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WAYS TO IMPROVE THE FORMS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT: THE NETWORK OF POLICING

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Abstract

The article describes the ways of improving the forms of management in agriculture. The specific features of the cluster system, which is one of the forms of modern management in agriculture, are analyzed. In 2017-2021, the cluster system was widely introduced to all areas of agriculture, and as of 2022, 463 agroclusters are operating. The article describes the significance of clusters based on the "Triple Helix Model" in the agricultural sector.

Keywords: cluster, model, system, state, business, science, Triple Helix Model.

Introduction. It is aimed to ensure the participation of the private sector by creating a favorable agribusiness environment on the basis of the agrarian reforms carried out in agriculture, establishing mutual cooperation of parties based on material interests with the effective use of agricultural resources, and increasing the investment attractiveness of the sector. In this case, the state is gradually transferring its management, distribution and user functions to business entities.

This new system, built on the basis of material responsibility and self-interest, gave its results in a short time, and our country turned from a country that exports cotton to a country that imports cotton raw materials. Today, our country is seen as the main competitor in fiber import with countries with developed cotton textile industry such as China and Bangladesh.

The activity of agroclusters and cooperatives was developed in the field, and in 2017-2021, the cluster system was widely introduced to all sectors, and this year 463 agroclusters (122 cotton-textile industries, 1033.8 thousand ha (100%), 157 grain farms, 1038.1 thousand (100%), 146 fruit and vegetable farms, 116 thousand hectares (35%), 29 rice farms, 21 thousand hectares, 1406 hectares of land are attached to 9 pharmaceutical clusters) activities were effectively launched. As a result of the introduction of science, innovation achievements and advanced technologies into the field by the clusters, cotton yield increased from 26.4 t/ha to 30 t/ha and grain yield from 57.8 t/ha to 59.5 t/ha in 2016-20201.

In general, the theoretical aspects of cluster organization, principles and mutual cooperation relations are interpreted differently in different countries today. In various scientific literature, different approaches and forms have been put forward for the organization of clusters. In the conditions of our country, agroclusters are organized and developed differently depending on the nature of the network. And this will not fail to affect his principles, confidence and prospects.

Literature review.

In scientific literature, you can find many opinions about 2 types of cluster organization, which can be recognized as M. Porter's horizontal and vertical types based on a simple and scientific basis². A horizontal cluster is considered as a set of several economic entities that jointly use the common market of goods and services, can use similar and related techniques and technologies, labor resources, and experiences during their activities. A vertical cluster is a set of business entities connected by "buyer-seller" relations in the process of production of products and services.

Reforms are being implemented in connection with the organization of agroclusters in various areas of agriculture. In particular, the decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers regarding the organization of plant-growing, potato-growing, lemon-growing or seed-growing clusters were adopted. This ensures freedom of choice for producers while developing healthy competition between agroclusters. In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 20, 2018 "On measures to create additional conditions for the development of greenhouse complexes" No. 512, it was decided to gradually introduce the cluster form of seed production in Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhandarya and Fergana regions³.

Having studied the experiences of developed countries related to the organization of clusters, the optimal form of a seed cluster in this case is the cluster based on the "Triple Helix Model" model, which is organized jointly by a private investor, the state and scientific research institutions.

Research on this model of clusters was first proposed in the 1990s by Henry Etzkowitz and Loet Leydesdorff⁴, who theorized the benefits of three organizations working together. But over time, this model is criticized by a number of scientists. They believe that this model will lose its essence in the conditions of the reduction of state intervention in the economy and the increase of the share of the private sector in innovative activities⁵.

At the same time, the scientists come to the conclusion that the cluster system is useful for the developing countries, especially the newly entering countries, and that it can be used to stabilize the agrarian policy. As a result, this model is widely used in developing economies, which are taking steps from an agrarian state to an agrarian industrialized state. Researches by scientists such as N. Smorodinskaya⁶ and N. Bondarenko⁷ on models of cooperation in the form of "state-entrepreneur", "state-scientific institution", "entrepreneur-scientific institution" did not give their expected results, and these three subjects (state-entrepreneur- scientific institution) it is emphasized that the model of mutually reliable cooperation is the optimal solution.

According to experts, the pair format of interaction (with each other) is not enough. To make optimal management decisions, the interaction of all three participants (state, business, science) is required in the network mode, that is, they form a complete three-way spiral. Within the framework of the "triple helix" mechanism, these participants not only actively cooperate, connect with each other, but also adopt functions specific

to each other, which ensures the effect of constant updates and innovations⁸.

Discussion. In the conditions of our country, vertical clusters with mainly regional characteristics are forming in the agricultural sector, and they are being geographically united.

There are three main options for organizing clusters. First, when the initiative comes from the economic entities themselves, and as a result of their efforts, a cluster appears. This is an ideal option to realize the competitive advantages of the cluster.

In the foreign practice of cluster formation, this option is called "bottom-up". However, it is somewhat complicated to implement, and the establishment of a cluster requires a certain amount of time, money, and the involvement of qualified professionals. This is not always possible. The second option of cluster formation is implemented with the help of targeted economic policy of state authorities. For example, this can be done within the framework of regional policy. This is called "top-down" and increases the possibility of attracting external resources from various sources. At the same time, the participation of the state may be associated with some additional requirements, for example, solving some social issues that are not completely acceptable to the participants of the cluster. Finally, there is a "mixed" option that combines both of the previous options⁹.

Studies show that a single approach to the organization of agroclusters has not been formed, and each branch is gradually improving during its practical experience. In our opinion, the principles of voluntary cooperation with several clusters, financial independence and competition, self-interest should be followed in the organization of agroclusters and their effective operation. In addition, the organization of clusters not "from top to bottom", but from "bottom to top" creates an incentive for investors' interest and development.

As mentioned, cooperation of agricultural producers with several agroclusters at the same time is a guarantee of high efficiency. In this case, cooperating clusters may operate in the same direction or in different directions. In particular, cooperation of the fruit and vegetable cluster with one cluster in terms of selling the grown products, and with other clusters in providing services or providing resources creates a basis for development in the conditions of mutual competition.

In this regard, a number of steps have been taken in our country, approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 512 dated June 18, 2019, the specific land areas where seed production clusters will be located, the sources of funding for the activities of seed production clusters, and the amount of funds that are ready to be invested for the establishment of seed production clusters potential investors, the conditions of public-private partnership for the establishment of seed clusters, the mechanisms for monitoring the efficiency of the seed clusters have been approved, but the main focus is on the establishment of a seed cluster in the direction of cotton-grain production.

However, the issue of the organization of seed clusters in the fruit and vegetable industry, especially in the field of policing, has been neglected. As a result, a number of problems in the supply of seeds remain in the farming network today, which has a negative impact on the activities of farms. Including:

- the small amount of financial funds allocated to seed

production and quality control in our country (0.1 percent compared to the funds allocated to the agricultural sector);

- the fact that a significant part (80 percent) of the cultivated seeds of polys products are imported;

- effectiveness indicators of the imported polys seeds are different and their conformity certificates are not available;

- the suitability of the seeds for the natural climatic conditions of our country, the effect on other crops (directly or as a result of agrotechnical measures) has not been tested;

- the fact that the placement of polys crops is not regulated in the conditions of very rapid change, which is a specific aspect of polys seed production, the large number of hybrid seeds, in particular, the number of seeds obtained from the crossbreeding of different varieties, species and family members and losing their genetic characteristics;

- the amount of financial resources allocated to the regionalization of the polizi seed, the creation of new varieties and related research is low;

- the lack of areas allocated for polyse seed production and the fact that primary seed plantations are not being established;

- non-promoting of the selection marks of cultivated seeds to product growers;

- disappearance of local polizi seeds, small scale of measures related to their preservation;

- lack of practice of collecting and pre-chemical treatment of oleander seeds from consumers;

- reduction of selection indicators as a result of harvesting and re-planting of polys seeds in the traditional way in farms with homestead land;

- lack of marketing research related to the introduction of varieties, selection indicators and seeds of polys products that are in high demand in the foreign market in our country;

- lack of an attractive investment environment for attracting the private sector to the network;

- lack of attention to activities related to the introduction of international quality certificates;

- complete display of the selection indicators of the delivered polys seeds, lack of a database on arotechnical measures and diseases during the cultivation process, failure to establish a service system of seed sellers during the growing season, etc.

Under the influence of the above factors, problems are emerging in the system of poliza seed production in our country, and in today's conditions, where the volume of poliza products exports is increasing, but the level of competitiveness (with product quality, shape, taste, transportability and other indicators) remains low, modern economic forms related to the organization of production requires development.

Conclusions and suggestions. According to the results of the conducted research, in order to properly establish the seed production system, to attract the private sector to this direction, to create a favorable investment environment, to establish a systematic and stable supply of fruit and vegetable clusters with seeds, to increase the prestige of local production products in the world market through seed export it is desirable to develop clusters in the system.

However, taking into account that the seed system is food safety, the impact of the national flora on the world, and the constant control of plants by quarantine rules, the requirements and standardization are strictly controlled,

it is necessary to ensure the limited (not based on material interest) participation of state and scientific research institutions in this system. will be done.

In general, it is recommended to organize clusters of this form in areas where the demand is not formed quickly, requires long-term research and the effect of the investment is not obvious, but is one of the leading directions for the development of the society and the network. Based on this, we also propose to establish a seed cluster based on the "Triple Helix Model" model in the polys seeding system.

In this case, the interest of the private sector is to gain income, profit, a place and share in the market segment due to the sale of grown, collected and imported seeds, and to develop the enterprise together with partners.

The interest of the state is to control and monitor the regulatory aspects of the industry within the framework of national interests, food safety, and minimize natural and ecological impacts.

The interest of the research institution is to effectively use its material and technical base and that of the cluster, to have quick information about the domestic and foreign markets, to strengthen the genetic base, to improve research with the results of short and long-term observation through the implementation of research results.

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