or on leased land, where the owner and producer are the farmer or farmer himself and members of the family and in some cases may use hired labor.

Concentration of agricultural production means the concentration of means of production and productive forces in large enterprises. Deepening concentration is an objective process related to the current economic law of the superiority of large production over small ones. Large agricultural enterprises have higher crop yields and livestock productivity, use less raw materials per unit of output andlabor costs and costs are lower and production profitability is higher.

However, the expansion of agricultural production does not last indefinitely: there are limits to the development of productive forces at each stage, and the efficiency of concentration decreases sharply. The law of priority of large-scale production over small ones is ruralabsolutely not important in the economy. Specialization and concentration have a significant impact on the efficiency of agro-industrial production. According to research by many scientists, specialization in productionand deepening the concentration to a certain (optimal) level will help increase economic efficiency.

The experience of developed countries shows that a market economyonly large farms are efficient. They are the main producers of agricultural products. In the United States.For example, large farms (with annual sales of more than \$ 250,000) account for 5.3 percent of all farms.

Provides about 50% of the volume of products. Their share in arable land and capital value is 24.7% and 22.1%, respectively. Small farms, which account for 80.4 percent of all farms, account for less than 25 percent of agricultural sales up to \$ 100,000. They occupy 47.7% of all arable land and account for 54.1% of the total value of capital.

The concentration of agricultural production in the United States is highindicates the degree of In our opinion, in large agro-industrial enterprises specializing in the production, storage and processing of agricultural products on the basis of a single technology.

All products designed to increase production efficiency, including non-standard, perishable and less transportable, can be used wisely in recycling shops and warehouses.In addition, the agro-industrial enterprise uses the labor force more rationally throughout the year.In short, further specialization and concentration of production on the basis of agro-industrial integration will serve to significantly increase production, reduce costs, improve its quality, increase labor productivity. Taking into account the above, it is important to determine the amount of micronutrients in the soils of the region, the different forms and sources of micronutrients, the maximum demand for autumn and winter crops, on the basis of which to achieve high agro-economic efficiency.

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